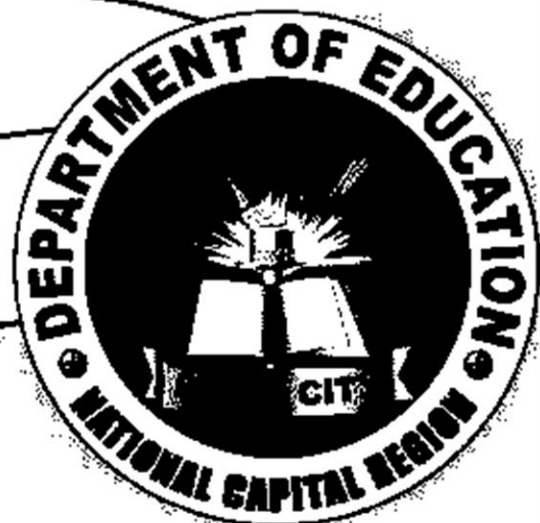


# TLE – ICT - CSS

## QUARTER 2

Week 5



# **Introductory Message**

## **MODULE 4-Q2 GRADE 9**

### **WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF COMPUTER SYSTEM SERVICING**

This module covers the two of seven (7) common competencies in Computer System Servicing which will lead you to acquire a National Certificate Level II (NC II). It contains information and suggested learning activities for you to complete. Completion of this module will help you better understand the succeeding module on setting up computer networks.

This module consists of two (2) lessons and (6) six learning outcomes. Each lesson and learning outcome contain other sub-learning outcome and learning activities supported by each instruction sheets. Before you perform the activities read the information in What's New and What is It, to ascertain yourself and your teacher that you have acquired the knowledge necessary to perform the skill required of the particular learning outcome.

The specific competency covered in this module and their schedule of recitation are as follows:

#### **LESSON 3: PERFORMING MENSURATION AND CALCULATION (PMC)**

- LO 1. Select measuring instruments
- LO 2. Carry out measurements and calculations
- LO 3. Maintain measuring instruments

#### **LESSON 4: PREPARING AND INTERPRETING TECHNICAL DRAWING (PITD)**

- LO 1. Identify different kinds of technical drawings
- LO 2. Interpret technical drawings
- LO 3. Prepare/make changes to electrical/electronic schematics and drawing

## Lesson

# 4

# Performing Mensuration and Calculation



## *What I Need to Know*

**Learning Competency:** Lesson 4: Preparing and Interpreting Technical Drawing

**Learning Outcomes:** LO 1. Identify different kinds of technical drawings

### **Learning Objectives:**

This module contains unit of competency on “PREPARING AND INTERPRETING TECHNICAL DRAWING (PITD)” This covers the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values needed in preparing and interpreting technical drawing. At the end of this module, you are expected to:

1. Identify the different types of technical drawing; and select technical drawing in accordance with the job requirement.

In the previous lesson, you have learned the different components to be measured, carry out measurements, and calculations, and maintaining measuring instruments. Before you proceed to our new topic, let us recall different components to be measured.



## *What is It*

**Technical drawing** is an act or discipline of creating models or plans to build something through designs. It includes blueprints, schematics, and diagrams that communicate how to construct a product, device, machine, highway, or home. They also include sketches and 2D- and 3D-models that represent the appearance of a completed project.

**Technical drawings** are used widely throughout many industries by professionals including architects, engineers, CAD Technicians, product designers, and mathematicians.

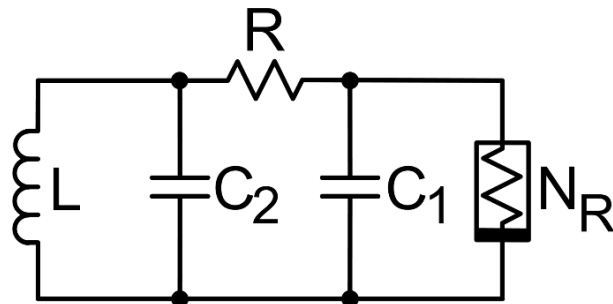
### **TYPES OF TECHNICAL DRAWING**

#### **1. Schematic Diagram**

A schematic is defined as a picture that shows something in a simple way, using symbols. A schematic diagram is a picture that represents the components of

a process, device, or other object using abstract, often standardized symbols and lines.

Schematic diagrams are widely used in electrical drawing. The main purpose of a schematic diagram is to emphasize circuit elements and how their functions relate to each other.

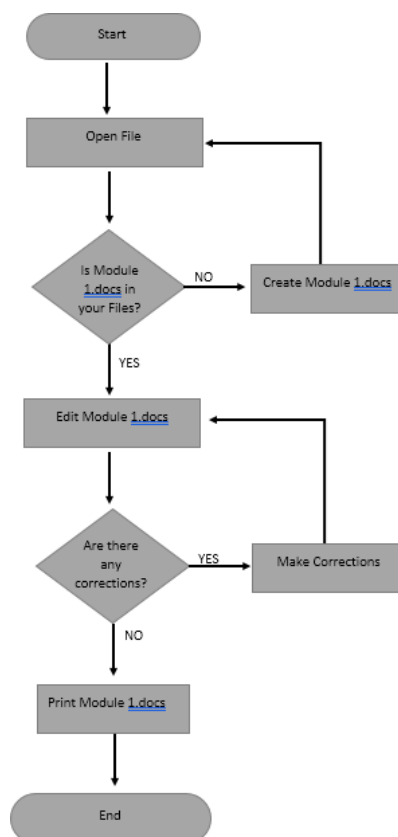


## 2. Charts

In general, a chart is a graphical representation of data. Charts allow users to see what the results of data to better understand and predict current and future data

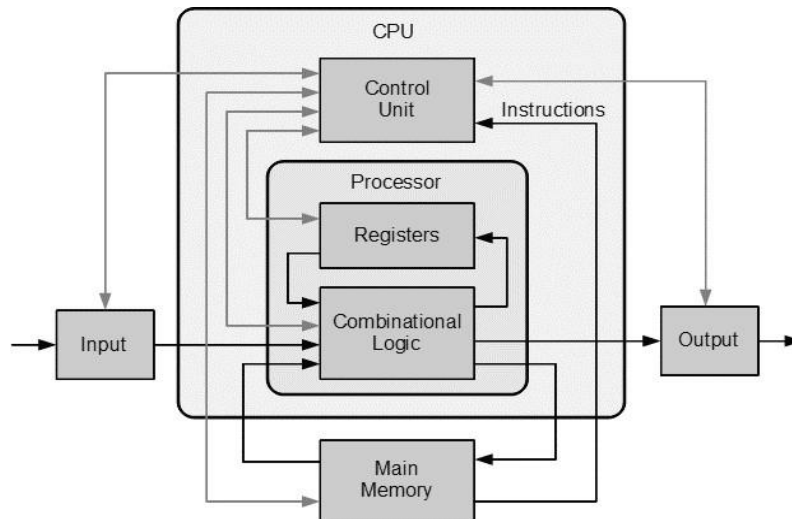
A flowchart is a graphical representation of decisions and their results mapped out in individual shapes

Flowcharts can provide a step-by-step diagram for mapping out complex situations such as programming code or troubleshooting problems with a computer.



### 3. Block diagrams

A block diagram is a visual representation of how parts of an object relate to each other and work together. It is named as such because blocks represent each piece of the design with lines between them to show their respective relationships.



### 4. Lay-out Plans

A floor plan is a scaled diagram of a room or building viewed from above. The floor plan may depict an entire building, one floor of a building, or a single room. It may also include measurements, furniture, appliances, or anything else necessary to the purpose of the plan.



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