

SECOND TERM E-LEARNING NOTE

SUBJECT: COMPUTER STUDIES

CLASS: JSS1

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK	TOPIC
1.	Introduction to Computer Monitor
2.	The System Unit
3.	Computer Ethics
4.	Word processing I
5.	Word processingII
6.	Data processing I
7.	Data Processing II
8.	Features of a Computer
9.	The keyboard and its sections I
10.	The Keyboard and its Sections II
11.	Revision
12.	Examination

REFERENCE

A Handbook on Computer Studies (Practical Guide for Schools and Colleges By: NiyiAdekolegan, Computer Studies Stella Chiemeke, Modern computer studies by Victoria Dinehin.

WEEK ONE

Date:

TOPIC: COMPUTER AND MONITOR

REF. BOOK: Welcome to Computer Studies. By BoyeJokotoye

CONTENT:

THE MONITOR

The monitor is an output device used to display information. The monitor is also called Visual Display Unit (VDU). It is similar to ordinary television screen. The output on a monitor is called softcopy. This output is available to the user only for as long as another output has not replaced it. Thus, the output in the monitor is temporary.

A monitor is one of the most common output devices which is used to display information (either data or result) on the screen.

TYPES OF MONITOR

There are two types of monitors.

1. Monochrome monitor.
2. Coloured Monitor.

MONOCHROME MONITOR

Monochrome monitors are very similar to black and white television sets. They display their output in just one colour. Monochrome monitors are of two types, **Monochrome Text Monitor** which can only display text and number character in single colour and **Monochrome Graphics Monitor** which can display texts as well as graphics such as charts, maps, diagrams and other pictures all in one colour.

COLOURED MONITOR

Coloured monitor can display text and pictures in more than one colour. Different types of colour monitors have been developed. These are:

1. CGA (Colour Graphic Adapter) which can display only 16 colours.
2. EGA (Enhanced Graphic Adapter) which displays 64 colours.
3. VGA (Video Graphic Adapter). This can display 262,144 colours.
4. SVGA (Super Video Graphic Adapter). This can display more than 262,144 colours.

CATHODE RAY TUBE MONITORS

These are the most common type of monitors for office and the home. They make use of Cathode Ray Tube (CRT).

LCD MONITORS

Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) monitors were developed because of the bulky nature of CRTs. Unlike the technology used in CRTs, the technology for portable monitors involves liquid crystals. LCD monitors are thinner than CRTS.

EVALUATION

1. What is a Monitor?
2. Mention the two types of monitor.

CONCLUSION

We have learnt that the monitor is an output device used to display information. We have also known the differences between the Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) and Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) monitors.

There are two types of monitors i.e. Monochrome and Colour monitors. We have learnt that monochrome monitors can only display information in one colour while colour monitors can display information in more than one colour.

GENERAL EVALUATION

- 1a. What is a monitor?
- 1b. Give the full meaning of the following...: