

 **Subject: Computer Studies**

 **Class: JSS1**

 **Term: First Term**

 **Week 4**

 **Topic: Basic Computer Concept**

Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

1. Define a computer.
 2. Identify parts of a computer system.
 3. Categorize computer parts into input, output, and processing devices.
 4. Describe how a computer works as both an input and output device.
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Introduction

A computer is a powerful electronic device that accepts data (input), processes it, stores it, and gives meaningful results (output) with great speed and accuracy.

1. Definition of a Computer

A **computer** is an electronic device that receives data as input, processes the data based on instructions (programs), and produces output in the form of information. It also stores the information for future use.

- It works automatically and very fast.
 - It does not have feelings or emotions.
 - It follows instructions exactly (it is not intelligent on its own).
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2. Parts of a Computer System

A complete computer system is made up of hardware and software components.

A. Hardware: The physical parts of a computer that you can touch.

Examples include:

- **Monitor**
- **Keyboard**
- **Mouse**
- **System Unit (CPU)**
- **Printer**
- **Speakers**

B. Software: These are the instructions or programs that tell the computer what to do. You cannot touch software. Examples include Microsoft Word, Paint, games, and operating systems like Windows.

3. Categories of Computer Parts

Category	Examples	Description
Input Devices	Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner	Used to enter data into the computer
Output Devices	Monitor, Printer, Speaker	Used to display or give out information
Processing Unit	CPU (Central Processing Unit)	Carries out instructions and processing
Storage Devices	Hard Disk, Flash Drive	Used to save information for future use

4. Description of a Computer as an Input and Output Device

A computer performs the **Input → Process → Output** cycle:

- **Input:** User types using the keyboard or clicks using the mouse.
- **Processing:** The CPU works on the input data.
- **Output:** Results are shown on the monitor or printed by the printer.

Example:

When you type a letter using the keyboard (input), the computer processes it and shows it on the screen (output).