MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

GRADE 8

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY







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Curriculum Area: Information Technology **GRADE 8**

					WEEK 1
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Networks	Students will understand that users do not have to use the same device each time to complete their assignments.	i) Define a computer network A network is a group of two or more computers linked together so that they can share resources (hardware, software, and data) and communicate with one another. The network will also include devices such as printers and plotters. The computers in a network can: 1) access the same files held on a central hard disk. 2) send files to a shared printer. 3) send files to each other ii) Components of a computer network	Defining network, server and data communication Watching videos on the history of computer networks Listing functions and characteristics of networks Listing components of computer network	Heinemann Information Technology for CS*EC, Page 161* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 120* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 62* YouTube https://youtu.be/m7WTcB0-g5Q	Written questions Oral questions

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WEEK 2

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Types of Networks Local Area Network	Students will become aware of Local Area Networks (LAN) and how it works	i) Types of computer networks There are three types of networks: 1. Local Area Network [LAN] 2. Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) 3. Wide Area Network [WAN] ii) LAN Local Area Network A local area network (LAN) is a network of computers that are connected by cables over a fairly small area, usually within one building, such as an office or a school. iii) Advantages and disadvantages of LAN	Listing types of computer networks Defining Local Area Networks Listing places where Local Area Networks are used. Obtaining pictures of different Local Area Networks. Listing advantages and disadvantages of LAN.	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 162* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 63* www.simplilearn.com	Practical activities Written questions

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					WEEK 3
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)	Students will become aware of Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) and how it works	i) Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) A metropolitan area network (MAN) is a computer network run by one organisation that connects several LANs across a larger area, such as a city. ii) Examples of MAN iii) Advantages and disadvantages of MAN iv) LAN vs MAN	Defining Metropolitan Area Network Listing examples of Metropolitan Area Network Obtaining pictures of different Metropolitan Area Network Listing advantages and disadvantages of MAN Comparing the Local Area Network to the Metropolitan Area Network	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 162* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 63* www.simplilearn.com	Written questions

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WEEK 4

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Wide Area Network (WAN)	Students will become aware of Wide Area Network [WAN) and how it works	i) WAN **Wide area network (WAN)** A wide area network (WAN) is a network that connects computers over a wide area or even across the world. Instead of normal computer cables, a WAN uses several different methods to connect the workstations, including telephone lines, satellite links, and broadband connections. Most WANs are private networks that are run by organisations so that they can share business information. ii) Advantages and disadvantages of WAN iii) LAN vs MAN vs WAN	Defining Wide Area Network (WAN) Listing examples of Metropolitan Area Network Obtaining pictures of different Wide Area Networks (WAN) Listing advantages and disadvantages of WAN Stating the difference between LAN, MAN and WAN	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 162* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 63* *www.simplilearn.com*	Written questions Oral questions

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WEEK 5

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Network layout (topology) Star Network	Students will become aware of star network topology	i) Star network In a star network, all the nodes are connected to a central hub. This means that each computer has its connection to the network, and a break in a cable will not affect the working of other computers. ii) Components of a star network iii) Advantages and disadvantages of a star network If the hub breaks down, then all the computers on the hub will not work. However, star networks, although more expensive to install than other types, are the quickest.	Defining star network Drawing a diagram of a star network Listing components of Star Network Listing advantages and disadvantages of Star Network Creating a model of star network topology	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Page 74* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 64* www.techtarget.com https://www.javatpoint.com/computer-network-topologies https://www.tutorialspoint.com/data_communication_computer_network/computer_network_topologies.htm	Written Questions Quiz

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WEEK 6

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Network layout (topology) Bus Network	Students will become aware of Bus network topology	i) Bus network A bus network is the simplest type of topology, where the network nodes (computers) are in a line. ii) Components of a bus network iii) Advantages and disadvantages of Bus network Bus networks are cheap and reliable, but if the cables break the network is split into two unconnected parts. Bus networks are slower than star networks, with the speed of network traffic limited to only 10 Mb per second.	Defining bus network Drawing a diagram of a bus network Listing components of the Bus network Listing advantages and disadvantages of the Bus network Creating a model of Bus network topology	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Page 74* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 64* https://www.javatpoint.com/computer-network-topologies	Written questions Presentations

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WEEK 7

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Network layout (topology) Ring Network	Students will become aware of ring network topology	i) Ring network Unlike a bus network, a ring network has no end to the line. The last node (computer) is connected to the first node, forming a ring or loop. ii) Components of a ring network iii) Advantages and disadvantages of a ring network As with a bus network, if the cables break, it will affect all the computers on the network. Ring networks are also slower than star networks, with the speed of network traffic limited to 10 MB per second.	Defining ring network Drawing a diagram of a ring network Listing components of a ring network Listing advantages and disadvantages of a ring network Creating a model of ring network topology	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Page 74* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 64* https://www.javatpoint.com/computer-network-topologies	Written Questions Presentation

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WEEK 8

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Advantages and Disadvantages of networked computers compared with stand-alone systems	Students will understand the differences between networked computers and stand-alone systems	i) Computers that are not networked are known as stand-alone computers. Data that is on a stand-alone system has to be transferred using a secondary storage device if it is to be used on another computer. ii) Advantages and disadvantages of Stand-alone systems Advantages 1. Ideal for home users 2. No network card needed 3. Security Disadvantages 1. Cannot share data 2. Poor Security	Listing advantages and disadvantages of both networked computers and stand-alone computers Determining which networking setup is superior	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Page 66* Information Technology, Third Edition, *Page 66,62*	Written questions Oral questions

		3. Data can only be transferred by disk iii) Advantages and disadvantages of Stand-alone systems Networked Computers Advantages 1. Access to the network from any workstation 2. Share files 3. Shared resources Disadvantages 1. Network card needed 2. If the server fails, all other workstations fail as well.			

					WEEK 9
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Mobile Network	Students will understand the concept of a mobile network as a radio-based common carrier.	i) Mobile network A mobile network (also called a wireless network) routes communications in the form of radio waves to and from users. Radio signals are the most common form of wireless transmission. ii) Evolution of Mobile Networks Overview of Mobile Networks 1. 2G was established in 1991 and is the first digital standard. 2. 3G was introduced in 2003. 3. The fourth Generation (4G) was introduced in 2012. 4. With bandwidths of up to 1 Gbps, 5G is designed to enable high-speed communication.	Defining Mobile Network Creating a timeline to show the overview of mobile networks: from 2G to current Researching to find out when the various Mobile Companies in Guyana introduce 2G, 3G, and 4G to their customers	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 166* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 125* https://1nce.com/en-eu/RESOURCESs/news-insights/blog/cellular-mobile-standards	Oral questions Written questions

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WEEK 10

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Wireless networks	Students will show a willingness to use wireless networks	i) Wireless network Wireless networks use no cables. They are an increasingly popular technology for small networks, because the computers, especially laptops, can be moved around but remain connected to the network. ii) Ways in which wireless networks are transmitted Wireless networks normally use radio transmissions. 1. Wi-Fi is a wireless radio technology that can be used to send data between devices and computers. **2.** Bluetooth is a radio technology that is similar to Wi-Fi but only works over short distances and is slower. **3.** A hotspot Is a public place where you can access Wi-Fi.	Defining a wireless network Listing steps on how to connect a device to a Wi-fi Connecting devices to Wi-Fi Listing steps on how to connect two devices via Bluetooth Connecting devices via Bluetooth and exchanging files	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 166-167* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 124* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 68* www.fortinet.com/RESOURCESs/cyberglossary/	Written questions Oral questions

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					WEEK 11
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
The Internet	Students will become aware that the Internet connects the network with other networks worldwide.	i) The internet The Internet connects networks. It is a vast public-wide area network that creates connections between individual LANs and WANs. The Internet is available in every country in the world, so it is sometimes referred to as a global network. Data can be transferred across the world in seconds using the Internet. ii) Uses of the internet The Internet has existed since the 1970s and was originally used by universities, research institutions, and the military. It was mainly used to transfer files from one computer to another over long distances. Most of these files could be downloaded and read by anyone.	Defining the internet Watching videos on what is the internet and how it works Listing the uses of the internet	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 170* Information Technology, Third Edition, *Page 70* YouTube https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UXsomnDkntI	Written Questions

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WEEK 12

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Advantages and Disadvantages of the Internet	Students will become aware of the good and bad that the internet brings.	i) Advantages and disadvantages of the internet Advantages 1. You can find information on the web on virtually any topic you like 2. There is enormous educational potential 3. Interactive games and TV 4. Work from Home 5. Advertisement Disadvantages 1. Cost of computer equipment 2. Some information may not be accurate 3. Security 4. It is difficult to protect the copyright 5. Viruses and other malware	Listing advantages and disadvantages of the internet Debating the advantages and disadvantages of the internet.	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Page 76* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 136* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 76*	Written Questions Oral questions

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WEEK 13

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Connecting to the internet	Students will understand how to connect a computer to the internet	i) Ways computers can be connected to the internet To access the internet, you need: 1. A modem, router, and/or switch which is connected to a telephone line 2. A network interface card (NIC) or network adapter, which is usually already installed in your computer 3. Software on your computer or mobile device (such as a web browser or an email package) 4. Internet service, which is typically a subscription with a company called an Internet service provider (ISP). ii) ISPs in Guyana	Listing ways computers can be connected to the internet Finding out how the school's computers are connected to the internet Explaining how their home devices are connected to the internet Researching the cost of the internet from various ISPs Comparing ISPs in Guyana	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, P*age 70* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Pages 124-125* Information Technology Third Edition, *Pages 70-71*	Written Questions

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WEEK 14

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Internet Services	Students will become aware of the different Internet services	i) Methods of connecting to the Internet 1. Dial-up: requires a landline and a modem to connect to the ISP. 2. DSL: high-speed asymmetric Digital Subscription Line (ADSL) that is used with a DSL modem to connect to the internet. 3. ISDN: is more expensive to use than an ordinary telephone line but can transmit data digitally at 64 kbps. 4. Leased line: for a fixed fee per month, a company can rent this dedicated communications line to send and receive large amounts of data.	Listing methods of connecting to the internet Researching what methods various ISPs use to connect their customers to the internet Comparing the difference between methods of connecting to the internet	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC: Third Edition, *Page. 71* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 49* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 74*	Written Questions Oral questions

		5. Cable TV: uses a cable TV to connect to the internet 6. Satellite: connects to the internet by using a satellite, an antenna, a coaxial cable and Windows-based software 7. Wireless: a wireless internet connection line or wireless application protocol (WAP) can be used to connect devices like laptops, mobile phones, remote controls, gaming controls, and tablets wirelessly without a physical connection. ii) Advantages and disadvantages of various methods of connecting to the internet.	Listing advantages and disadvantages of the various methods of connecting to the internet		

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WEEK 15

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Intranets and extranets	Students will be able to differentiate between intranet and extranet	i) Intranet An intranet offers email, pages, and files through an organisation's LAN, which cannot be accessed from the Internet. ii) Extranet An extranet Is an extension to an Intranet that is made available through the Internet to people with permission to view it. iii) **Intranet vs extranet** When comparing intranet versus extranet, it's important to understand that while both are private networks, an intranet is typically used for internal communication and increased employee engagement, while an extranet allows for limited access by external parties. iv) Level of Privacy (intranet, extranet, Internet).	Defining intranet and extranet Making a list of the uses of both the intranet and extranet in various industries Comparing intranet and extranet Stating the level of privacy associated with the intranet, extranet, and Internet.	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 171* Information Technology Third Edition, *Pages 68-69* https://connecteam.com/e-intranet-internet-extranet/#:~:text=Intranet%20vs%20extranet,limited%20access%20by%20external%20parties.	Written questions Oral questions

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					WEEK 16
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Transmission nodes	Students will comprehend how data is transmitted.	i) Transmission nodes 1. Asynchronous 2. Synchronous ii) Ways in which data can flow 1. Simplex 2. Half duplex 3. Full duplex	Listing and defining transmission nodes Listing and explaining different ways in which data can flow	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC: Third Edition, *Pages 66–67* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 32* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 66*	Written Questions

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					WEEK 17
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Transmission media: Wired transmission media	Students will understand the concept of wired transmission media	i) Transmission media **Transmission media** Transmission media are the cables and signalling methods that carry data communication from one place to another in a network. ii) Types of cable used for transmission **Wired transmission media** There are many types of cables and wires used for transmission. i) **Coaxial cables** carry electric current at radio frequencies. ii) **Fibre-optic cables** contain a bundle of glass fibres that each transmit light. iii) **Twisted pair cables** have been used for telephone networks for over a century, although they are gradually being replaced by fibre-optic cables. All of these transmission media can be used in LANs	Defining Transmission media Listing the types of wired transmission media Creating a poster of wired transmission media	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC Pa*ge. 165* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 32* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 67* Examples of cables	Written questions Oral questions

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					WEEK 18
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Wireless transmission media	Students will understand the concept of wireless transmission media	i) Types of Wireless Networks All wireless connections use electromagnetic waves. Different wavelengths are used for different purposes. Starting with the longest wavelength, electromagnetic waves include radio, microwave, infrared, light and X-rays. For example, infrared transmission is used in remote controls for televisions and other domestic devices. The signal has a much shorter wavelength than radio. ii) Advantages and disadvantages of wireless transmission	Listing the types of wireless transmission media Creating a poster of wireless transmission media. Listing advantages and disadvantages of wireless transmission Comparing wired and wireless transmission media	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC *Page. 165* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Pages 124-125* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 68*	Written questions

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WEEK 19

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Modem, router switch.	Students will know the importance of switches, routers, and modems in creating effective networks	i) Modems and their uses A modem is often provided by your ISP (Internet Service Provider), which enables networks to access the internet. ii) Routers and their uses A router acts as the "traffic director" of a network. iii) Switches and their uses A switch is used to provide additional ports, expanding the capability of the router.	Obtaining pictures of switches, routers, and modems Defining modem, router and switch and stating their uses Collecting user manuals for switches, routers, and modems Stating similarities and differences among modems, routers and switches	Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 202* Information Technology, Third Edition, *Page 70* https://www.cables-solutions.com/switch-vs-router-vs-modem-difference.html Router Modem	Written questions

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WEEK 20

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Network interface card/network adapter.	Students will understand the importance of a network interface card/network adapter.	i) Network Interface Card A Network Interface Card (NIC), also known as an Ethernet Card or Network Adapter, is a computer expansion card that allows your PC, laptop, or server to connect to a network via an Ethernet cable. ii) Uses of NIC NICs are plugged directly into your motherboard, either located near the USB ports on the back (for an onboard NIC) or on the back of the computer (for external network expansion cards), plugged into a PCIe port.	Defining a Network Interface Card Stating uses of Network Interface Card Observing a motherboard to see Network interface card/network adapter is connected Connecting LAN cable from a Network interface card or network adapter to a router or switch	Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 203* https://www.techbuyer.com/us/blog/what-is-a-nic Old computer systems LAN Cable	Written questions Oral questions

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WEEK 21

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Suitability of mobile networks to various applications	Students will understand the significance of mobile devices.	i) Examples of mobile communication technologies An e-commerce website lets you buy something via the Internet. Bulletin boards provided text-based information and also allowed users to leave messages for everyone else to see. E-learning courses have been developed to support standard school or college programs, and you would use these alongside normal classes. Podcasting is a method for distributing audio files, known as pod-casts, using web feeds. ii) Advantages and disadvantages of mobile communication technologies	Listing examples of mobile communication technologies Finding e-commerce websites Listing goods that can be sold on an e-commerce website Stating the advantage of studying online Collecting samples of Pod-cast Listing advantages and disadvantages of mobile communication technologies	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Pages 178–180* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 125* Information Technology, Third Edition, *Page 71*	Oral questions

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					WEEK 22
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
World Wide Web	Students will appreciate the quantity of information available on the World Wide Web.	i) World Wide Web The World Wide Web, also known as the web, WWW, or W3, refers to all the public websites or pages that users can access on their local computers and other devices through the internet. These pages and documents are interconnected using hyperlinks that users click on for information. This information can be in different formats, including text, images, audio, and video.	Defining the World Wide Web Reading an article on the history of the World Wide Web Creating a time map of the history of the World Wide Web	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 175* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 38*	Written Questions

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					WEEK 23
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Hypertext Markup Language	Students will appreciate the usefulness of HTML	i) HTML HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is a standard markup language for web page creation. It allows the creation and structure of sections, paragraphs, and links using HTML elements (the building blocks of a web page), such as tags and attributes. ii) HTML file	Defining HTML Exploring key HTML concepts Creating HTML files Opening HTML files in a web browser	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 175* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 129* https://www.educba.com/design-web-page-in-html/	Written Questions

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WEEK 24

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Hypertext Transfer Protocol	Students will become aware of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol.	i) Hypertext transfer protocol The set of rules for sending and receiving data over the internet is known as TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol). ii) Use of TCP/IP TCP/IP breaks down the data into little chunks or packets, which are sent to other computers on the internet. TCP/IP then ensures that the data is reassembled into its original form.	Describing how HTTP is used for sharing the files and pages that make up the World Wide Web. Creating a simple web page	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 175* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 222*	Oral Questions

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					WEEK 25
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Hyperlinks	Students will understand how hyperlinks work.	i) Hyperlink A hyperlink (or link) is an item like a word or button that points to another location. When you click on a link, the link will take you to the target of the link, which may be a webpage, document, or other online content. Websites use hyperlinks as a way to navigate online content. ii) Hyperlinks on a local system	Defining hyperlink Explaining how hyperlinks work Using the internet and clicking on a hyperlink Creating a hyperlink on a local system	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 175* Information Technology Third Edition, *Pages 142-143* Computer	Written Questions

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					WEEK 26
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Web Server	Students will recognize the uses of web servers	i) Webservers All websites are stored on web servers. A webserver is a computer that has special webserver software and is also connected to the Internet. Web developers have to transfer pages and other files from their computers to the webserver. When you want to look at a website, your browser finds the correct web server and then copies the file or files to your computer. ii) Functions webservers iii) Examples of webservers	Defining webservers Listing the functions of web servers Finding examples of web servers	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 176* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 222*	Oral Questions Written questions

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					WEEK 27
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Web Page	Students will become aware of web pages	i) Webpage A web page is a single document that can be viewed on the Web. A collection of web pages stored together with the same title is known as a **website.** ii) Items that can be found on a webpage iii) Webpage design	Defining webpage Visiting different web pages Examining a web page Listing things that can be found on a web page Designing a web page by drawing it	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Page 73* Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 175* Just Click for the Caribbean Third Edition, *Pages 222-231* Information Technology Third Edition, *Page 147*	Oral Questions Evaluate students' web page design

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					WEEK 28
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Uses of Websites	Students will become aware of the uses of websites	i) Uses of websites 1. You can find vast amounts of information from all over the world. 2. You can find other people and organisations that share your interests 3. You can communicate easily with people wherever they live, using email, newsgroups, 4. VoIP, instant messaging, blogs, social networking, and chat rooms. 5. You can transfer documents and other computer files to another person instantly 6. You can shop online and save lengthy trips to shopping centres or speciality shops	Listing the uses of websites Discussing how important are websites to different categories of people	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 177* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 38* Information Technology, Third Edition, *Page 139*	Oral questions Written questions

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					WEEK 29
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
File Transfer Protocol	Students will understand the importance of file transfer protocol	i) Uses of file transfer protocol When a file is transferred from one computer to another across a network, it has to be structured according to rules, known as protocols. The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is widely used for this purpose. It breaks the file down into several blocks, which are sent one at a time. The computer that receives the blocks combines them again into a single file.	Explaining how file transfer protocol works Listing the uses of file transfer protocols	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 174*	Written Questions Oral questions

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					WEEK 30
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Web Browser. Types of web browsers Examples of web browsers	Students will appreciate the importance of web browsers	i) Web browser A web browser is a piece of software that is used to view pages on the Web. Internet Explorer is a well-known example of a browser. It is installed on your computer, and it can interpret the HTML/XHTML code of a web page. The code is a set of instructions for displaying the text and images on the screen as a web page. ii) Types of web browsers iii) Examples of web browsers	Defining a Web Browser Listing types and examples of web browsers Finding and looking at websites on the internet using different web browsers	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Page 71* Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 176* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 212*	Oral Questions

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WEEK 31

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Uniform RESOURCES Locator	Students will become aware of URLs and their uses	i) Uniform RESOURCES Locator Every single page on the Web has a special web file name, known as a Uniform RESOURCES Locator (URL). For example, http://www.example.com/contact.htm is the URL for the contact page on a website. Sometimes you download other files from the Internet, such as documents or music files. Each of these also has its URL, such as http://www.example.com/song.mp3. URLs are sometimes referred to as web addresses. ii) Parts of URLs	Defining URL Examining the URL of a website Identifying the different parts of the URL Typing URLs in a web browser	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition *Pages 72-73* Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page 177* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 222*	Written Questions

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WEEK 32

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Upload and download.	Students will know the difference between uploading and downloading	i) Upload A file Is uploaded when it is transferred from a computer on a network to a server. A file is downloaded when it is transferred from a server to a computer on a network. ii) Download "Download" means that when you are surfing the web, you are usually transferring data from the server of the website you are viewing, to your own. This can either be a program, game, or music, which means saving it permanently to your hard disk, or it could mean transferring images or text from a web page to your computer and downloading them only to a temporary folder.	Defining upload and download Differentiating between uploading and downloading Uploading a file to Google Drive Downloading a file from the internet	Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Page, 179-180* Information Technology, Third Edition, *Page 62* Flash drives Computers	Oral Questions

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WEEK 33

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Email Parts of an email address Email creation	Students will understand how to create and use emails	i) Email Email means messages that can be sent 'electronically' using software from one computer to another anywhere in the world. To send an email message, you need an email address of your own and the email address of each intended recipient. ii) Parts of an email address iii) Email Creation	Defining Emails Examining parts of an email address Creating Email address Exploring different email interfaces	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Page 74* Heinemann Information Technology for CSEC, *Pages 179-180* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 126* Information Technology, Third Edition, *Pages 74-75*	Written questions Oral questions

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WEEK 34

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	EVALUATION STRATEGY
Advantages and disadvantages of using emails	Students will know the good and bad of using emails	i) Advantages and disadvantages of using emails Advantages of email: 1. Ordinary mail takes several days, but email can be sent immediately and replies are received as soon as recipients check their mail 2. Emails do not have to be as formal and structured as typical letters 3. There is no need to get stamps, envelopes or paper or go to a post box or the post room in a company	Listing advantages and disadvantages of using emails Comparing sending emails with the post office system Posting a letter to see the time taken for it to be delivered	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Pages 74–75* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 167* Information Technology, Third Edition, *Pages 74–75*	Written questions Oral questions

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					WEEK 35
TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC	**GENERAL OBJECTIVE**	**CONTENT**	**ACTIVITY**	**RESOURCE**	**EVALUATION STRATEGY**
Advantages and disadvantages of using emails	Students will know the good and bad of using emails	Disadvantages 1. Everyone does not have access to a computer. 2. Emails are not private like personal letters Replies are dependent on the recipient accessing the email and reading the message.	Listing advantages and disadvantages of using emails Comparing sending emails with the post office system Posting a letter to see the time taken for it to be delivered	Oxford Information Technology for CSEC, Third Edition, *Pages 74–75* Just Click for the Caribbean, Third Edition, *Page 167* Information Technology, Third Edition, *Pages 74–75*	Written questions Oral questions