INCREASE STUDENT ACTIVITY IN THE PROCESS OF COLLECTING AND TEACHING COMPUTER TECHNICAL PARTS

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Abstract*: The problem of building personal computer assembly skills in the conditions of a real educational process and a limited set of components is considered. This article discusses the instructions for assembling and configuring computer hardware, i.e. system block parts.*

Key words*: computer, technical parts of the computer, maintenance, computer system, malfunctions, diagnostics.*

In the conditions of the modern dynamic development of society, the complexity of technical and social infrastructure, information becomes the same strategic resource as traditional material and energy resources. In the period of informatization of the society, the skills of collecting the necessary information, making hypotheses, making conclusions and conclusions, and using new information technologies in working with information are of great importance. As in all aspects of our society, reforms are being implemented in the education system, in which the introduction of modern information technologies into the educational process, and solving the problem of computerization of education are important.

Therefore, the importance of using the computer in the educational process and increasing the effectiveness of the lesson is incomparable.

The benefits of computer training are many:
➢ the time required for students to develop certain skills is reduced;
➢ the number of tasks to be performed increases;
➢ accelerating student success;

In a word, the use of computer technologies in the educational process solves the problem of restoring the forms of organizing the educational activities of students. Therefore, computer maintenance is the main task of today.

Since the system unit is the most important unit of the computer, we will consider it in detail. As mentioned earlier, the system unit includes the main electronic devices of the computer.

Therefore, it is considered one of the most important components of the computer.

The composition of the system block is as follows:
➢ System board;
➢ Speaker;

➢   Hard disk (Winchester);

➢   Power supply unit.

Rules and approximate procedure for assembling a system unit or disassembling a computer system unit. We will consider the sequence of disassembling the computer system unit. To disassemble the system unit of the computer, first of all, it is necessary to turn off the power supply, disconnect all external cables and move the body of the system unit to a lighted and illuminated place.

Assembling the system unit of a personal computer is carried out in reverse order according to the same scheme.

Figure 1. Correct removal of the spinal block.

Figure 2. Disconnecting all external cables.

To disassemble the computer's system unit, you need to open the computer case. It is not always immediately clear how to remove the cover of the computer system unit case. Years later, we are still sometimes surprised. Manufacturers use an endless variety

of ways to connect the case cover. What one person gathers, another can take apart. Sometimes it takes persistence. Fortunately, in most cases open is usually quite simple.

Figure 3. Loosen the cover screws.

When removing the cover of the computer system unit and assembling or disassembling the computer, we can see if it is a standard kit. A standard computer system unit consists of a case, a power supply, a motherboard, a processor, a cooler, one or more memory cards, CD or DVD optical drives, a hard drive, and a video card. In addition, the computer system unit can contain various expansion boards, including. modem, sound card, network card, TV tuner, FM tuner, etc. In addition, the system unit can contain various data storage devices, including. disk drive etc.

Figure 4. An overview of the computer system unit when open.

The procedure for disassembling the system unit of the computer may be different. Approximate order (sequence) of disassembling the computer system unit It is recommended to follow the following sequence of disassembling the computer system unit:

➢   Disconnect all cables.

➢   Remove all expansion boards from the computer, including the video card.

➢   Remove all memory cards.

➢   Remove the motherboard assembly with the heatsink and processor.

➢   Remove the storage media.

➢   Remove the power supply.

Figure 5. A general view of a computer system unit disassembled

with a power supply installed in it.

The sequence of assembly of the computer system unit is carried out in the following order:

➢ Installation of storage facilities.

➢ Installation of motherboard set with processor, cooler and memory board.

➢ Connect cables for switches and front panel indicators.

➢ Connecting the drive data cables.

➢ Installation of electricity supply.

➢ Connecting the power connector of the computer motherboard.

➢ Connect the power connector of the disk drives.

➢ Installing an expansion board, including a video card.

➢ Checking the correct assembly of the computer system unit and all the components inside.

➢ Close the cover of the computer system unit.

➢ Connecting all external cables.

➢ Turn on the system unit of the computer and check its operation.

Thus, it is a necessary factor in teaching the process of assembling the technical parts of a computer and performing educational tasks for students. But having a personal computer does not always help the student to solve the problems that arise when completing the educational tasks, which affects the educational results. Perhaps we can say that the motivation to study and the individual qualities of the student are important for achieving good results.

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