



Department of Education  
National Capital Region  
Division of Pasig City  
EUSEBIO HIGH SCHOOL  
**TLE Department**



**DAILY LESSON PLAN**

<b>School</b>	EUSEBIO HIGH SCHOOL	<b>Grade Level</b>	7
<b>Teacher</b>	Romel Junio	<b>Learning Area</b>	TLE 7
<b>Date</b>		<b>Quarter</b>	Second

**I. OBJECTIVES**

1. Content Standards	The learners demonstrate comprehension of fundamental concepts and principles in conducting measurements and calculations, applying this knowledge to the acquisition of accurate specifications from pertinent sources
2. Performance Standards	The learners shall demonstrate proficiency in accurately measuring and calculating as per specified tasks, and apply this skill to obtain precise specifications from relevant sources
3. Learning Competencies	Code: TLE_CSS9-Q2-M2.pdf  At the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to:  3.1 Recognize and name key components of a computer system. 3.2 Express the importance of accurate specifications in ensuring optimal performance and longevity of computer systems. 3.3 Efficiently extract relevant information from technical documents, including manuals and specification sheets.
<b>I. CONTENT</b>	Correct Specifications from Relevant Sources

**II. LEARNING RESOURCES**

A. References	
1. TG pages	
2. LM pages	SLM 2: Correct Specifications from Relevant Sources pp. 7-10
3. Textbook pages	
4. Additional materials from Learning Resource (LR) portal	

B. Other Learning Resources	<p>Digital Learning Resource's: PowerPoint presentation, laptop, HDMI.</p> <p>Traditional Learning Resource's: Printed Pictures, Chalk, and TV.</p>
<b>III. PROCEDURES</b>	
A. Reviewing previous lesson or presenting the new lesson	<p>Teacher: Today, we're going to play a little game. I'll throw acronyms and measurements your way, and I want you to catch them!</p> <p>Teacher: Alright, let's start with the brain of the computer. What's the acronym for CPU, and what's its unit of measurement?</p> <p>Student Possible Answer: Sir, the acronym for CPU is Central Processing Unit, and the unit of measurement is Hertz.</p> <p>Teacher: Fantastic! Now, let's jog over to RAM. What's the acronym, and what's the unit of measurement?</p> <p>Student Possible Answer: Sir, RAM stands for Random Access Memory, and the unit of measurement is Bytes.</p> <p>Teacher: Great job! Moving on to our entertainment corner, what about DVD? Acronym and unit of measurement?</p> <p>Student Possible Answer: Sir, DVD stands for Digital Video Disk, and the unit of measurement is Bytes.</p> <p>Teacher: You're on fire! Now, let's speed things up. HDD and VC – what do these acronyms stand for, and what are their units of measurement?</p> <p>Student Possible Answer: Sir, HDD is Hard Drive Disk, measured in Bytes, and VC is Video Card, measured in Frames per second.</p> <p>Teacher: Brilliant! You've got these down. Now, as we wrap up today's tech talk on Components and Types of Components, get ready for our next adventure – Correct Specifications from Relevant Sources. It's going to be an exciting journey into the nitty-gritty details of computer systems!</p>
1. Establishing a purpose for the lesson	<p>The teacher will facilitate a matching-type exercise, prompting students to pair terms from Column A with corresponding terms from Column B. The focus will be on measuring units in bits (b) and bytes (B).</p> <p>Teacher: Alright, class, let's engage our minds in a matching challenge! I want you to connect the dots between Column A and Column B.</p>

	<p>Think carefully about whether the measurements belong in bits (b) or bytes (B). Ready? Here we go.</p> <p>Student Possible Answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teacher: Consists of speed, timing, and voltage - Student Possible Answer: Hertz (b)</li> <li>Teacher: A small amount of very fast memory that is used for temporary storage. - Student Possible Answer: Cache (B)</li> <li>Teacher: This is designed to perform the calculations related to graphics of a processor. - Student Possible Answer: GPU (b)</li> <li>Teacher: The requirements of the computers for technical details of its components and functionality. - Student Possible Answer: Specifications (B)</li> </ol> <p>Teacher: Great job, class! Let's review our matches. It seems like you're mastering the connection between these technical terms and their respective units. Keep up the excellent work!</p>
a. Presenting examples/ instances of the new lesson	<p>The teacher will present a scenario: Imagine a user eager to enhance their computer's performance by upgrading its RAM.</p> <p>Teacher: Now, let's delve into the critical concept of the Importance of Correct Specifications. Picture this: Our computer enthusiast, full of excitement, decides it's time to boost their system's speed by upgrading the RAM.</p> <p>If, however, they neglect consulting the computer's manual or official specifications, there's a risk. They might unintentionally acquire RAM that is either incompatible or not supported by their system. It's like fitting a puzzle piece that looks right but doesn't quite match – and that mismatch can lead to a performance puzzle of its own. Understanding and adhering to correct specifications becomes the guiding light to ensure a seamless and effective upgrade.</p>
1. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1	<p>Teacher: Great discussion so far, class! Let's continue unraveling the mysteries of computer specifications.</p> <p>Teacher: So, why is it important to know the correct specifications from relevant sources?</p> <p>Possible Answer: Student: Knowing the correct specifications is crucial because it ensures that the computer components work together</p>

seamlessly. Without accurate specifications, there could be compatibility issues, leading to reduced performance or even system failures.

Teacher:

Alright, moving on! RAM is measured in both?

Possible Answer:

Student: RAM is measured in both Megabytes (MB) and Gigabytes (GB), sir. The amount of RAM a computer needs depends on the software it needs to run efficiently.

Teacher:

Now, let's break down the processor features. Cores, Cache, Socket Compatibility, Integrated Graphics Processing Units (GPUs), Frequency, and Front Side Bus (FSB).

Teacher:

What is the Front Side Bus (FSB) speed measured in?

Student Possible Answer:

Student: FSB speed is measured in hertz (Hz), sir. It's the major link between the CPU and system memory, and the speed is crucial for efficient communication.

Teacher:

Excellent! Now, let's talk about video cards. What's another term for video card?

Possible Answer:

Student: A video card is also known as a graphics card, display adapter, or video controller. It's the hardware that processes images and videos in a computer.

Teacher:

And what's an overall indicator of a video card's efficiency?

Possible Answer:

Student: The frame rate, expressed in frames per second (FPS), sir. It shows how many full images the card can display per second. For smooth animation and gaming, a frame rate of at least 60 FPS is recommended.

Teacher:

Now, let's dive into data storage. What's the data storage capacity measured in, both in bits and bytes?

Possible Answer:

Student: Data storage capacity is measured in bits (b) and bytes (B), sir.

Teacher:

	<p>Alright, let me explain the basic units of data storage. A bit is the smallest unit, and a byte consists of 8 bits. It goes on from kilobytes to yottabytes.</p> <p>Teacher: Can anyone give an example of a small data storage device?</p> <p>Possible Answer: Student: A standard 4.7-inch compact disk with a capacity of 80 minutes of audio or 650 to 700 megabytes (MB) of data, sir.</p> <p>Teacher: Lastly, let's visualize data storage capacities. How much data can be stored in 1 gigabyte (GB)?</p> <p>Possible Answer: Student: 1 gigabyte (GB) is like a pickup truck full of books, sir.</p> <p>Teacher: Fantastic! You've all done an excellent job grasping this lesson. Let's continue exploring the world of computer specifications!</p>
1. Developing mastery (Leads to Formative Assessment 3)	<p>The teacher will share different specifications, and the students need to guess the components or devices related to each.</p> <p>Teacher: Alright, class, get ready for a fun challenge! I'll give you a specification, and I want you to tell me the components or device it corresponds to. Let's see how well you know your tech!</p> <p>1. Teacher: Intel Core i3-4030U Processor (3M Cache, 1.90 GHz) - Possible Answer: Laptop or Computer</p> <p>2. Teacher: Intel® HD Graphics 4400 - Possible Answer: Graphics Card</p> <p>3. Teacher: 1TB 2.5-inch 5400 RPM - Possible Answer: Hard Drive</p> <p>4. Teacher: 4GB of DDR3L - Possible Answer: RAM Memory</p> <p>5. Teacher: 7th Gen Intel Core i7 - Possible Answer: Laptop or Computer</p> <p>Let's see who can crack the code on these tech specs! Remember, it's like being a detective in the world of computer components. Ready, set, go!</p>
2. Developing Mastery	<p>Teacher: Alright, class, let's put our detective hats on and analyze the specifications of this laptop. Write down the correct answers in the spaces provided below.</p> <p>Product Description: Intel Core i3-4030U 1.90 GHz 4GB DDR3</p>

	<p>1TB HDD 14-inch HD 1366 x 768 resolution Acer Cine Crystal TM LED-backlit TFT LCD Intel HD Graphics 4400 8X DVD-Super Multi double-layer drive Windows 8.1 64-bit Single Language Storage: 1TB 2.5-inch 5400 RPM</p> <p>1. Memory-_____ 2. Processor-_____ 3. Monitor-_____ 4. Video card-_____ 5. Hard disk drive-_____</p> <p>Student: 1. Memory - 4GB DDR3 2. Processor - Intel Core i3-4030U 1.90 GHz 3. Monitor - 14-inch HD 1366 x 768 resolution Acer Cine Crystal TM LED-backlit TFT LCD 4. Video card - Intel HD Graphics 4400 5. Hard disk drive - 1TB 2.5-inch 5400 RPM</p> <p>Teacher: Great job, detectives! You've successfully decoded the specifications of this laptop. This kind of skill will come in handy when you're navigating the vast world of computer technology. Keep up the good work!</p>
3. Finding practical applications of concepts and skills in daily living	<p>Teacher: Alright, class, let's dive into the world of computer buying! Today, we're exploring the factors we need to consider when making this important decision. What aspects should be on our radar? And most importantly, why do we need to think about them?</p> <p>Possible Answer: Student: Well, sir, when buying a computer, we need to consider things like the processor speed, memory capacity, storage space, and maybe even the graphics card. These factors are important because they determine how fast and capable the computer will be. For example, a good processor ensures smooth performance, and having enough memory and storage allows us to run multiple programs and store all our files without any problems. The graphics card is crucial for gaming or graphic-intensive tasks. So, thinking about these factors helps us make sure we get a computer that suits our needs and can handle the things we want to do with it.</p>
4. Making generalizations and abstractions about the lesson	<p>Teacher: Let's explore the key factors when buying a computer. What aspects do we need to consider, and why is this important?</p> <p>Possible Answer: Student: Sir, when purchasing a computer, it's vital to think about the compatibility of components and software. Ensuring</p>

	<p>they work seamlessly together is crucial for optimal performance and functionality. For instance, having a powerful processor is great, but if it doesn't match the requirements of the software we want to use, we might not get the best performance. So, considering compatibility helps us make sure all the parts work together like a well-oiled machine.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Teacher: Now, let's shift gears a bit. How might incorrect specifications from unreliable sources impact the operation of a computer system?</p> <p>Possible Answer: Student: Sir, incorrect specifications can throw a real wrench into the works. They might lead to compatibility issues, where different parts don't work well together. This can result in decreased performance, like a computer running slower than expected or freezing up. In the worst cases, it could even lead to system failures, causing frustration and potential data loss. So, relying on accurate specifications from reliable sources is like the foundation of a strong computer setup – it keeps everything running smoothly.</p>
5. Evaluating Learning	<p>Teacher: Let's think about the future, class. How will your knowledge in selecting computer specifications benefit you as a future computer technician?</p> <p>Possible Answer: Student: Well, sir, having a solid understanding of computer specifications is like having a superpower in the tech world. As a future computer technician, it means I can choose the right components for a computer based on its intended use. If someone needs a computer for graphic design, I'll know to focus on a powerful processor and a good graphics card. If it's for everyday tasks, I'll aim for a balanced setup. This knowledge helps me troubleshoot issues, upgrade systems efficiently, and provide the best solutions for users. So, it's not just about picking parts; it's about making sure every computer I touch is tailor-made for its purpose.</p>
6. Additional activities for application or remediation	<p>Teacher: I will give an assignment related to the next topic</p> <p>What is the difference of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mechanical Measuring Instruments and Electronic Measuring Instruments? Also give 3 examples of this three...</p>
<b>IV. REMARKS</b>	
<b>V. REFLECTION</b>	
A. No. of learners who earned 80%	

on the formative assessment	
B. No. of learners who require additional activities for remediation who scored below 80%	
C. Did the remedial lessons work? No. of learners who have caught up with the lesson	
D. No. of learners who continue to require remediation	
E. Which of my teaching strategies worked well? Why did these work?	
F. What difficulties did I encounter which my principal or superior can help me solve?	
G. What innovation or localized materials did I use/discover which I wish to share with other teachers?	

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