

CRITICAL UNDERSTANDING

OF

A.I.T



B.Ed [1st yr]
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[Signature]
9/04/19



Actual Size

Super Computer



Micro Computer



Ink Jet Printers



ICT: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Today is an era of knowledge. Knowledge is a great power, economy and strength of an individual and the asset of the nation. It is also true that there is a tremendous explosion in its quantity as well as in its growth. We are in need of new technology to have access and proper use of this growing knowledge and that can be only done with assistance the science of the information and communication technology.

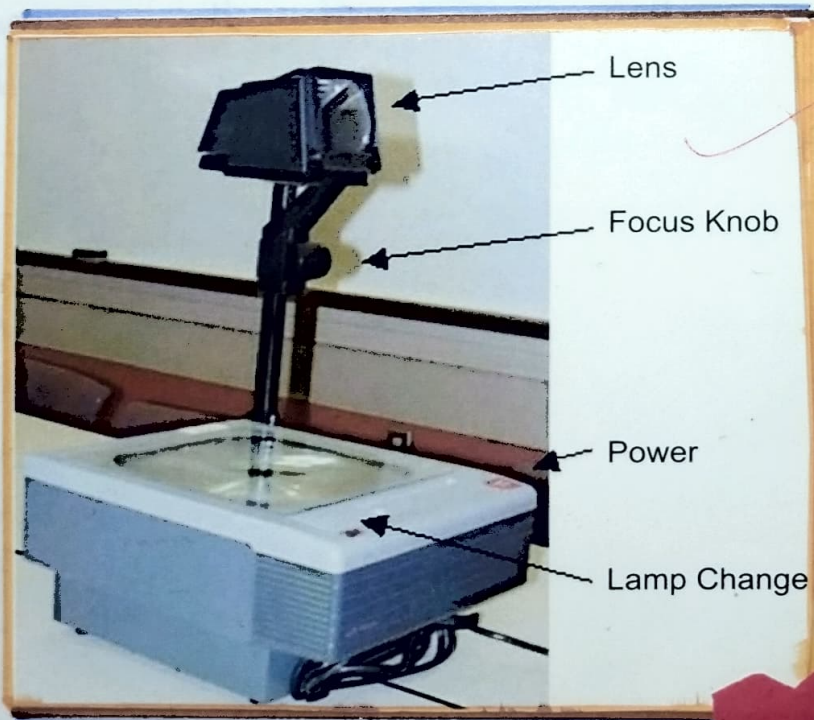
Information and communication Technology is that type of technology employed in the shape of application support which help in the support of collection, storages, retrieval, manipulation and dissemination of information as accurately and efficiently as possible for purpose of enriching the knowledge

AND

INFORMATION

ICT: TSI

Radio & Tape Recorder



Lens

Focus Knob

Power

Lamp Change

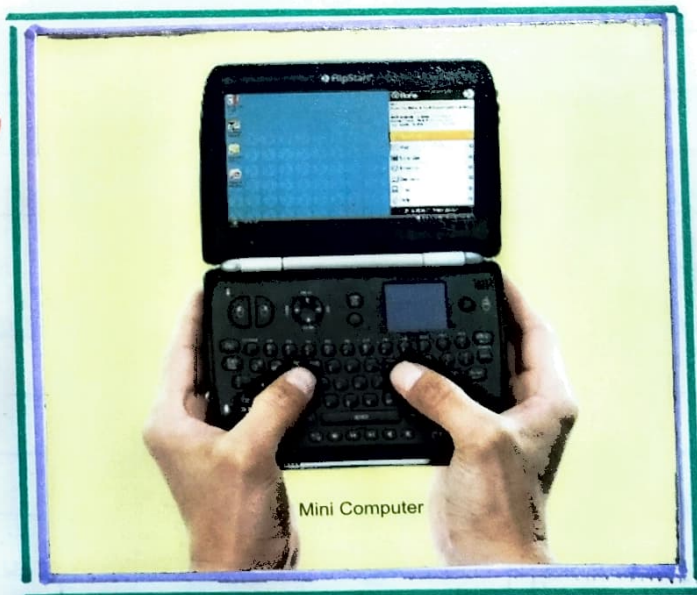
and develop communication decision making as well as problem solving ability of the user.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF ICT

Communication as well as collecting information and using them for the specific purpose is as old as human civilization itself. Invention of paper and ink are regarded as the first breakthrough in the field of ICT. The advanced technological development, helping in the task of ICT may be outlined as below :-

- Photostat in 1900 by professor Abbe Rene Graffin of France.
- Xerography invented in 1938 by Chester F. Carlson of USA.
- micrography obtained copy/copies of the recorded material in highly reduced format / invented in 1940 by an Englishman J.B.D.
- Laser Technology use for printing and memory device in 1960. by Theodore

TRADITIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



MODERN INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Harold maiman of USA.

→ Magnetic video camera video disc and computers develop in 20th century.

→ The advancement in the field of tele communication technology has contributed a lot in the evaluation of ICT. The landmark in such a way development can be cited as follow :-

Telegraph invented by SFB Morse of USA in 1837.

Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell of Scotland in 1876.

Radio was invented by G. Marconi of Italy in 1895.

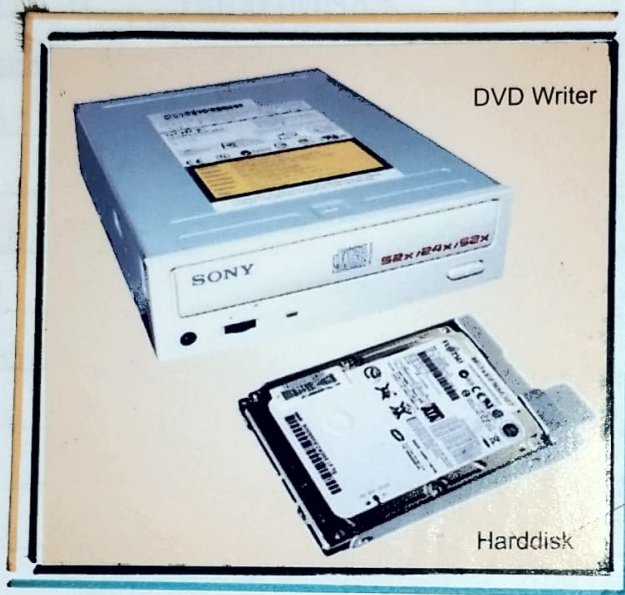
Television was invented by J.L Baird of Scotland in 1925.

Development of communication satellites and the cable and facsimile transmission (FAX) technology launched in the 20th century.

TRADITIONAL AND MODERN

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Both of these technologies may be found to include the tools, equipments and support material for the purpose of information and communication.



DVD Writer

Harddisk



Light Pen

Printed media is in the form of tint books, resource books, journals, new items and other literature. The verbal information and ideas are exchanged with the peers, parents and other members of society. The graphical material like picture, charts, maps, diagrams, poster, cartoons etc. The audio visual hardware equipment such as radio, television, slide projections, overhead motion pictures, tape recorder, audio and video recording devices, teaching machine etc.

THE MODERN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

The modern information - communication technologies are combination of hardware and software media and delivery system. In addition they have also gone digital. Some of these may be named as :-

- 1) Digital video camera.
- 2) multimedia Personal Computer (PC) laptop and notebook.
- 3) Application software such as word processing, spread sheets, power points, stimulation and speech recognition.



Joystick



VCR

- 4.) Multimedia projector (LCD or DLP) to communicate large group.
- 5.) Local Area Network [LAN], metropolitan Area Network [MAN], Wide Area Network [WAN]
- 6.) multimedia PC/ Laptop with recognised videocard and web camera or digital video camera.
- 7.) Video audio conferencing, digital libraries
- 8.) Email, Internet and WWW (World Wide Web).
- 9.) The idea of virtual classroom and virtual equality.
- 10.) Computer database and data processing mechanism, CD ROM and DVD.

USES OF ICT IN EDUCATION

The modern information and communication technology infact have brought a revolution in the field of business, industry insurance, banking, agriculture, medicine, transport, postal telecommunication and various other field affecting our body to day activities. One can summarise the use of ICT in the field of education in two different ways.

- Uses and advantages to the people connect with education.
- Uses and advantages in revolution the system of education.



Monitor



Key Board



USES AND ADVANTAGE TO THE PEOPLE

CONNECTION WITH EDUCATION

ICT may be helpful in following ways: Students may get the required opportunities training for receiving and using information for their self-employment and improvement. It may help them to satisfy their urges of curiosity, interest, construction etc. It also helps them to get self placed auto-instruction related to the curriculum & non-curriculum area of education. The precision speed and accurately, in receiving, transforming and information and communication is well secured through the ICT, as they become acquainted and trained for handling well the sophisticated electronic softwares and techniques used for communication purpose.

On the other hand, with the help of recorded electronic devices, they may be acquainted with the educational level, interest aptitudes attitude and other personality characteristic of the students.



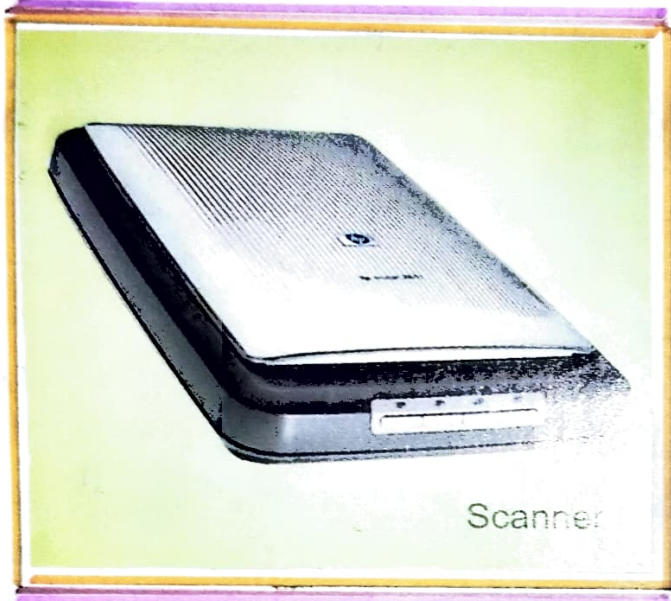
Laser Jet Printer

USEFUL FOR THE EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATORS & PLANNERS

ICT may help the educational administrators and planner in the task of exercising their professional responsibilities in the appropriate way. On the one hand, it makes them well inform regarding development in the field of education, educational administration and planning. On the other hand they can have proper access to the information data regarding the functioning of institution working of teachers.

USEFUL TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHERS

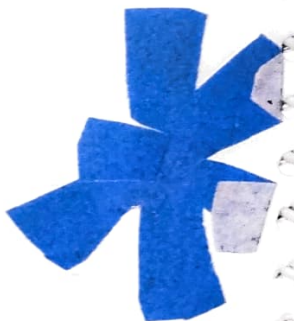
The student of education desirous to understand research projects in the field of education are greatly benefitted through the process and the product of ICT. They need quite pinpointed and reliable information and this need can be properly fulfilled



Scanner



Mouse

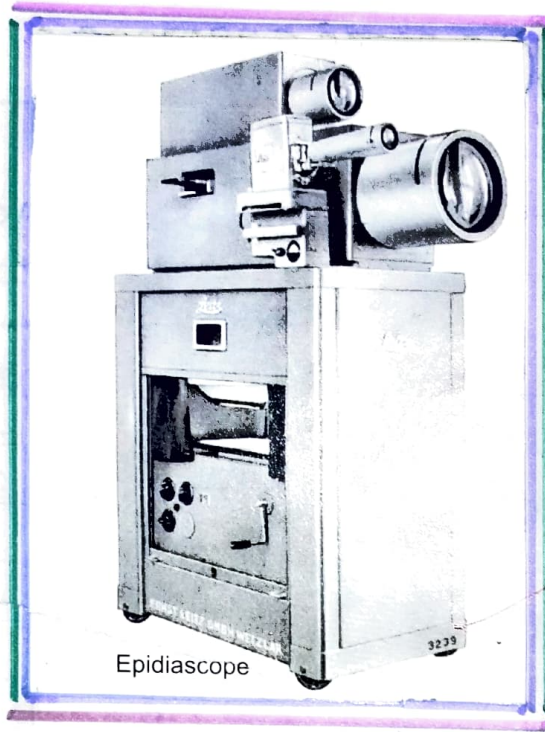


through the organised sources of information controlled through information technology.

USES AND ADVANTAGES IN REVOLUTIONIZING THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

The use of ICT has great potential in revolutionizing the formal and non-formal system of education in a number of ways :-

- 1.) It can help in a big way to bring the existing educational system into alignment with the knowledge based information rich society by providing the services of sophisticated tools, techniques and methods at its disposal.
- 2.) a) It can help in the process of transitioning from broadcast model of learning to interactive learning.
- b) The potential help in the process of transitioning. The potential of ICT in shifting emphases from teaching to learning has helped in



Epidiascope



creating a more interactive and engaging learner environment for both the learner and teachers and thus makes teachers learning process as a quite cooperative challenging pursuit for the realization of the common goals is an interesting and powerful.

It can help in bringing a necessary shift in the role of teacher from a more knowledge transit its that of learning facilitator, knowledge guide, knowledge navigator.

The use of ICT is able to help in the process of ~~transitioning~~ of the student from the position of a more knowledge seeker and knowledge getting individual to those who can think critically or creativity are able to reflect on their own learning process and set their individual goals for growth development of their own personalities for being able to participate as an intelligent most capable ways in the world in which they live.

The use of ICT has enough potentially in preparing the teachers for meeting the challenges of the teaching learning task of the modern age besides helping them in the proper execution of their

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multi-dimensional responsibilities of their work areas.

LIMITATION IN

THE USE OF ICT

- Use and application of ICT in our schools, suffers from the limitations, difficulties and drawback like :-
 - a) ICT facilities are not available in the schools. Most of the schools are not in a position to afford the purchase maintenance and other expenditure involved in the use of ICT.
 - b) There is a widespread ignorances about the use application and advantages drawn out of the ICT on the part of teacher, head etc.
 - c) There is a fear and apprehension on the part of teachers for losing their dominance over the teaching learning generated through the use and application of ICT.

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d) many of the students also are not in favour of the transition of their role to the active independent or interactive learning method generated through the use of ICT.

e) In our teacher training system neither at the pre-service stage nor at the inservice stage, there hardly lies an adequate provision for equipping the teachers with the necessary knowledge, skills, attitudes and interest needed for the utilization of ICT.

The prescribed school curriculum, examination and evaluation system, available instructional material and infrastructure in school all are not in a position to provide desirable support for the use of application of ICT in the school teaching learning and other useful activities for the benefits of pupils.

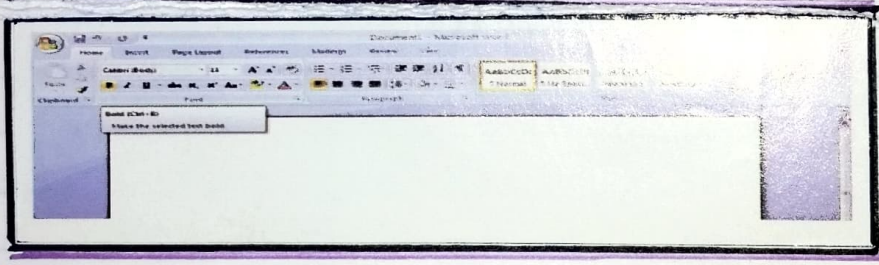
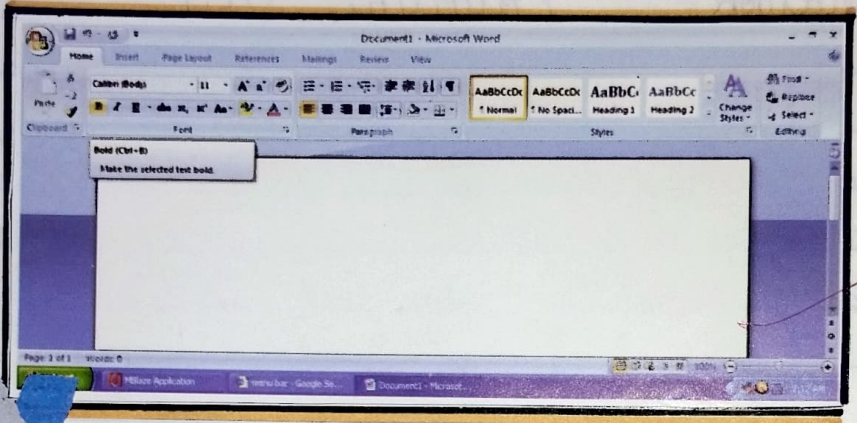
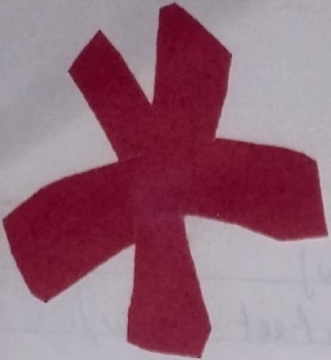
The school authorities and administrative personell of the state government are not all enthusiastic and helpful.

MICROSOFT OFFICE

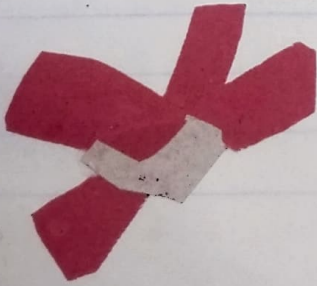
Microsoft corporation is a world wide leading computer company having its headquarter in silicon valley, california, USA. It is well known for developing an operating system for the PC known as microsoft windows that works as an interface between the user, Application software and the hardware. It was first released by microsoft in the name of 3x. After this ~~no~~ looking back in 1993, microsoft introduced windows NT that contained networking.

In 1995, microsoft introduced windows 95 a complete operating system do not require DOS platform for its operating and working its functioning. Microsoft has released many other version also like windows 8, window 10s.

Besides developing the above mentioned windows version of its operating system microsoft is credited for developing a number of utility software program like :



MS-WORD



MS WORD

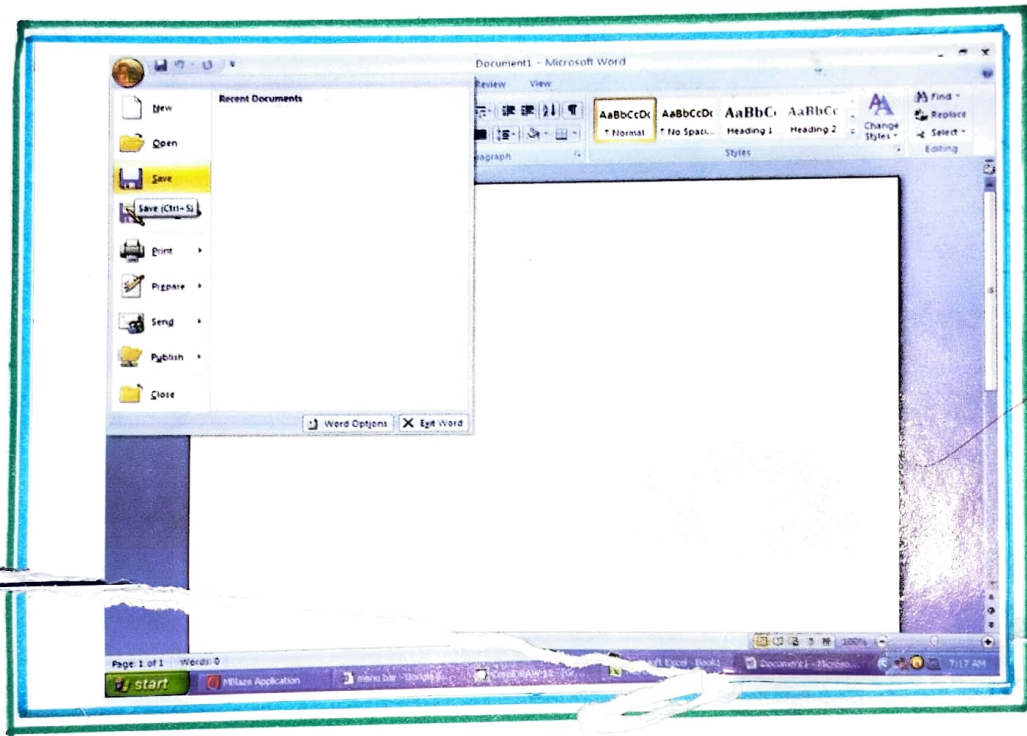
ms word is an powerful application software. It is provided in a system package compositely known as microsoft officer. ms word falls in the category of word procesing s/w. It consists of pages with text, graphics. In our teaching & learning we can make use of the ms word.

USES OF WORD

- Writing letters and sending messages on the email.
- Creating tents and documents in an appropriate way regardless of the topic or subject.
- The practice of composition like story, writing, picture composition, essay writing, narvation of experiences, poetic composition.
- The preparation of project and research reports in providing as well as doing assignment and home work.
- Helping teachers in preparing classroom materials like handouts, lessons plan, letters etc.



MRS MORRIS



FEATURES OF MS WORD



- Communicating and interacting with others especially in matter of sharing verbal and graphic information and documents.
- Saving the created documents and making use of others saved documents.

WORKING WITH MS-WORD

Generally all the PCs or laptop which have windows operating system are by default loaded with ms-word and other ms-office application programmes.

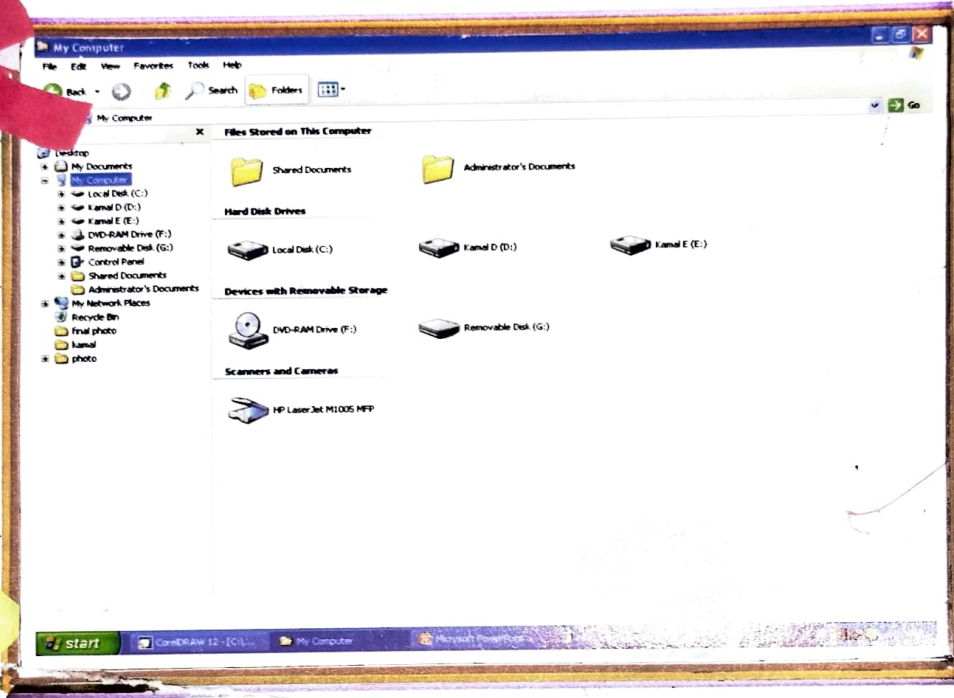
STEPS TO OPEN MS-WORD

1. Click on start tab.
2. Click on Programs.
3. Click on ms-office.
4. Click on ms-word
5. New word document opens up for typing into it.

BASIC FEATURES OF MS-WORD

1) EDITING FEATURES

It allows us to edit the document in respect of insertion, deletion and modification of text graphics at our need and convenience.



SAVING FEATURE OF MS-WORD

2) FORMATTING FEATURES

It helps us in creating attractive document by using colour, bold different font-styles etc.

3) SAVING FEATURES

It helps to store the information contained in a document by saving it in a particular file for its future use.

4) PRINT REVIEW FEATURES

It allows us to have a preview of the documents before taking out its print.

5) MAIL MERGE FEATURES

It allows us to send identical message to different persons having different names and addresses.

6) INSERT FEATURES

It helps us to insert images, pictures, shapes and figures to enhance the utility and elegance of the documents.

7) HELP FEATURE

It allows us to seek help by stating and putting up our problem in the

form of a questions.

8) SUPPORT FEATURE

With this features ms- word provides valuable services in supporting others ms- programmes like ms excel, ms-access ms- powerpoint.

9) SPELL CHECK FEATURES

It helps us in ~~st~~ checking and correcting spelling in our text documents.

10) SAVRUS FEATURE

It provides ~~synonyms~~ for any word belonging to our text documents.

11) GRAMMER CHECK FEATURE

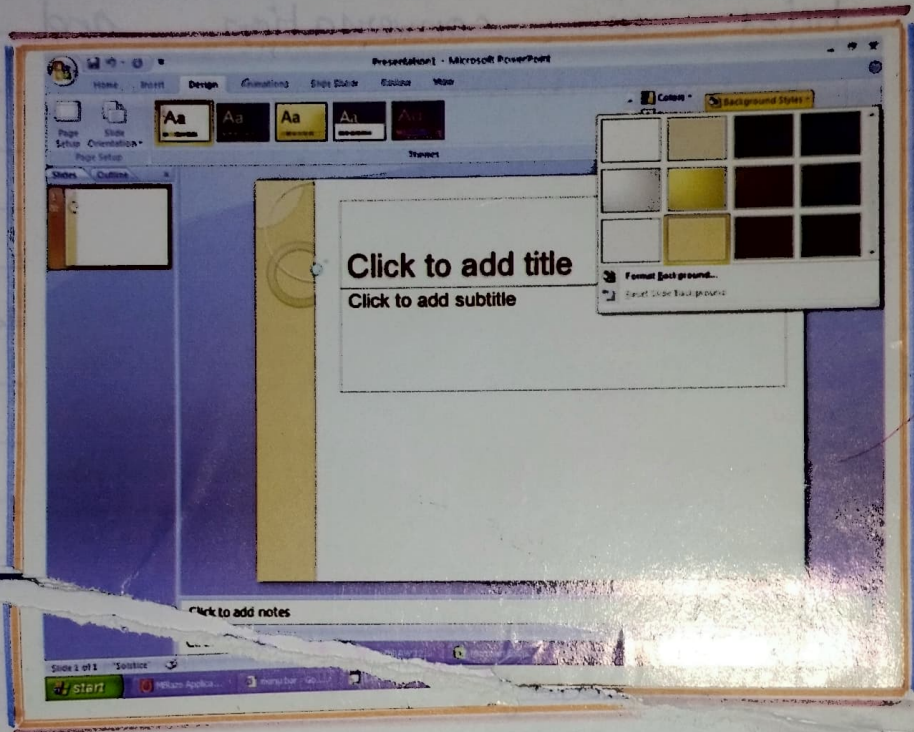
It helps us in making the sentences of our text documents grammatically correct.

12) VOICE RECOGNITION FEATURE

It allows text to be received and entered via detailed words rather than as typed enters.

13) WEB FEATURE

ms- word offers quite a valuable services



MS POWER POINT

MS POWER POINT

It is a presentation software program developed by microsoft corporation of USA. It is available as a part of ms-Access. As an effective presentation s/w tool, ms-power point help users to create on screen descriptions, demonstrations summarise of information with the needed synthesis of texts, graphics, pictures, animations and sound etc. In a presentation, ms-powerpoint allowed us to show or ~~more~~ slide in a needed sequence.

A slide have means an electronic page contain some meaningful information transmitted in visual or audio mode.

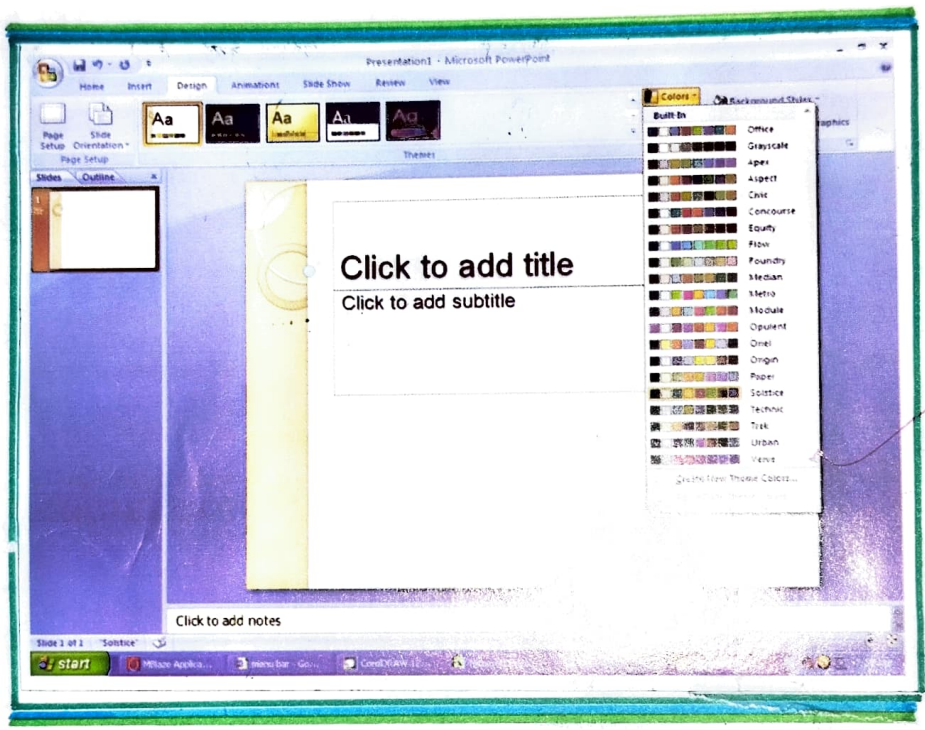
WORKING WITH MS POWER POINT

ms power point can easily start while working on computer/laptops loaded with macintosh or windows operating s/w.

- a) click on start
- b) click on program
- c) click on ms-office
- d) click on ms-Power Point



MS POWER POINT



FEATURE OF MS POWER POINT



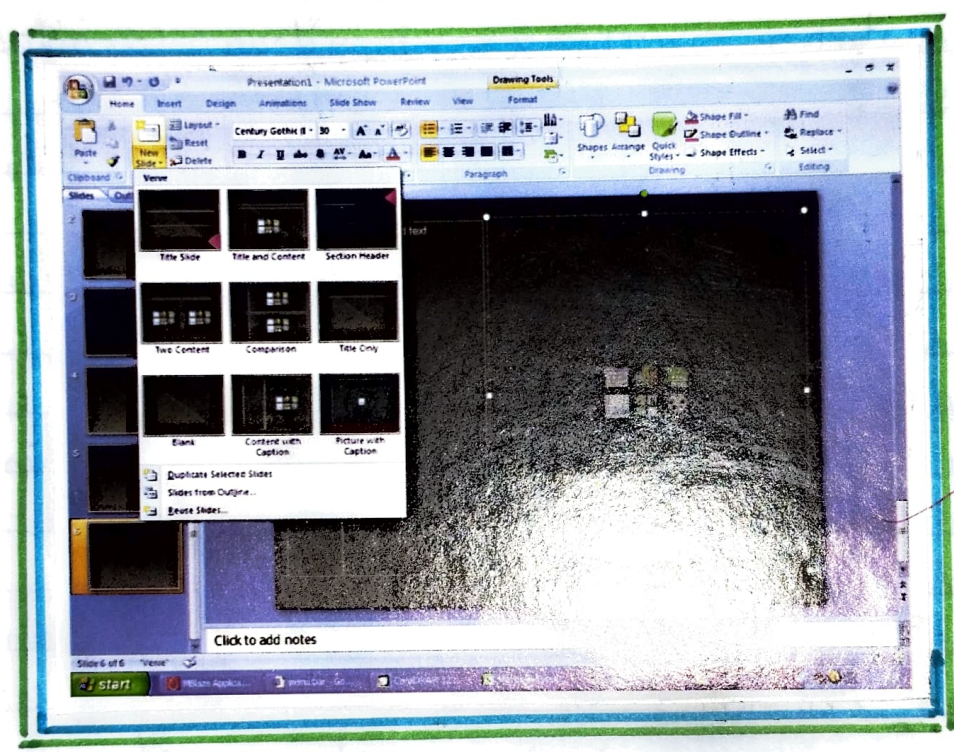
e) Blank presentation opens up.

The first screen of MS-Powerpoint will then offer different options like autocheck wizard, design presentation as a slide show. One should be cautious in choosing proper contrast text and background for his presentation. It is therefore available to use text with high contrast to background as black on yellow, dark blue on white.

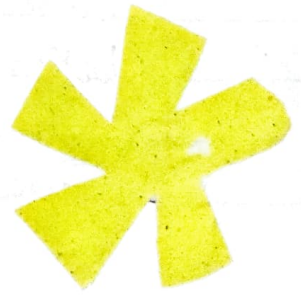
Powerpoint presentation works effectively with multimedia form, care should be taken that too many graphics spoil the presentation. Similarly, sounds animation interfere with communication when used solely for efforts.

Graphics, sounds and animations should be chosen in a way that help in the proper communication of the content.

It is always better result to have minimum essential text on each slide show. Slides are meant to focus on main points. Slides show should be used for summarizing text on each slide is not recommended. For getting better result from presentation, it is advisable, to have a necessary preparation in the form of introduction



APPLICATION OF MS POWER POINT



the presentation to the school life like:

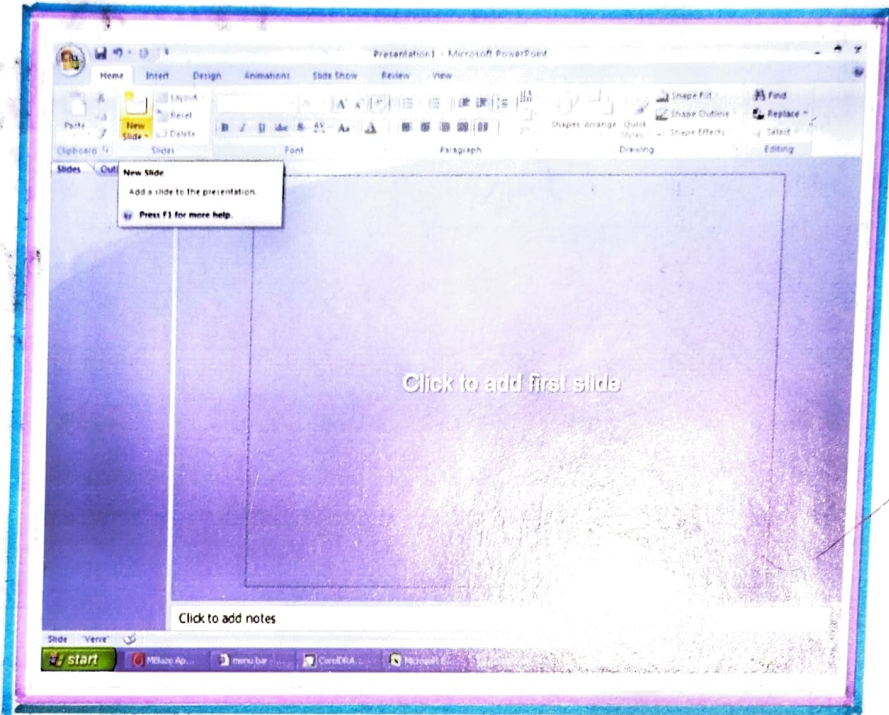
- 1) Distributing handouts.
- 2) Providing an overview of the presentation indicating its purpose.

APPLICATION OF MS-POWER POINT PRESENTATION

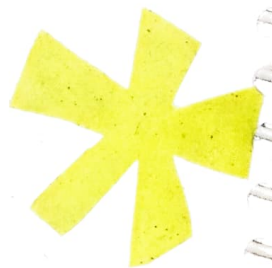
Ms powerpoint presentation can serve a variety of useful purposes to the teachers in the manner given. Presentation are effect way of explaining lessons using presentation teacher can effectively explain her context.

Teachers can use presentations not only in explaining the content but also to evaluate his / her students. Presentation help in carrying out activities concerning revision or recap of important topics. Helping in the taste of assessment & evaluation.

Powerpoint slides may help the teachers to put up before their students the essential material needed for the assessment and evaluation in the learning.



APPLICATION OF MS POWER POINT



Helping in the task of self study & independent work. Teacher may create studies that prove helping to the students in the self.

DESIGN TEMPLATE

By clicking on this option of MS-power-point, you can get pre-designed format of colours schemes to be applied in your presentation.

BLANK PRESENTATION

This is used to create a presentation of our own design layout and contents in our choice. In this way, you can proceed by using any of these three option for making useful slides for your presentation.

PRINCIPLES FOR USING MS

POWER POINT PRESENTATION

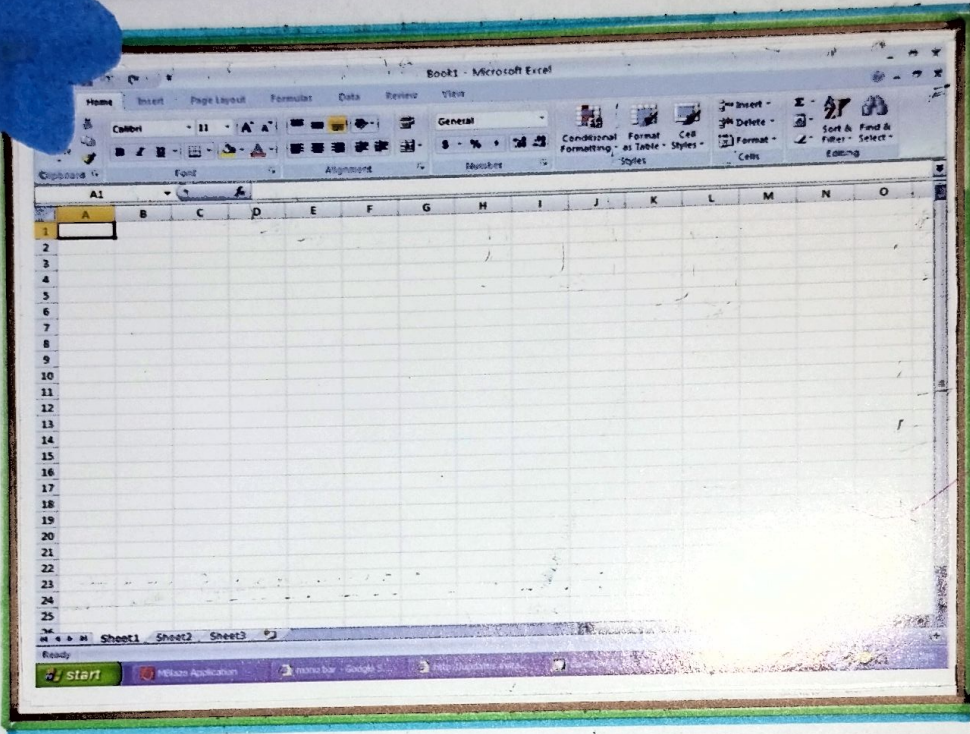
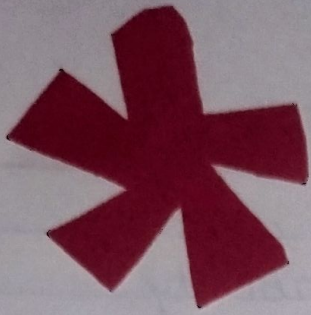
The effectiveness of a presentation as we know depend much on the ability of the presenter in labouwing with his presentation as well as his communication skills. The things like following :

It is always advisable to have presentation in dark room.

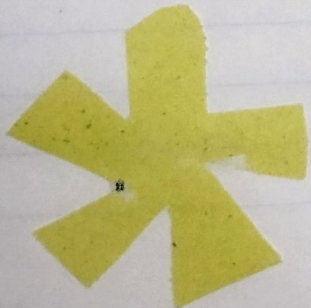
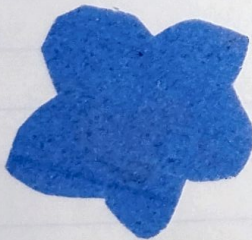
One should ~~were~~ longer type atleast 32 point font the audience is larger and a long distance away.

The audience is large and a long distance away the screen of presentation.

However one should avoid too many fancy fonts.



MS - EXCEL



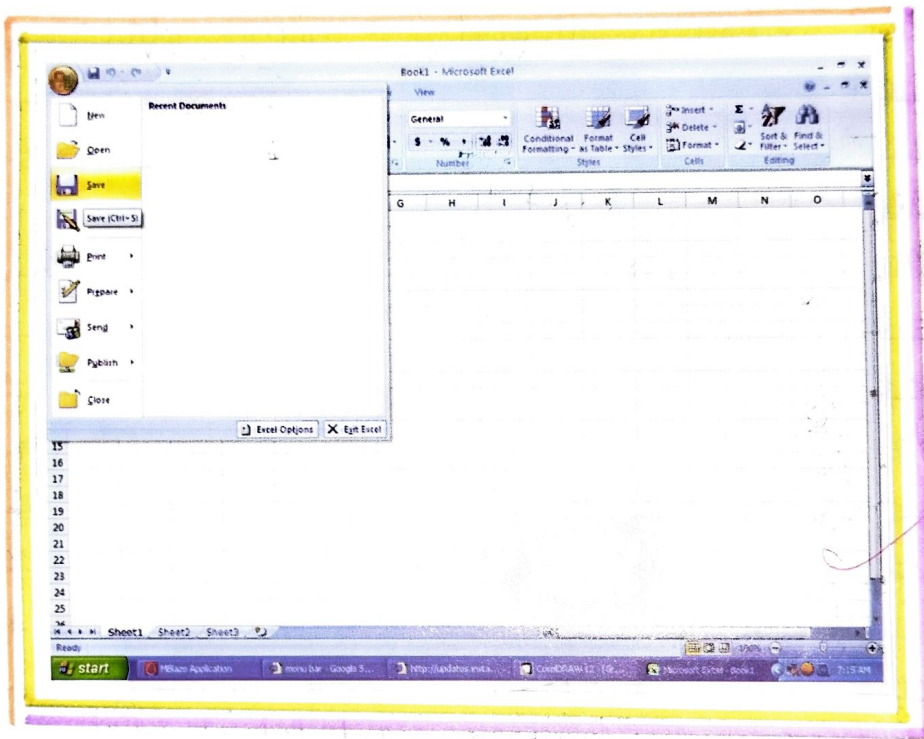
Ms Excel

ms Excel represents a software program developed by microsoft cooperation USA. It is a powerful electronic spreadsheet as the name suggests with data spread over entire sheet.

ms Excel is the most widely used electronic s/w all over the world. ms Excel is the intersection of rows and columns. It allows us to enter data quickly, edit it as required, do the required mathematical calculations, represents data in the forms of graphics charts for the easy interpretation and comparison and send data and its analysis to other programs and utility files of ms-word, Power Point, Ms Database Management system, web-pages and email.

BASIC TERMINOLOGY IN EXCEL

a) **WORKSHEETS:** worksheets are the basic structures of horizontal rows & vertical columns. Excel contain 65, 536 rows and 256 columns. Rows begins with



FEATURES OF MS-EXCEL

1, 2, 3, 4, 5..... till 65, 536 and columns begins with A, B, C, D... therefore AA to AZ etc. and ends with IV making the total of 256 columns.

b) **WORKBOOK**:- Each ms Excel file is known as a workbook. By default, a workbook contains three worksheet.

c) **CELL**:- It is the basic entity of a worksheet that exists in the shape of a blank space of created by the intersection of rows & columns.

d) **CELL POINTER**:- It is the highlighted boundaries or blank space of a cell that denotes the cell is active. With the help of the mouse we can make only one cell active.

e) **RANGE OF CELLS**:- A group of cells forming a rectangular area in shape is called as range of cells address to that of last cell adress.
eg: A1 : D12 or B2 : B10 etc.

f) **FORMULA BAR**:- Any text data or formula that is being entered or edited is displayed on the formula bar.

FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS OF MS EXCEL

1) Information Presentation Feature -

ms Excel worksheet allows to present numerical and other information in a proper way for being easily readable and digestible at a glance through its row column format.

2) Marks Calculation Easy -

ms Excel through its calculation features helps through its formula bar, doing number of calculations with accuracy. A few of these can be outlined as below:
Basic arithmetic function like adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing, computing averages, percentages, square roots and logarithms etc.
Doing financial function such as preparing budget ledgers etc.

3) Formatting Feature -

ms Excel with its formatting features help us in the Alignment of cell entries (left, right, centre) changing font style colour appearances by

having a variety of font-face.

4.) **Insert Feature**- It helps us to insert images, graphics, clipart or other still images in sheet.

5.) **Chart Features**- With the help of this features we can create charts and graphs automatically from a spreadsheet's data and thus can represent our data pictorially in the form of graphs and charts.

6.) **WEB Features**- This features of MS-Excel enables us to connect information & documents in an excel worksheet with internal resources.

WINDOW AN OPERATING SYSTEM

It is an operating system and an graphic user interface (GUI) created by Microsoft and found on most computer system. It allows for easy "point and click" operation between the user and the different files & programs with which they wish to work while these are many different versions of fundamental are the same.

DESKTOP- The desktop is the general work area of the computer. It gives you access to programs, folders and documents that you use frequently. This area is customized on your own computer through it is not something that can be changed on a public computers at the library.

ICONS- An icon is a symbol pictures that acts as a button to open up a folder, document application or other to open while inside the program, it

is required to single click the commands or icons for that programs.

Eg:- Ms office, Internet explorer, Firefox, Windows media player etc.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF ICONS

Application icons open up a program or executable file like Internet Explorer, Microsoft Word etc. Folder icons store and organise documents and application often we find folders within folders. Documents icon represents a specific file, like a word documents, pictures etc. These files typically have an association with the program that is used to open them.

THE TASK BAR

The task bar is that we see at the very bottom of the service (screens). It contains start button which allows access to other windows programmes and features that are not on the desktop. System trays shows programs running in the background, the clock, volume, control etc.

WINDOWS & TYPES OF WINDOWS -

The window refers to a program that is open. We can have multiple windows open at the once and easily switch back and forth between them. We can move windows around, resize them or have a particular window expand onto the entire screen.

TYPES OF WINDOWS

→ PROGRAM WINDOWS -

Application like word, Internet explorer.

→ Document Windows -

Open to specific document within the applicable program windows.

→ Folder Windows -

A folder like "My documents" that may contain other folders, documents, program etc.

PARTS OF A WINDOW

TITLE BAR

It is present at the top of the window and contains the following buttons :-

→ Min

→ Restore

→ Max

→ Close

MENU BAR

On many windows we will see a menubar, which allows you to access feature within that particular program.

FILE

Office 2010 programs have a menu bar as well but is configured differently and it is called the ribbon.

FILE	Home	Insert	Page Layout	Reference	Mailing
Open	Calibri ▼	11 ▲	A [▲] A ▼	Aa ▼	
Scale	B I U ▼	abc x ₂ x ₂	A ▼ ab [▲]	A [▲] A	
Save As					
Print	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FONT				<input type="checkbox"/> ▼

SCROLL BARS

They are often appears at the bottom and even more often on the right hand side of a window if there is a lot of content.

OPERATING SYSTEM

COMPUTER SYSTEMS : A computer system consists of two basic types of components.

HARDWARE COMPONENTS : Components are the electronic devices and electromechanical devices, such as the processor, memory modules, disk units, keyboards, screen and other device.

SOFTWARE COMPONENTS : Such as the application programs, operating system, utilises and other program.

COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE : The architecture of a computer system is the relationship among the various components. Computer systems have the following three fundamental functions.

- 1) Processing
- 2) Input devices
- 3) Output devices

STRUCTURE OF A COMPUTER SYSTEM

The basic structure of a computer normally consists of the one or more of the following hardware components:

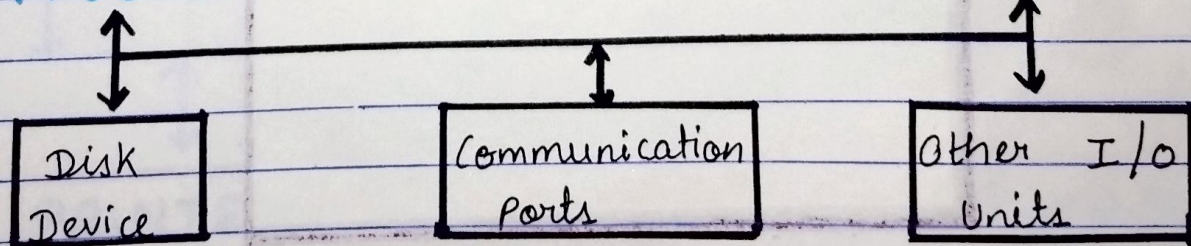
The CPU or the central Processing Unit also called the processor.

RAM or random access memory also known as main memory.

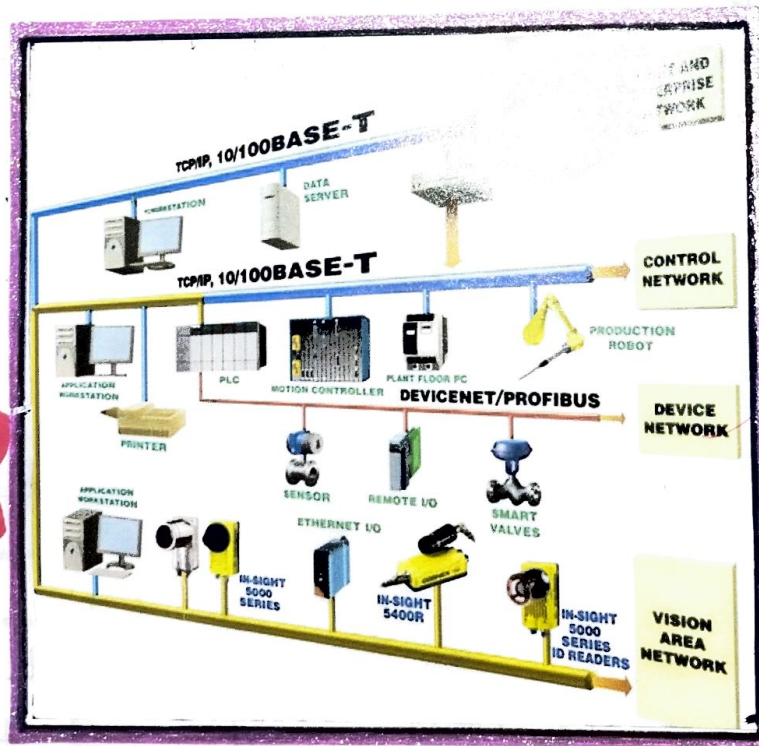
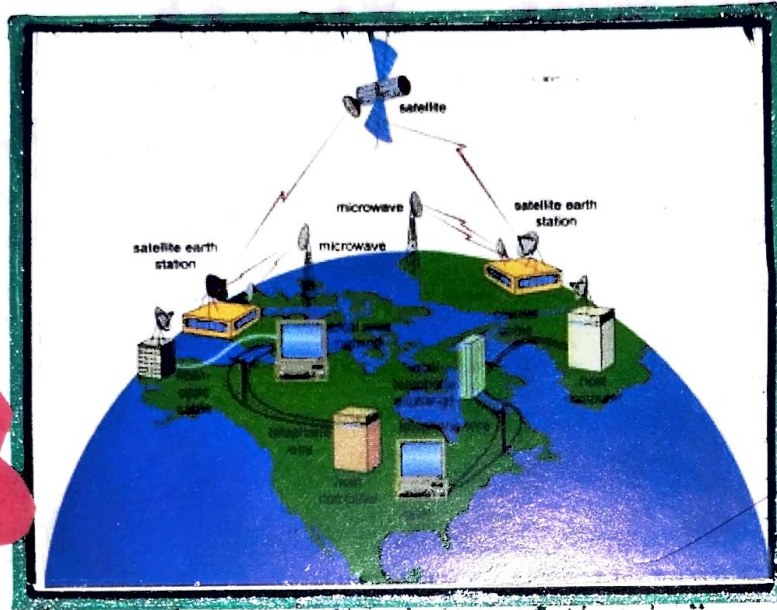
The massive storage devices which stores large amount of data and programs in permanent form. This I/O devices or Input / output units. The system which provides inter connection for all components of the system.

**HARDWARE
PROCESSOR**

MEMORY

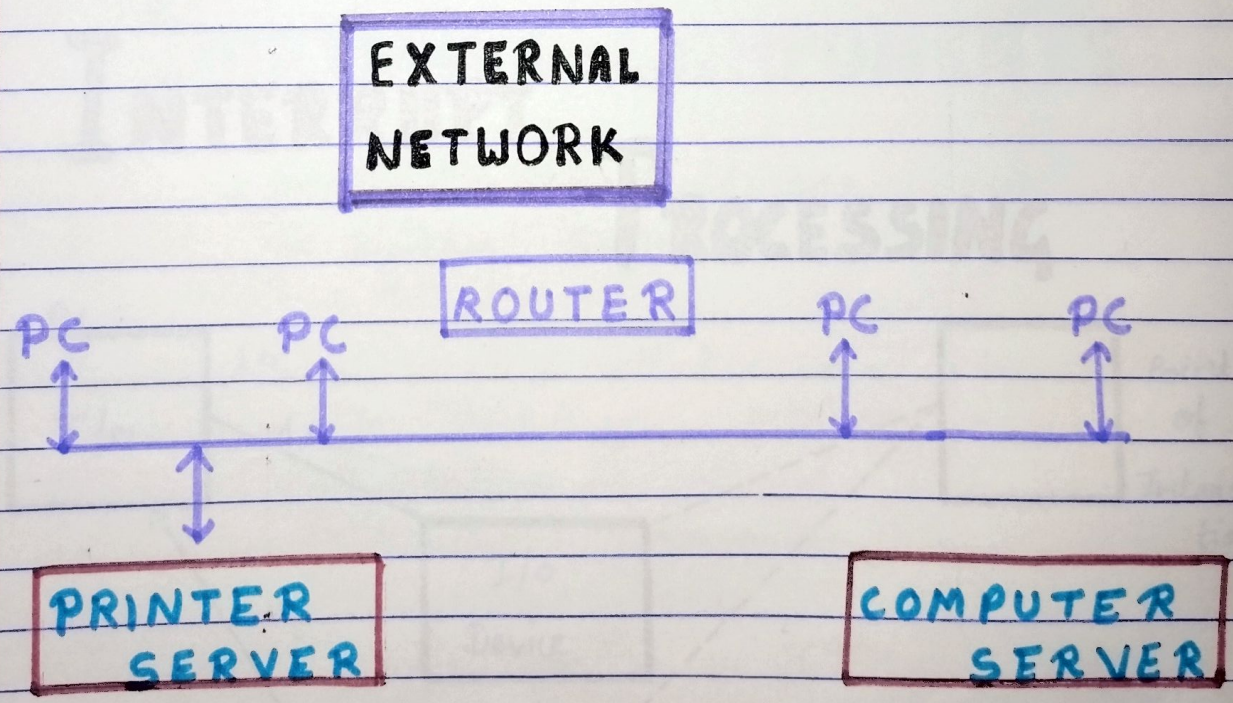


COMPUTER NETWORK



COMPUTER NETWORK

On a local area network (LAN), several small computers are connected to larger computer called as SERVERS and depending upon the network topology, the smaller computer may be connected to each other. The server store the global files or data base and more may include one or more shared printers. A much larger type of network is known as wide area network (WAN) and covers a larger geographical region and connects LAN located in various remote places.

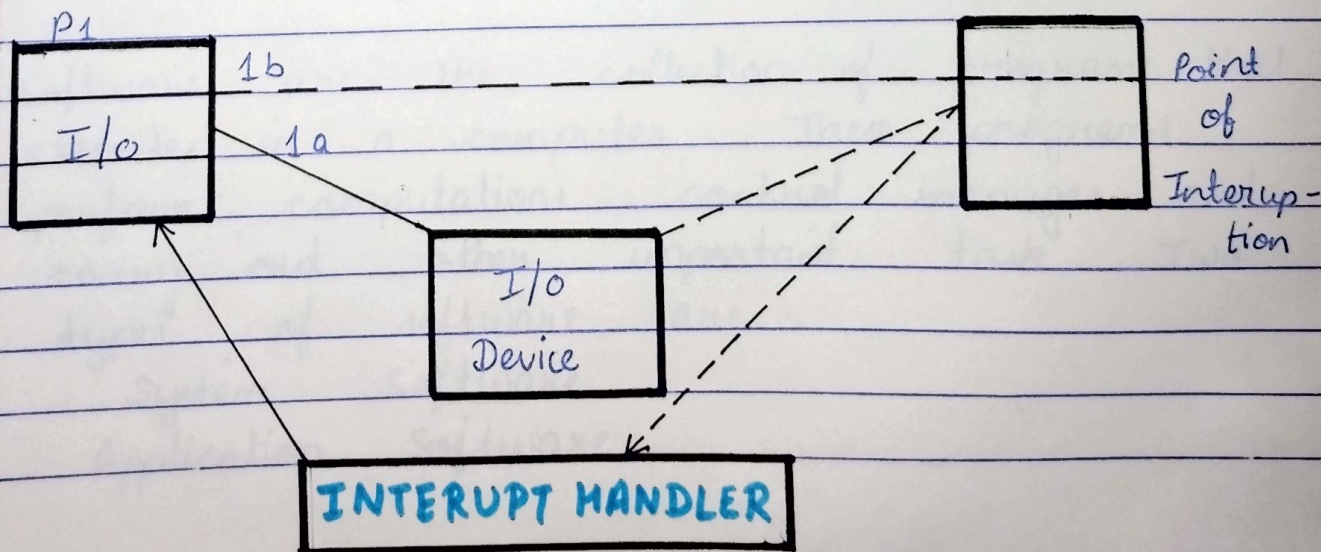


HARDWARE INTERCEPTS

An interpreter mechanism in which a hardware component (an I/O device) sends an interrupt request signal to the CPU. This interrupt signal causes a temporary stop of the normal execution of a program and the CPU then starts to execute a special function called an interrupt service routine (ISR) that handles the interrupt.

When the execution of this routine is complete the CPU can resume the execution of the program that was interrupted.

INTERRUPT PROCESSING



INTERUPTS: An application requests and separating system to perform an operational by using a software interrupts.

Intercepts are request to the operating system to do something. An operating system is interrupt driven.

SOFTWARE: A program is a request sequence of instruction to be executed in the computer for the purpose of carrying out some specific task. Before a program executes it has to be translated from its original text form into a machine language program.

SOFTWARE COMPONENTS

- └ Application Software
- └ System Software

Software are the collection of programs that executes in a computer. These programs perform computations control managers and carry out other important task. Two types of software are :

- 1) System software
- 2) Application software

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

It is the set of programs that controls the activities and performing tool and abstractions and other utilities to monitor the state of the computer system.

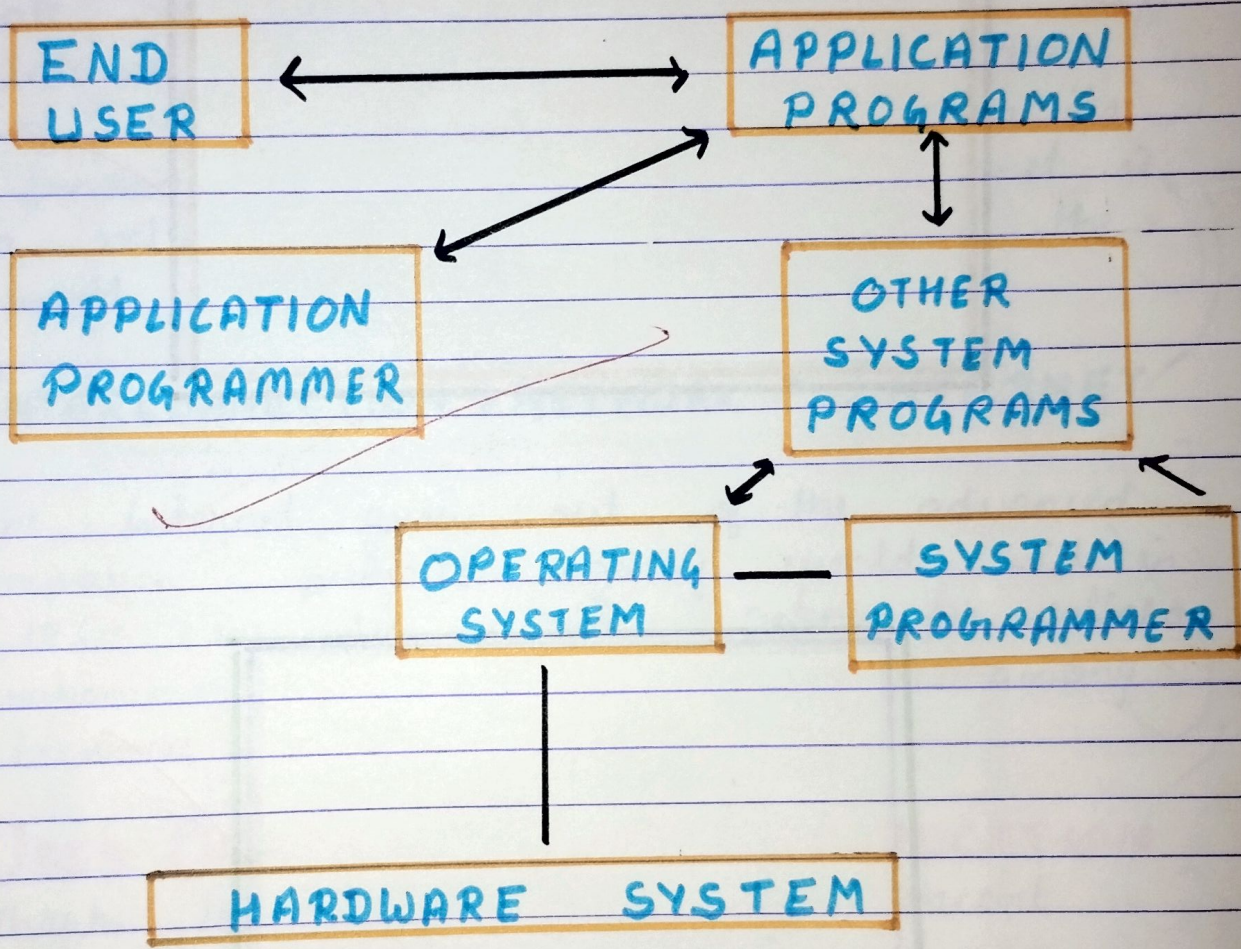
APPLICATION SOFTWARE

These are those program that solve specific problems for the users and execute under control of the operating system. Application software.
eg:- ms word, ms excel, Powerpoint, photoshop etc.

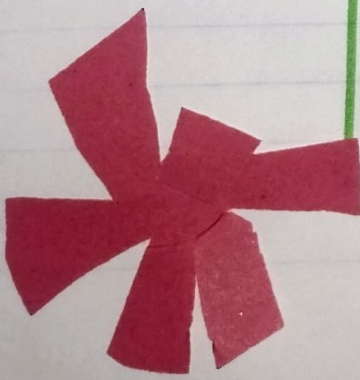
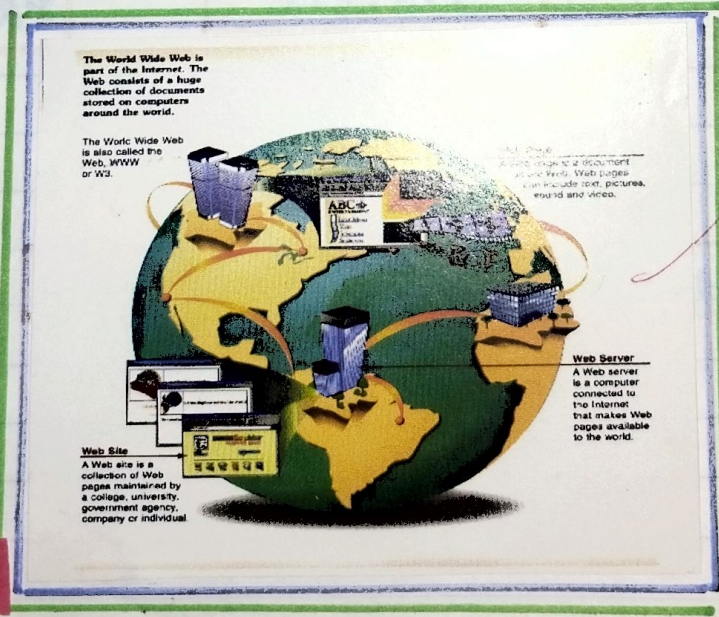
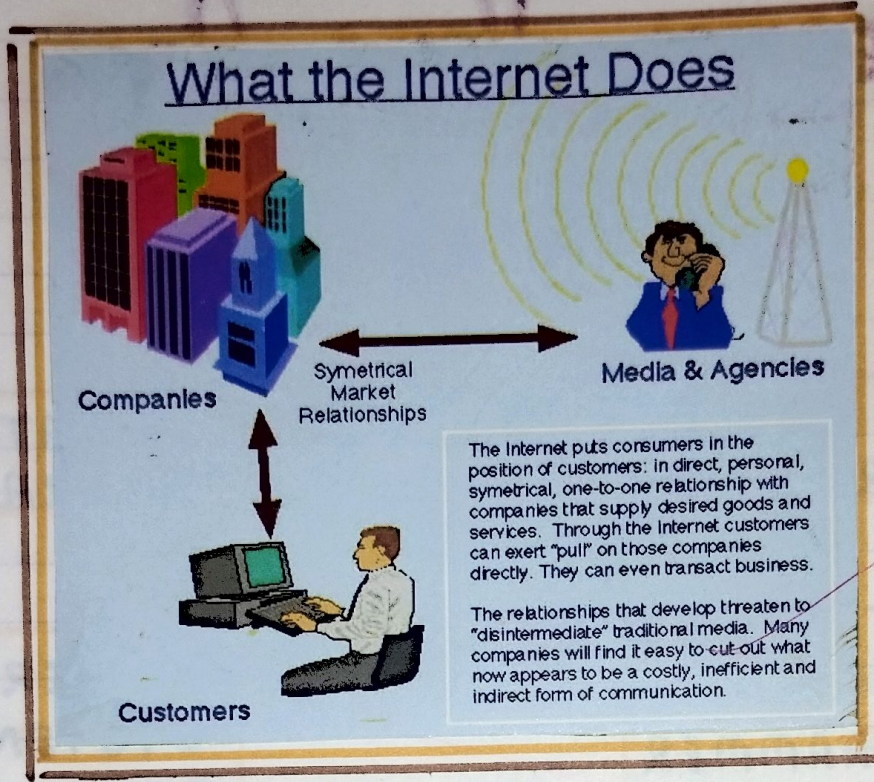
Application program can be of various forms:-

- 1) web Application
- 2) Custom Software
- 3) Package Software
- 4) Public domain s/w
- 5) Freeware s/w
- 5) Shareware s/w

EXTERNAL VIEW OF COMPUTER



INTERNET & ITS USES



INTERNET

Concept and Definitions

Internet is a means of connecting computers to any other computer network all around the world, no one own internet although several organisation of the world own collaborate in its functioning and development. Internet is a network of network all over the world.

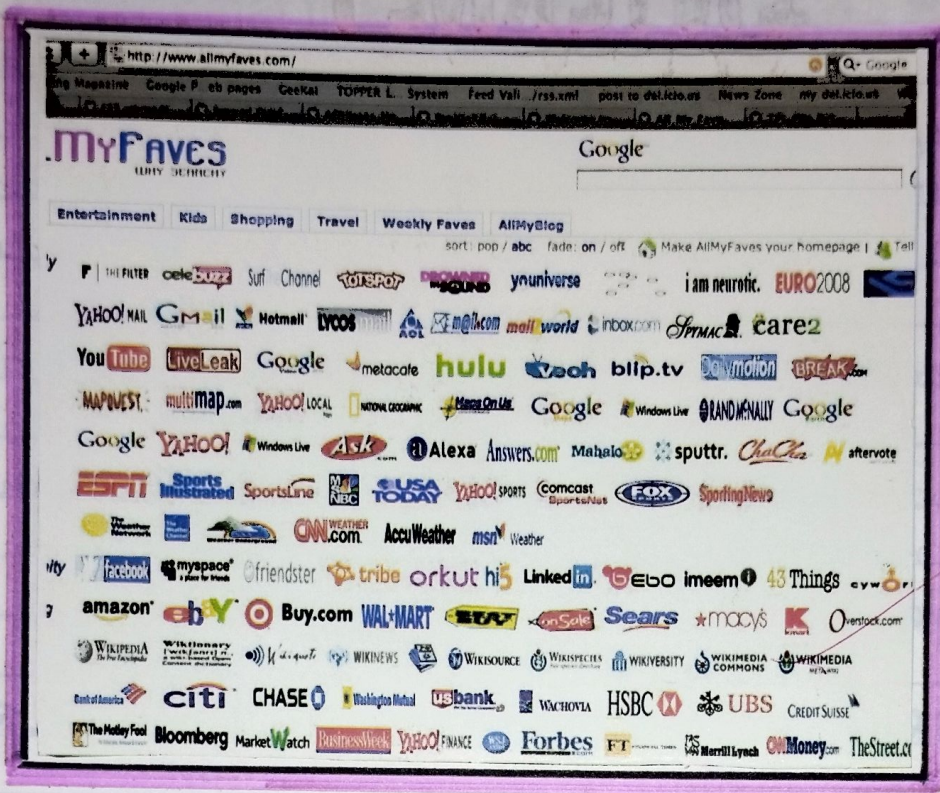
INTERCONNECTION + NETWORK = INTERNET

The internet grew out of the advanced research projects agency world wide in 1960 by U.S. Deptt. Defence for collaboration in military research among business & govt. lab.

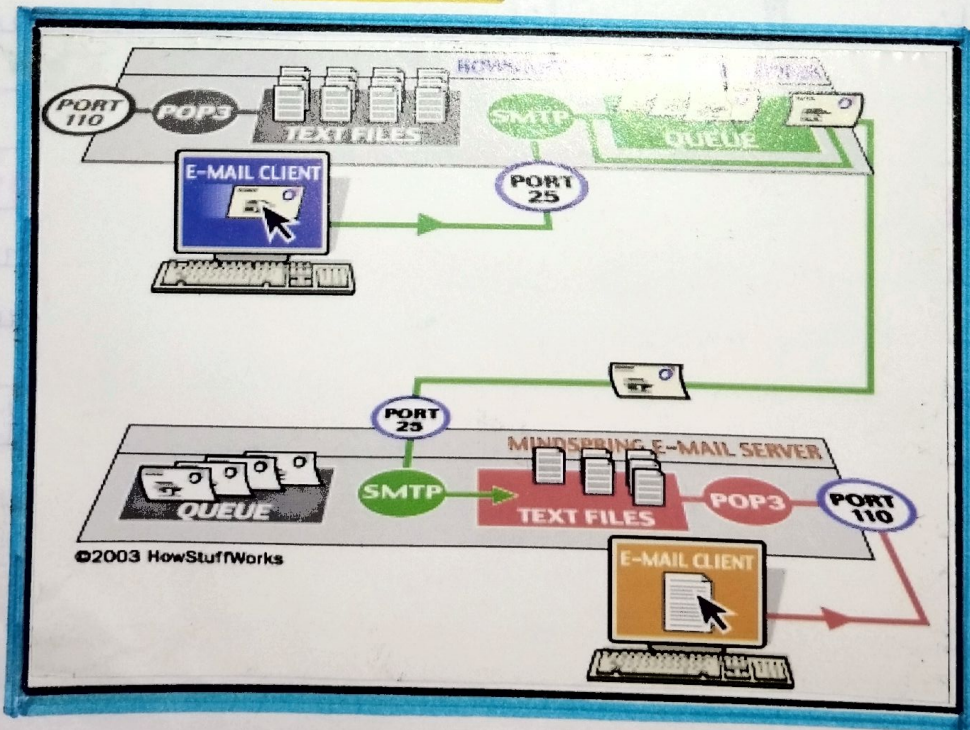
USES OF INTERNET FOR EDUCATION

Thanks to the digital age and recent technology advancement in software, everyday transaction business now take place through internet. The internet has revolutionized the 21st century and helped people all over the world to do things they could have never

WEB



E-MAIL



imagined.

ACTIVE LEARNING OF THE WEB:

ways to use the internet for active learning with examples for several disciplines :-

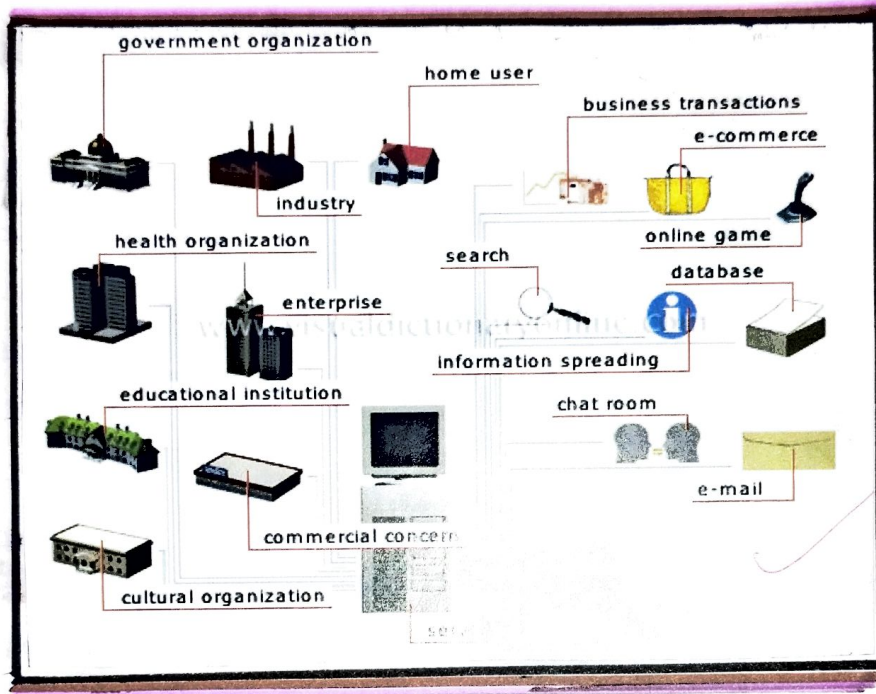
Using online technology to break classroom boundaries : ways to use the internet in a campus boundaries, to extend communication beyond the classroom : email, course, webpages, electronic discussions, mailing lists.

FIND DIGITAL VIDEO

Extensive list of links that provide digital video clips available on the internet that can be used for teaching. A comprehensive site for using the web quest model to teach with the web contain an overview and introduction, guidelines activities. eg :- templates. and much more.

Basic Mode of uses ON Internet
The uses of internet are following:

EMAIL- By using internet now we can communicate in a fraction of seconds with a person who



INTERNET USES

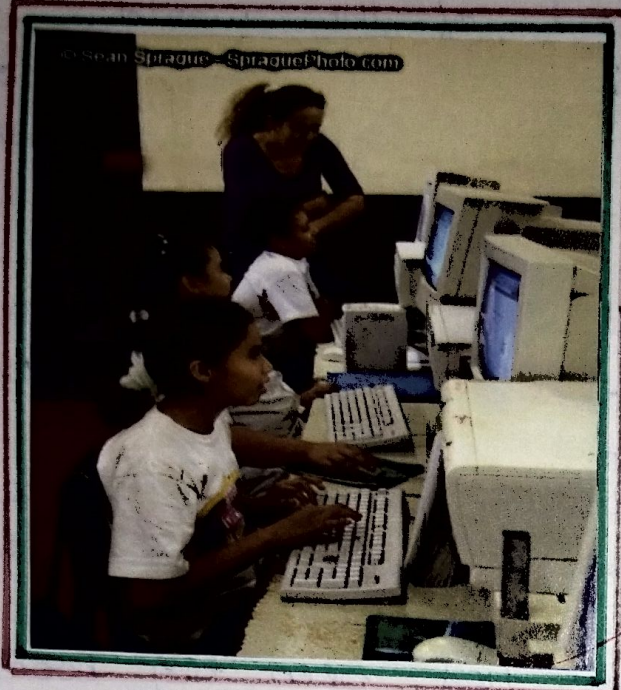
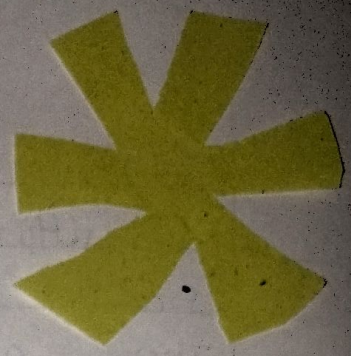
is sitting in other part of the world. Email is used for better communication. There are plenty of messengers services and email services offering this service for free.

INFORMATION- The biggest advantage that internet offering is information. The internet and www has made it easy for anyone to access to information and it can be of anytype as the internet is flooded with information.

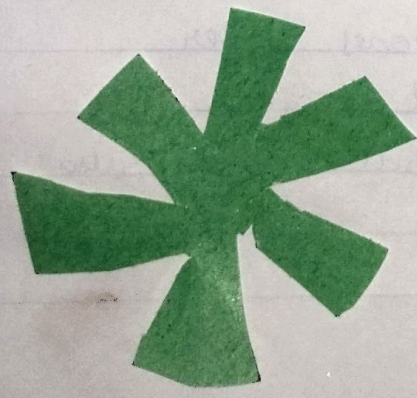
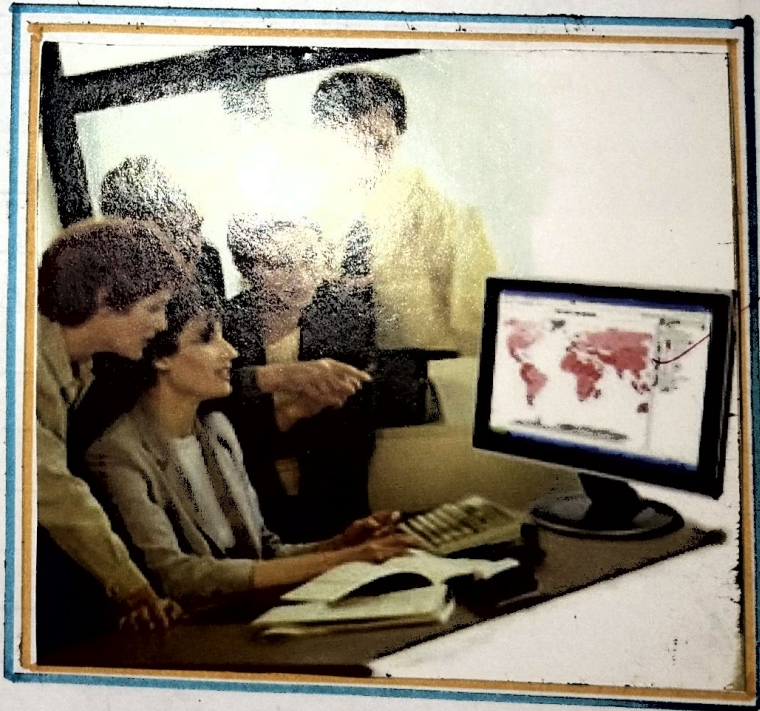
BUSINESS- World Trade has been big boom with the help of internet, as it has become easier for buyers and sellers to communicate and also to advertise their sites.

FILE EXCHANGE - File exchange helps in sharing files in a network even if in a small local area network. It allows number of people to use the same file or file by some combination of being able to read it, view it, modify it, copy it or print it.

VIDEO CONFERENCE : It is a tool which uses video camera and microphones over networks. In this one cannot only communicate with a person but can also see face to face of person.



SMART
CLASSROOM



SMART CLASSROOM

42

CONCEPT → Quality education is an essential requisite in today competitive environment. Technology is become an integral part of day to day teaching and learning practices in schools. Smart classes are modernized method of education in Indian education scenario. Smart classes was launched by EDUCOM in 2004.

Importance of Smart Classroom in teaching :- Smart classrooms are modernised method of teaching. This makes learning an enjoying experience for the student while improving their overall academic performance at school.

IMPORTANCE OF SMART CLASSROOM IN TEACHING

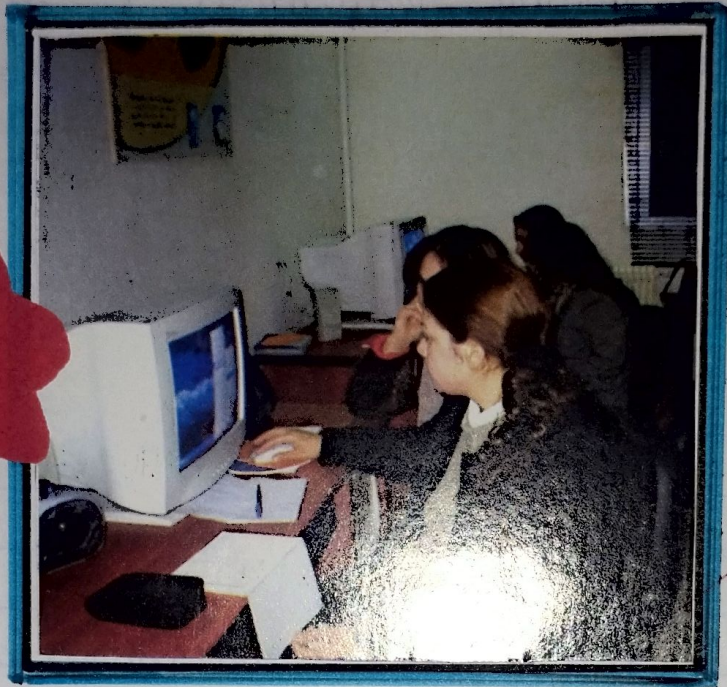
Introduction on concept in thrilling and exciting manners.

Voice recording is possible.

Storage of teacher written notes.

A student better engagement with the content on smartboard is dynamic.

SMART CLASSROOM



SMART CLASSROOM



VISUAL PRESENTER

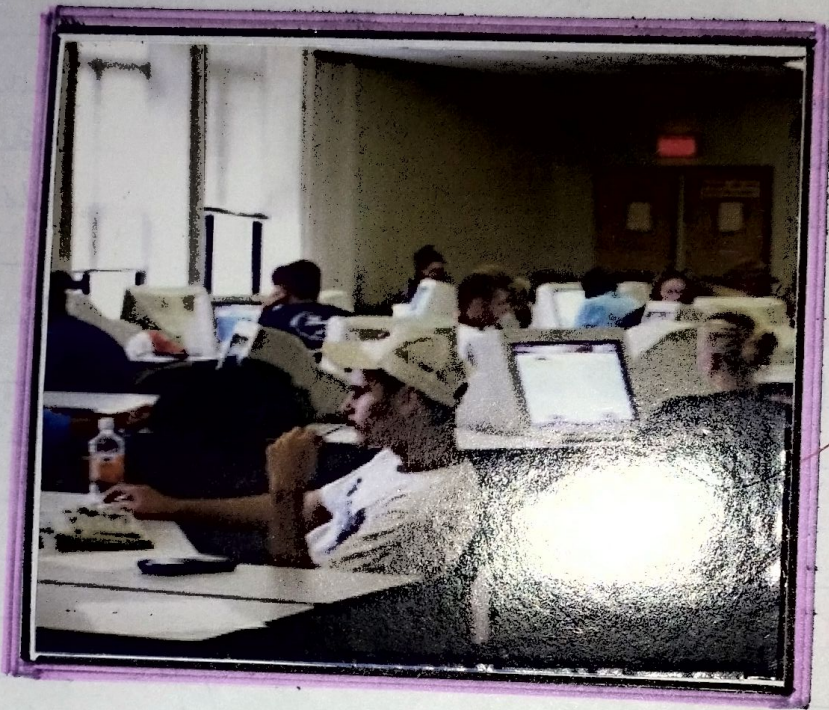
and usually more appealing. Some students and teachers have problem with chalk dust and they tend to suffer from allergic reactions. The main purpose of its popularity is its usability with all multimedia effects.

EQUIPMENTS - Although there are different needs in each class room, smart class-room provide the following equipments.

INTERACTIVE WHITE BOARD - IWB is an instructional tool that allows computer images to be displayed onto a board using a projector.

DIGITAL PODIUM - The advanced digital podium works with simple touch of finger. With the help of this we can save lectures on screen content with voice.

VISUAL PRESENTER - The visualizer camera is a cost effective, time saving and easy to use ICT tool simply connect the visualiser with a projector or monitor and just switch it on it interesting image.



SMART CLASSROOM



OPERATION OF SMART

CLASSROOM START OPS:

Lower screen using the up/down switch on the wall or pull down manually.

Log in to computer.

Press display button power on the panel.

This turn on the projector.

Choose the source file to open.

Volume may be adjusted using knob.

Turn on the VCR DVD or document camera using the units power switch.

SHUT DOWN

Press and hold briefly the display power button on the control panel.

Raise the screen using up/down switch.

Retrieve any media you may brought.

Be sure to log off the computer.

Return the wireless mouse.

Turn off VCR, DVD or document camera with the units power switch.

ORGANISATION OF SMART CLASSROOM

Classroom organisation & management of student conduct are skills that teacher acquires.

COMMON SENSE: The skills associated with effective classroom management are only acquired with practice feedback and willingness to work hard from mistakes.

The teacher must be able to observe all students at all time and to monitor work and behaviour. The teacher should be able to see the door from his or her desk.

Students should be able to see the teacher and presentation area without under turning or movement commonly used classroom materials like books, attendance pads and student reference material should be available. Some digest of decoration will help add to the attractiveness of the room.