technocamps



Computational **Thinking** Workbook























Overview

In this workshop, we will be looking at the concept of Computational Thinking and applying it to solve problems and simulate real-world sequences in Scratch.

- Improved knowledge of Decomposition, Abstraction, Pattern Recognition and Algorithms.
- 2. Improved problem-solving abilities.
- 3. Improved programming skills in Scratch.

Learning
Outcomes

Attendee Prerequisites

1. Basic experience of programming in Scratch.

What is Computational	Think	king?
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In your own words, write down what you think computational thinking is:	
	_
	_
	_

Guess Who Reflection

How many questions were needed?	
What questions did you ask?	
i)	?
ii)	?
iii)	?
iv)	?
v)	?
vi)	?
Which questions were the most useful?,,,	
Did your partner's answers influence your next question? How?	

What is Decomposition?
In your own words, write down what you think decomposition is:
Decomposition of a Game
Let's use your favourite video game, board game or app as an example:
What type of game is it? What is the main objective of the game / how do you win? Is the game single player or multiplayer? How do you interact with the world?

LEGO Reflection

Did the creation look the same? If not, whose fault do you think it is and why?
What would have made the task easier?
Who or what may experience the same problems as the student following the instructions?
What makes a good set of instructions and briefly say why? Give four points: 1
2
3
4

Drawing Instructions

Make a small drawing/picture and try to give instructions to your partner on how to draw it. Remember, they are not allowed to see the drawing or ask questions.

Get	Arty!
OCL	/ TILY:

You are shown a detailed picture which you must try drawing to your best ability. You have 1 minute and must stop drawing afterwards:

Artist Reflection

How did you decide what to include and what not to include? What were your reasons for including certain things and not others?

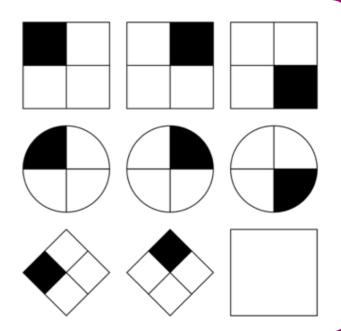
Abstraction

What is Abstraction?
Abstraction is:
Why is abstraction useful? And to whom?
Think of two different scenarios where abstraction is used:
1.
What is Pattern Recognition?
In your own words write down what you think pattern recognition is:

Complete the Pattern (1)

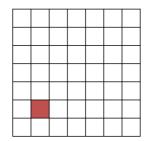
Can you see what should go in the final square?

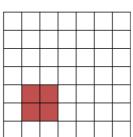
Complete the pattern by drawing in the final box.

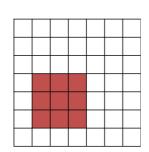


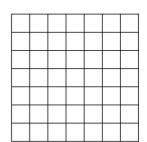
Complete the Pattern (2)

Complete the pattern:



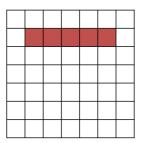


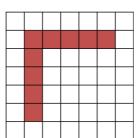


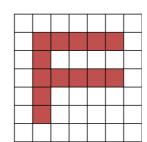


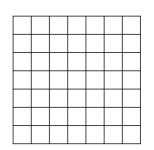
Complete the Pattern (3)

Complete the pattern:

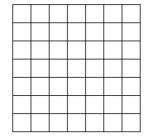


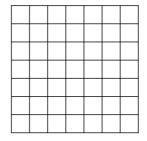


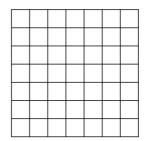


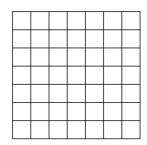


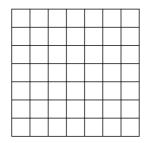
Create Your Own Patterns

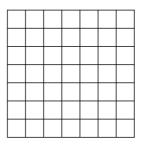


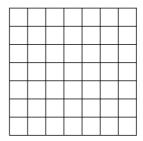


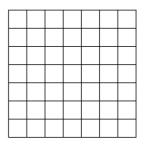












Number Sequences

Can you spot the pattern in these sequences? Write the number that will come next:

	Sequence						Next Number	Why?		
1	2	3	4	5						
2	4	6	8	10						
8	4	0	-4	-8						
1	2	4	7	11	16	22				
1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34		

Buried Treasure (1)

Write a set of instructions to guide the triangle to the treasure, avoiding the pirates!

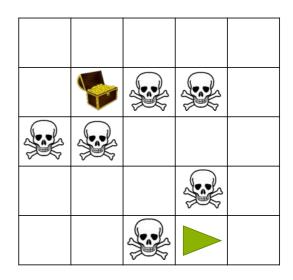
	Instruction		Instruction
1		8	
2		9	
3		10	
4		11	
5		12	
6		13	
7		14	

Repeating Instructions

Buried Treasure (2)

Write a set of instructions to guide the triangle to the treasure, avoiding the pirates!

	Instruction		Instruction
1		8	
2		9	
3		10	
4		11	
5		12	
6		13	
7		14	



Was There a Pattern?

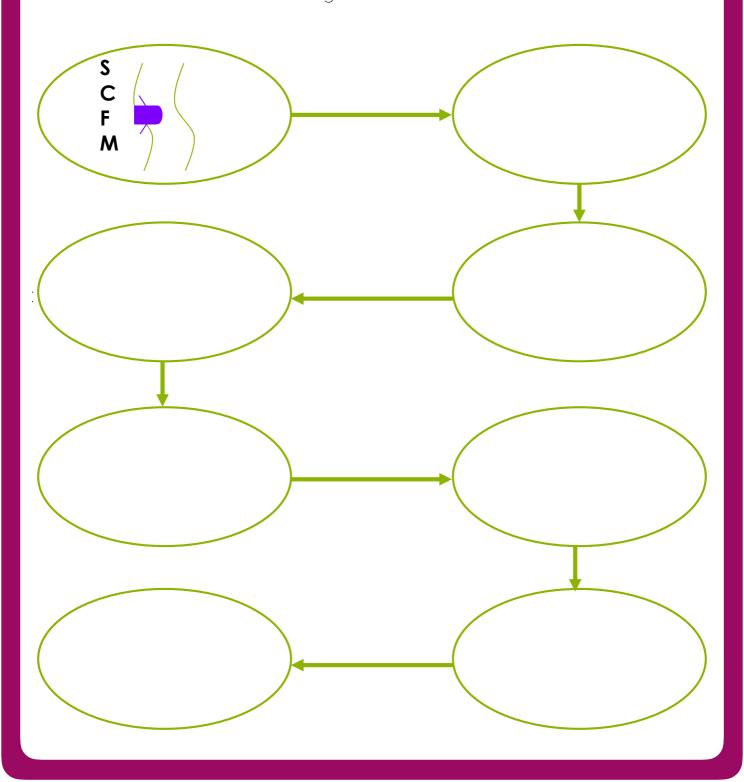
Is there a pattern in the instructions? Could we re-write them in a much shorter way by repeating steps? Re-write your answers to the last two puzzles using "repeat steps ____" to shorten your instructions:

Puzzle 1	Puzzle 2

Labelled Transition Systems

River Crossing LTS

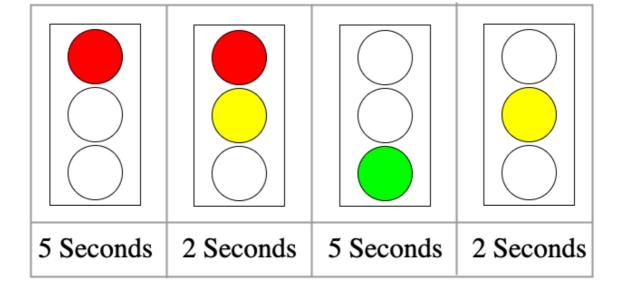
Use the space below to create a Labelled Transition System of the steps needed to solve the River Crossing Problem



What is an Algorithm?
In your own words, write down what you think an algorithm is:
Defining an Algorithm
In our daily lives algorithms are everywhere, but we may not realise it! An algorithm is:

In our daily lives algorithms are everywhere, but we may not realise it! An algorithm is:
It is important to remember when writing an algorithm to:
Where do we use algorithms in everyday life?

Traffic Lights Algorithm









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