

# Computational Thinking Boosters: Algorithmic Thinking 3-8

Date: Jan. 12, 2021

[Link to recording](#)



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# Introductions



# Agenda

**What:** 30min CT Boosters(3-8)

Plan for today:

- 5 minutes: **Introduction & Vocabulary**
- 15 minutes: **Lesson Ideas**
- 5 minutes: **Q & A**



# Guiding Question:

- Why do we need detailed directions?
- Have you ever tried to follow directions that are not clear? What happened?
- What kinds of directions do you think computers need?



# Technology & Computer Science in KY



## 7 Big Ideas of Technology

- Global Collaborator
- Computational Thinker
- Creative Communicator
- Empowered Learner
- Digital Citizen
- Knowledge Constructor
- Innovative Designer

## 5 Key Concepts of CS

- Networks & the Internet
- Using Algorithms & Programming
- Data Analysis
- Computing Systems
- Impacts of Computing

# Kentucky Academic Standards (KAS) for Computer Science



## Concept: Algorithms & Programming

### Subconcept: Algorithms

E-AP-01: Create, follow, compare and refine algorithms for a task.

M-AP-04: Create flowcharts and/or pseudocode to address complex problems as algorithms.



# KAS Technology Standards for 3-8



- CT1. Develop and employ strategies for understanding and solving problems in ways that leverage the power of technological methods to develop and test solutions. Learning Priority:
  - A: Formulate problem definitions suited for technology-assisted methods such as data analysis, abstract models and algorithmic thinking in exploring and finding solutions.
  - D. Understand how automation works and use algorithmic thinking to develop a sequence of steps to create and test automated solutions.
- CT2. Apply strategies for understanding and solving problems by using technological methods to develop and test solutions. Learning Priority C: Create and test automated solutions.
  - indicator: Use digital tools to identify and create algorithms, with guidance and support.



# Characteristics of Algorithms

*Algorithms are precise step-by-step plans or procedures to meet an end goal or to solve a problem; algorithmic thinking is the skill involved in developing an algorithm.*

*- Shuchi Grover in Computer Science in K-12: An A-To-Z Handbook on Teaching Programming*

- **Finite:** They must always terminate (end) after a finite number of steps.
- **Input:** an algorithm has zero or more inputs. (The ingredients)
- **Outputs:** An algorithm generally has one or more outputs. (The results)
- **Effective:** An algorithm is generally expected to be effective.
- **Definiteness:** Each step must be precisely defined. Actions are carried out in a rigorous and unambiguous way.  
(Clear and easily interpreted.)





# Characteristics of Algorithms

*An algorithm must be seen to be believed, and the best way to learn what an algorithm is all about is to try it.*

*-Donald Knuth in *The Art of Computer Programming*, Volume 1*

## **Examples:**

- Maps and Directions
- Cooking/Baking
- [Sorting Algorithms Computer Science Unplugged](#)



# Vocabulary: Algorithms

## Words to teach:

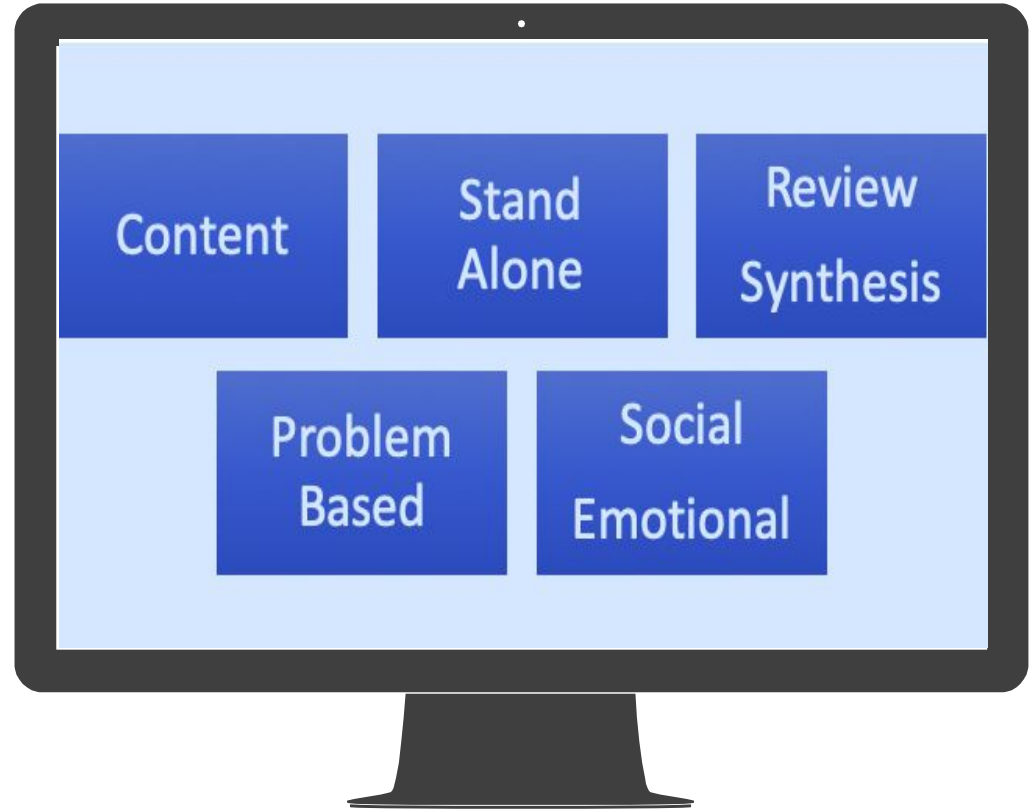
- **Algorithm** - A list of steps to finish a task
- **Bug** - Part of a program that does not work correctly
- **Debugging** - Finding and fixing problems in an algorithm or program
- **Loop** - The action of doing something over and over again
- **Program** - An algorithm that has been coded into something that can be run by a machine
- **Repeat** - To do something again
- **Decomposition** - Break a problem down into smaller, simpler parts
- **Abstraction** - To filter out unnecessary components within commands
- **Sequencing** - Determine the best order for the algorithm to follow
- **Pattern Recognition** - Recognition of patterns and regularities in data

# When to teach Algorithms

Teachers might use algorithmic thinking lessons when:

- Teaching their content
- As a stand alone lesson
- As a social emotional lesson
- With problem-based strategies
- As a review/synthesis

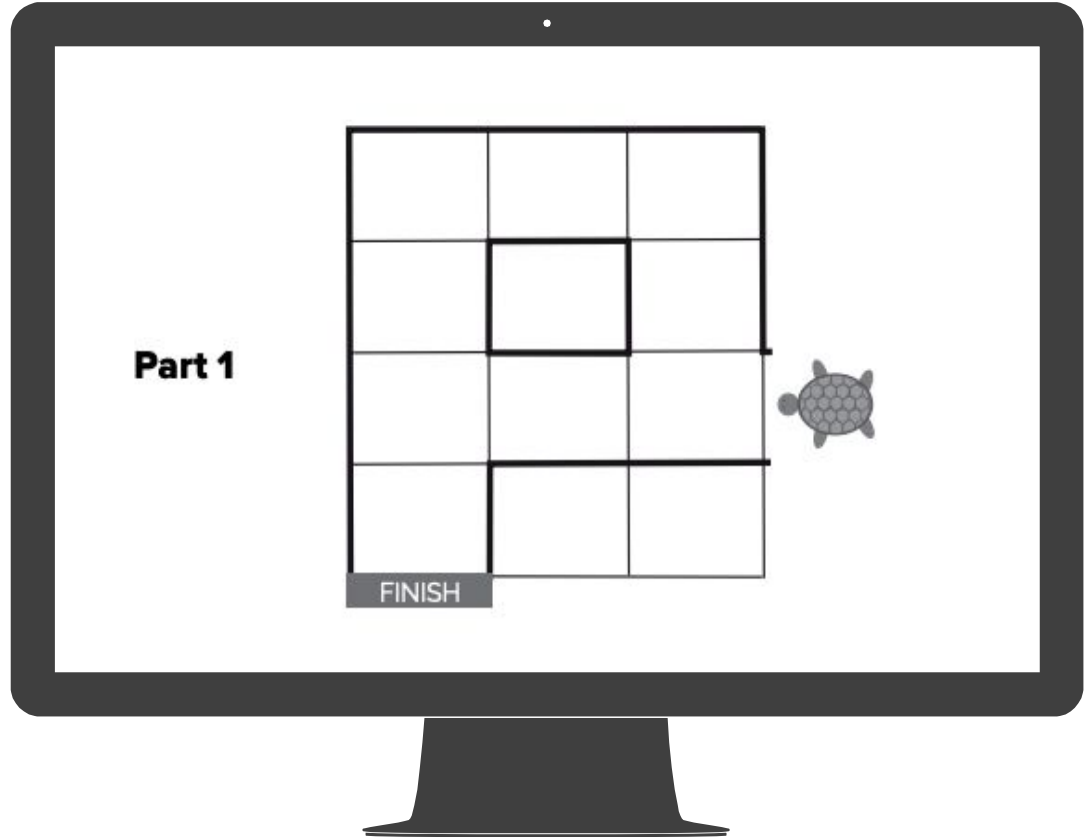
When you teach algorithms depends upon your students, the grade level, the content, and the context.



# Codable Maze

Students will use this unplugged lesson to code the shortest distance through a maze. This could be applied to various content areas such as:

- moving through a map
- ordering a historical timeline
- ordering the parts of a story



# [Code.org](https://code.org)

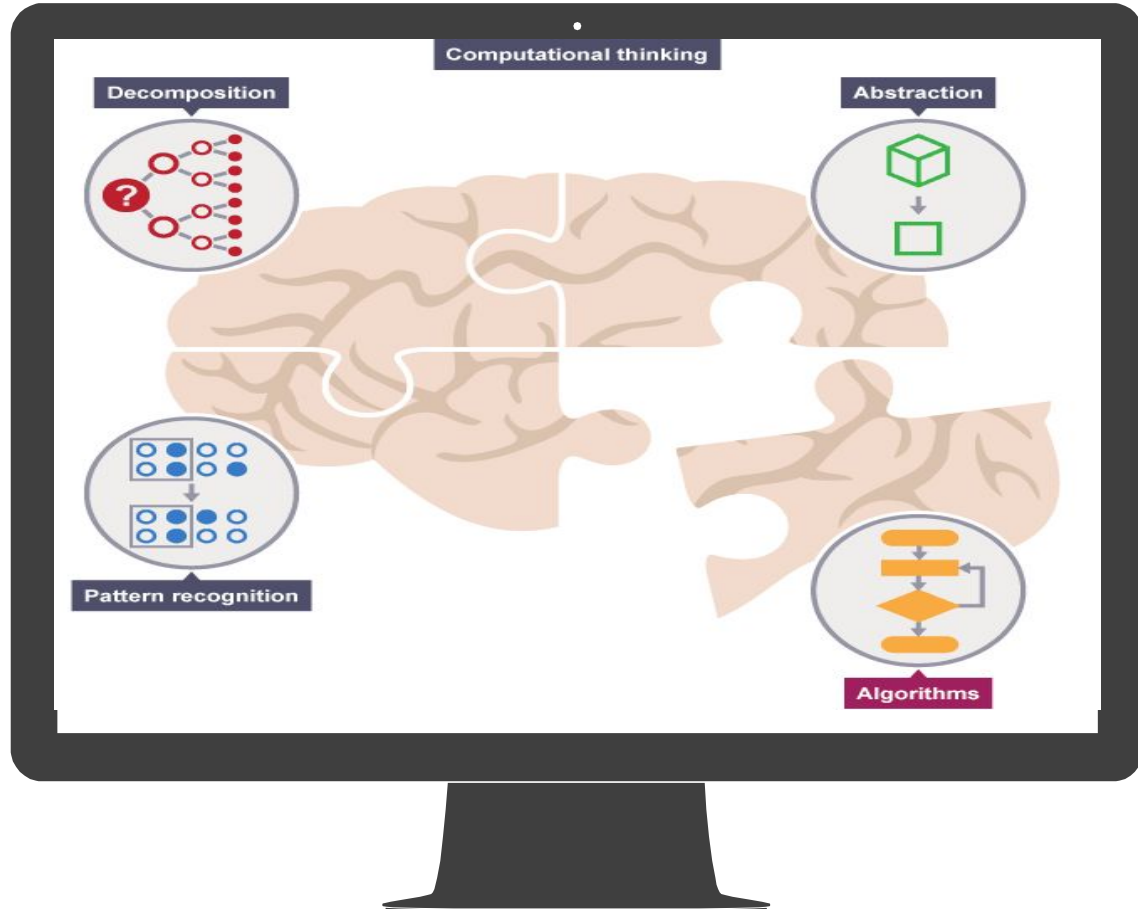
## CS Fundamentals Lessons:

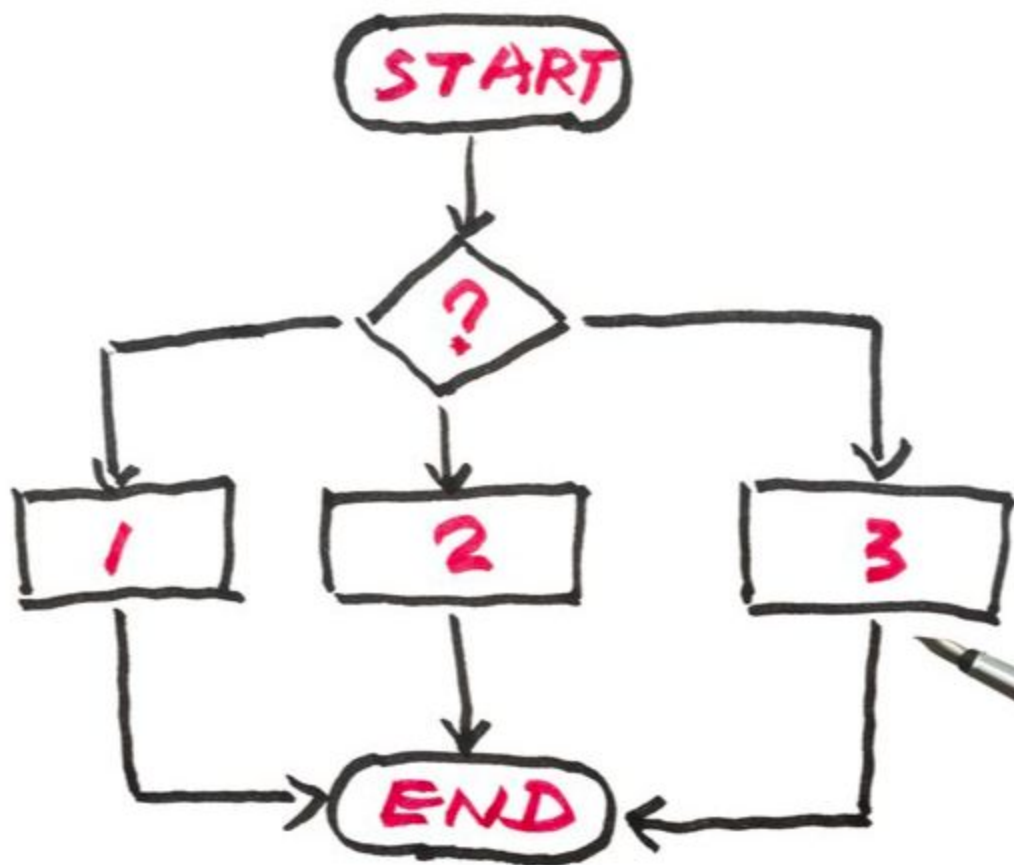
- Dice Race
- My Robotic Friends
- Real-life Algorithms: Paper Planes
- Real-life Algorithms: Plant a Seed
- Tangrams



# Flowcharts

- A diagram that shows a process, made up of boxes representing steps, decision, inputs and outputs.
- This step-by-step program will need planning, and to do this we use an algorithm.





LAST UPDATED:

12:00 am PST  
March 13, 2020

A REGULARLY UPDATED, EVOLVING

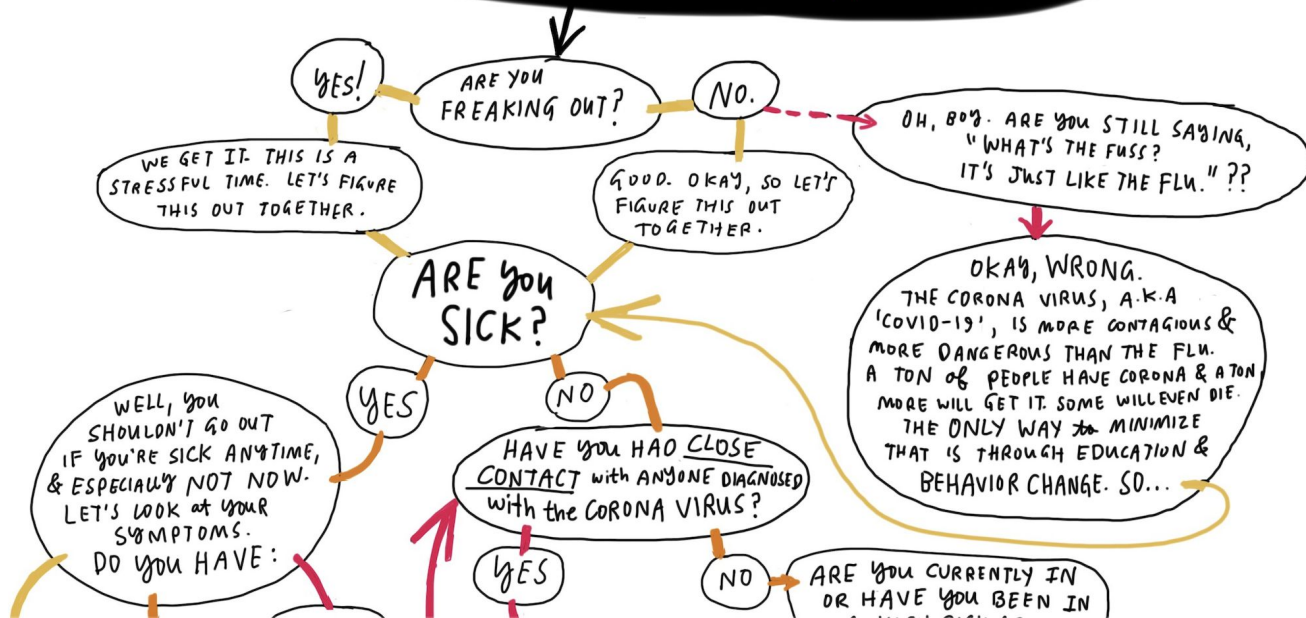
# CORONA VIRUS

CHEAT SHEET



## WHAT SHOULD I DO?!?

or, How DO I PROTECT MYSELF and my FAMILY  
and OUR WHOLE COMMUNITY?

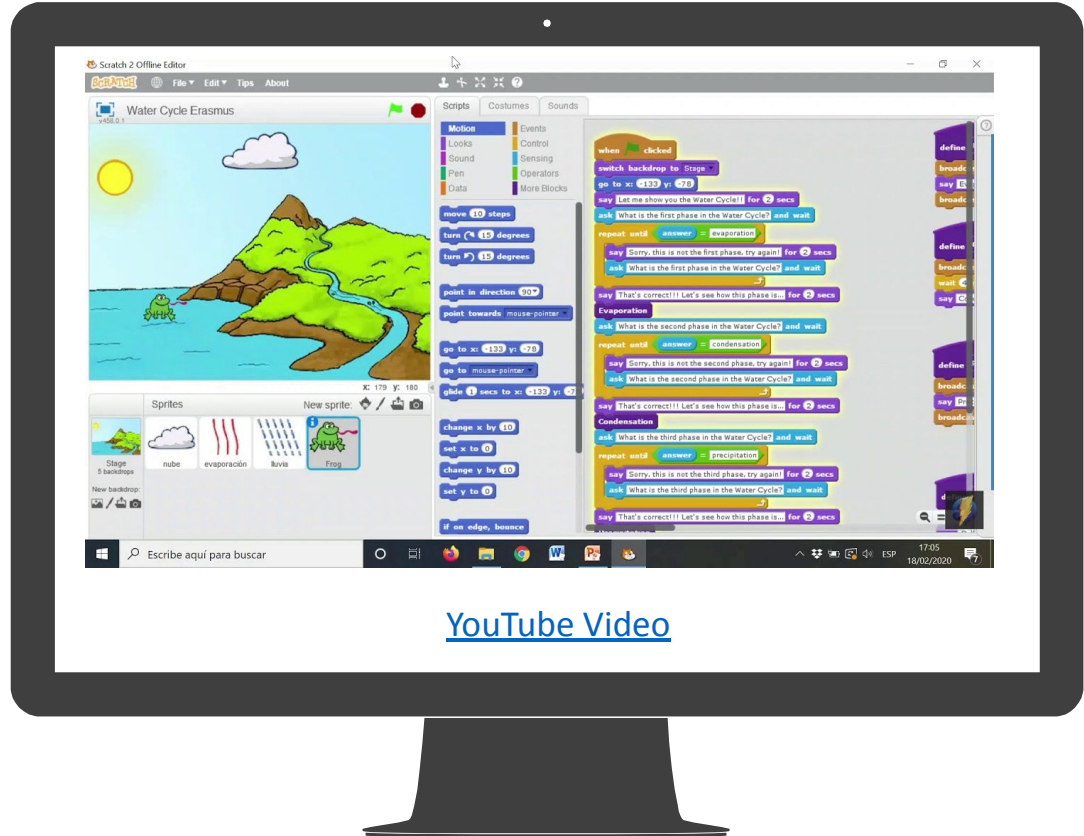




# Scratch

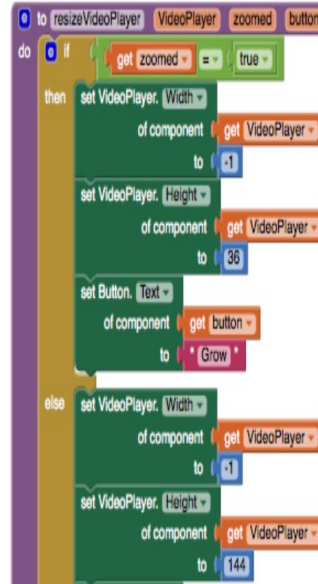
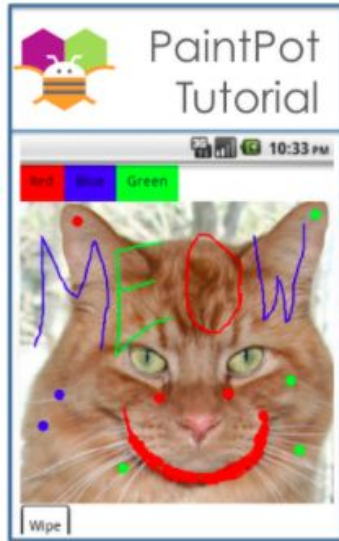
Students will use Scratch to code:

- Rock Cycle
- Animal Ecosystems
- Story retellings or new endings
- Content can be expressed through an interactive illustration, game or story.



# App Inventor

## Video Tutorials



### App Content Ideas:

- Build an App that solves a problem for your community
- Healthcare
- Tourist needs
- Quiz Game
- Vocabulary Practice
- Math Practice

# Create a storyboard for an App

