



# Professional Development



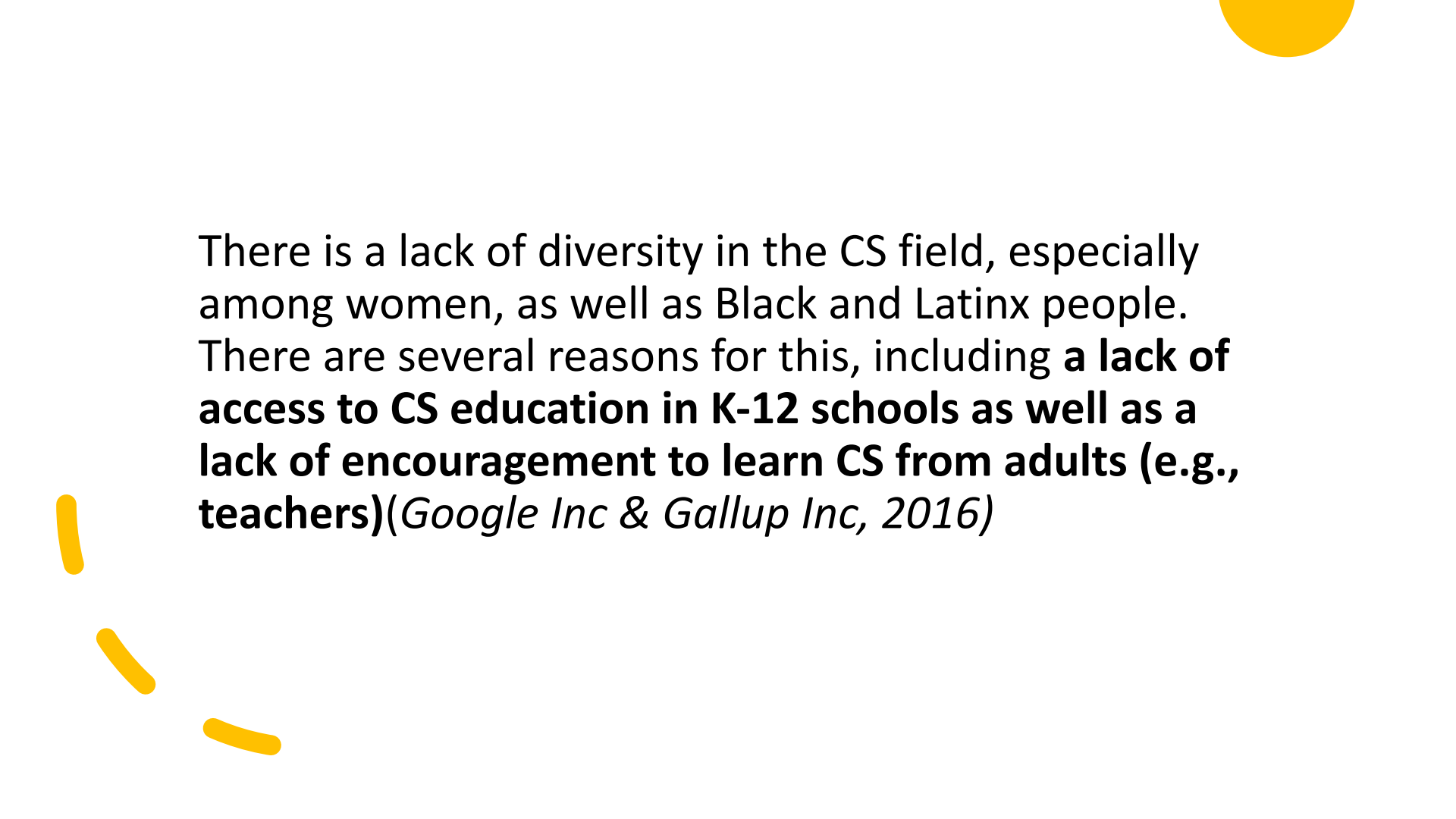
# **Background of CS in Indiana**

SEA 172  
Signed Into  
Law May  
2018

“**After June 30, 2021**, each public school, including each charter school, shall include computer science in the public school’s curriculum for students in kindergarten through grade 12.”

CS Must incorporate K-8  
Must offer at least 1 high school  
CS course

# **Diversity in the field of CS**



There is a lack of diversity in the CS field, especially among women, as well as Black and Latinx people. There are several reasons for this, including **a lack of access to CS education in K-12 schools as well as a lack of encouragement to learn CS from adults (e.g., teachers)**(*Google Inc & Gallup Inc, 2016*)

In 1995, 37% of computer scientists were women. Today, it's only 24%. The percent will continue to decline if we do nothing.

The biggest drop off of girls in computer science is between the ages of 13 and 17.



**How to teach CS in K-6?**

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# What is CT?



Computational Thinking (CT) is a set of characteristics needed to have a systematic way of approaching a problem so a computer could solve it.

## Basic elements of CT:

- **Pattern Recognition**
- **Abstraction**
- **Decomposition**
- **Algorithm Design**
- **Debugging**



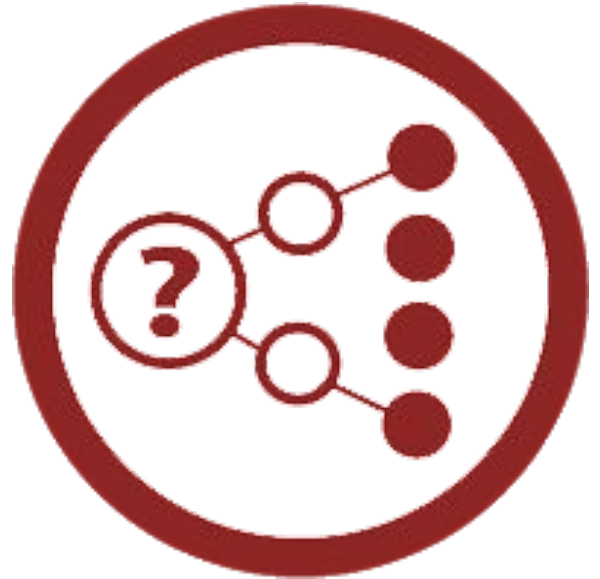


# DECOMPOSITION EXAMPLE

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You want to go to a movie theater. Break down the problem into smaller parts.

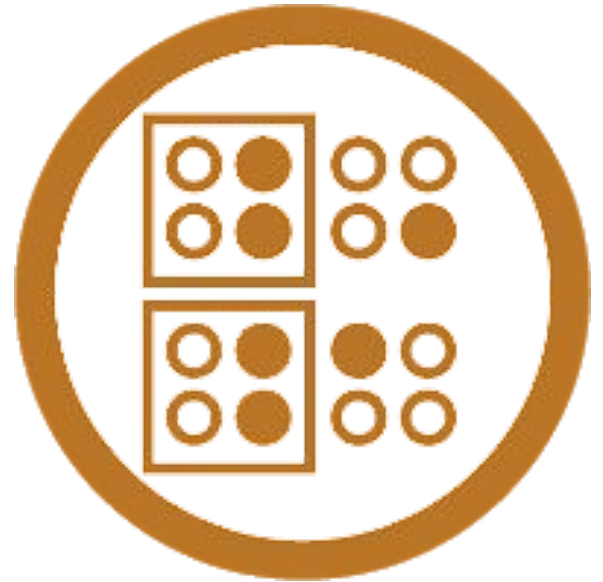
- What films are out now?
- Which film genres interest you?
- What time is the film on?
- How will you get to the theater?
- Do you have enough money for the ticket?



# PATTERN RECOGNITION

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Recognizing which parts are the same and the various attributes that we can use to define them.

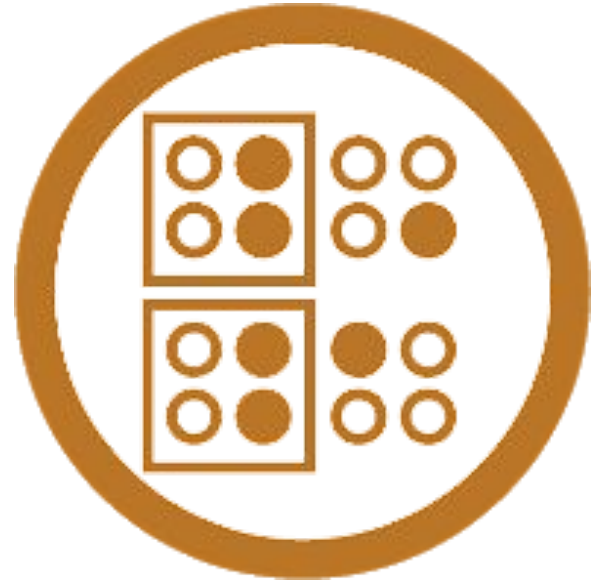


# PATTERN RECOGNITION EXAMPLE

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Our football team is playing their archrivals this weekend. What tactics will they use?

- What tactics worked well last time we played our rivals?
- What tactics didn't work so well?
- Who are their best players?
- Our running back is fast and skillful, but short. Should we pass the ball or keep it on the ground?



# ABSTRACTION

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Filtering out the data you need and what you don't based on the attributes.



# ABSTRACTION EXAMPLE

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You have been asked to draw a cat. Your image must be representative of all types of cats.

To draw a basic cat, we **do** need to know that it has tail, fur, and eyes. These characteristics are **relevant**.

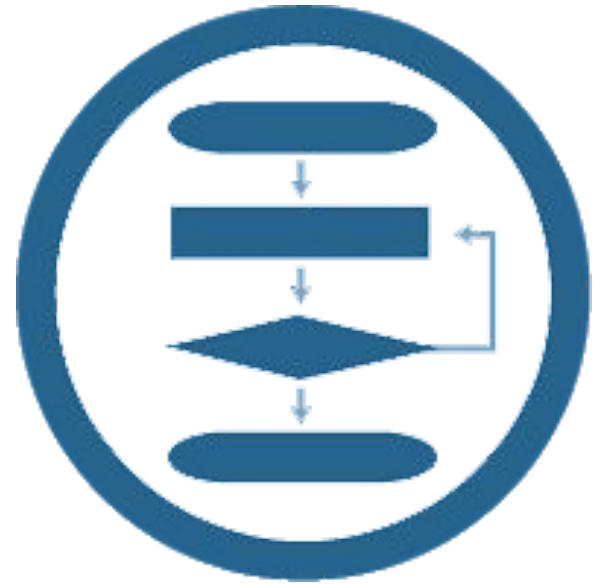
We **don't** need to know what sound a cat makes or that it likes fish. These characteristics are **irrelevant** and can be filtered out.



# ALGORITHM DESIGN

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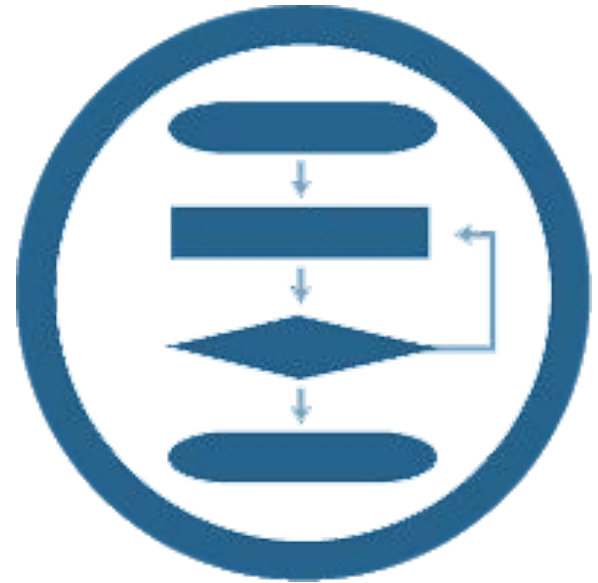
Planning the step-by-step instructions that need to be carried out to achieve the goal.



# ALGORITHM DESIGN EXAMPLE

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Someone stops you and asks for directions to the nearest shop. You need to give them clear, step-by-step instructions on the quickest route.





# DEBUGGING

## Debugging

- How can I tell whether or not my plan, model, or solution worked?
- How can I change something to solve my problem?
- Did the result match what I expected?
- Why didn't this work?

## Debugging

Finding and  
fixing errors or  
mistakes

# **CT + Literacy Examples**

# Introducing the Project

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- Title: **Rethinking Circle Time(ReCT):** Integrating Computational Thinking into K-2 Literacy
- We are examining CT learning and how integrating CT learning into literacy contexts can help K-2 students, particularly girls, learn.
- Project goals:
  - Understand qualities of student CT learning tasks
  - Development of targeted CT and literacy tasks at each grade level - K, 1, 2
    - Focus #1: Sequencing
  - Understand the implementation of the CT learning tasks that allow for equitable access, participation, and experiences.



Task	Focus Area(s)	Description
#1: Cycle Diagrams	Simple Logic	$A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A$ Students use cards to showcase logic in order
#2: If you Give a Mouse a Cookie	Simple Logic + Literacy	If you give a Mouse a Cookie Pictures/Sentences with Arrows (retelling) Circular Diagram
#3: Robot Mouse	Reverse Sequencing	Robot Mouse (Unplugged, Embodied, CT Toy)
#4: Joey and Jet	Reverse Sequencing + Literacy	Forward and Backwards Pictures/Sentences with Arrows (retelling)
#5: Robot Mouse Obstacles Part 1   Part 2	Sequencing with Multiple Logic Paths	Robot Mouse with multiple options (Unplugged, Embodied, CT Toy)
#6: Snowy Day Part 1   Part 2	Sequencing with Multiple Logic Paths + Literacy	Pictures of Dressing in Winter Gear (unplugged, Embodied, perhaps ScratchJr?)
#7: ScratchJr: Frog Hopping	Sequencing with Programmed Multiple Logic Paths + ScratchJr	Using ScratchJr to create a frog hopping sequence including a loop.
#8: ScratchJr: Three Little Pigs	Sequencing with Programmed Multiple Paths + Literacy + ScratchJr	Using ScratchJr to recreate the Three Little Pigs' story.

# Task 1 & 2

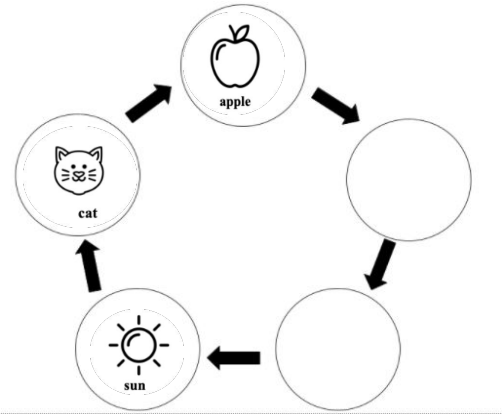
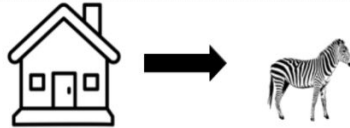
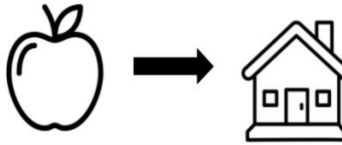
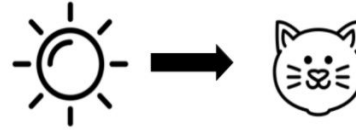
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#2: If you Give a Mouse a Cookie	Simple Logic + Literacy	If you give a Mouse a Cookie Pictures/Sentences with Arrows (retelling) Circular Diagram

# Task 1: Cycle Diagrams - Simple Logic

**Version 1** - 5 Items: sun, cat, apple, house, zebra

**Version 2**: 10 Items: bee, elephant, hat, glasses, lion, flower, dog, apple, monkey, pencil

**Version 3**: 15 Items: cat, sun, kite, fish, tree, orange, umbrella, pig, rainbow, shoe, notebook, pencil, apple, ball, key



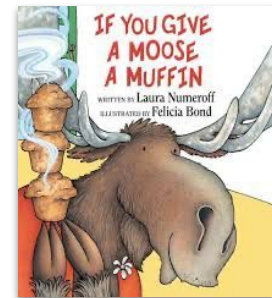
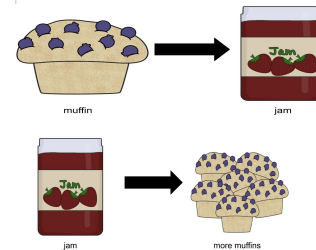
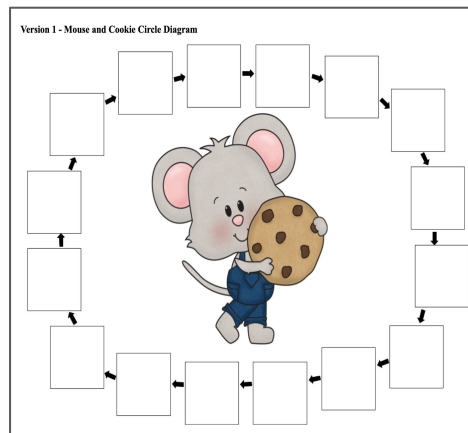
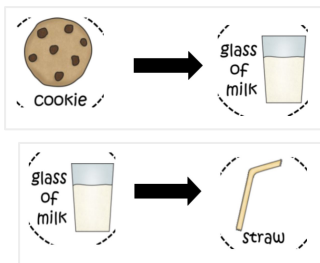
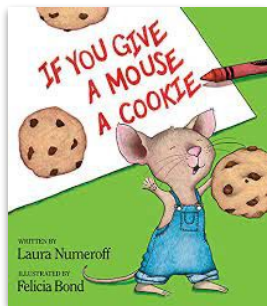
# Task #2: Simple Logic + Literacy: *If you Give a Mouse a Cookie*



Overview:

Version 1 - Read then use story and direction cards to sequence

Version 2- Use the direction cards to sequence, then read the story and check





How can literacy  
help CT?

Or is it other way  
around?



**Your Turn!**

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# CT Activities and Literacy

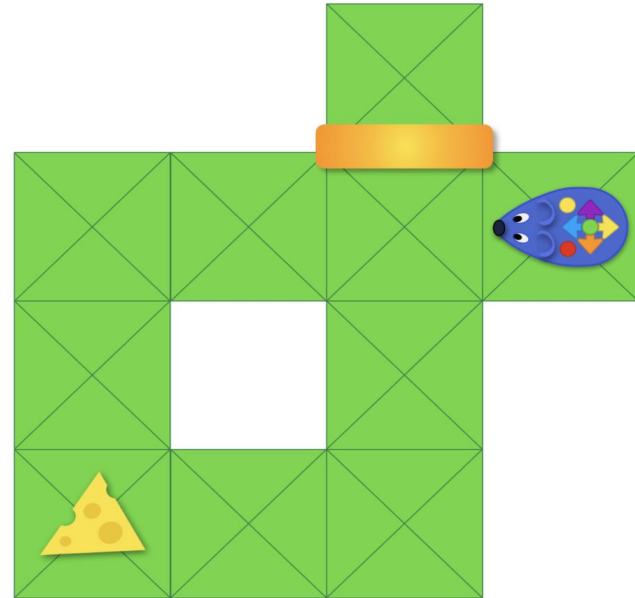
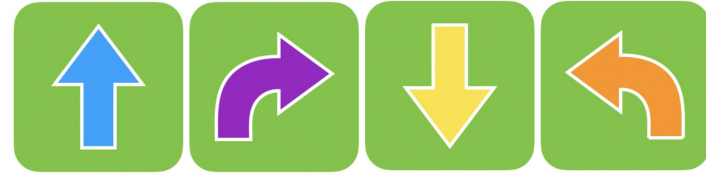
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1. Select two CT activity examples, one with only CT, another one with CT and literacy.
2. Complete the two activities.
3. Discuss and reflect.

# Task 3: Reverse Sequencing - Robot Mouse

3 versions

- **Unplugged version:** Students use a board-game setup to move the mouse piece through a version of the map used in the coded version
- **Embodied version:** Students enacting themselves as the mouse with the pieces of the board, tunnel and cheese mapped out on the floor as a version of the map used in the coded version
- **Robot mouse coded version:** Planning with direction cards then programming the mouse and running it

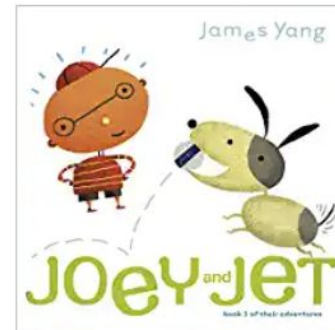
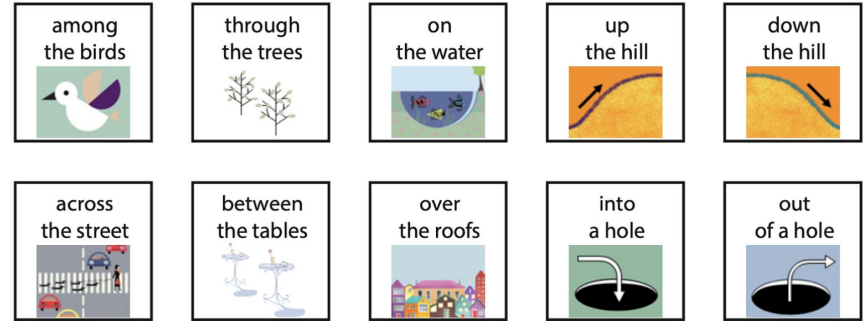


# Task 4: Reverse sequencing + Literacy: *Joey and Jet*

## Activity target

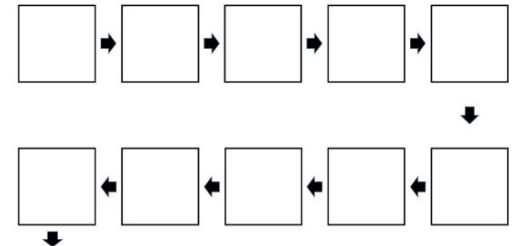
- Learning what the students know about forward and reverse sequences
- This exercise is the same CT content as [Task #3 - Reverse Sequence](#) embedded in a literature context
- There is ONE right answer to this task
  - Pay attention to the student's sense of the order and logic - especially for "into a hole," "out of a hole," "up the hill," and "down the hill"

Jet Proposition Cards – 2 sets



Flowchart – *Jet Returns*

Jet found his ball and ran...

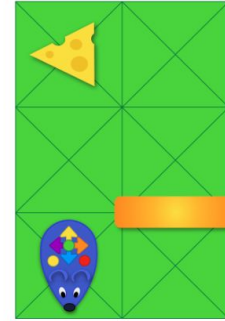


and back to Joey!

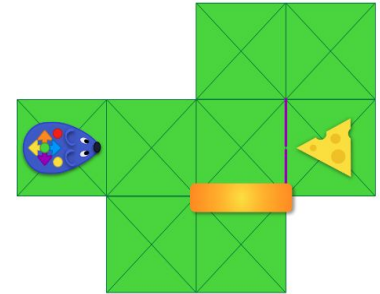
# Task 5: Sequencing with Multiple Logic Paths – Robot Mouse

- Target: Robot mouse game with a preexisting map - multiple logic paths
  - Order that matters: students are required to hit all of the obstacles (tunnels) before they can get to the cheese
  - Order that does not matter: students can hit the obstacles in whatever order in whatever direction they choose
- 3 versions with 3 different course options
  - Unplugged, embodied, robot mouse

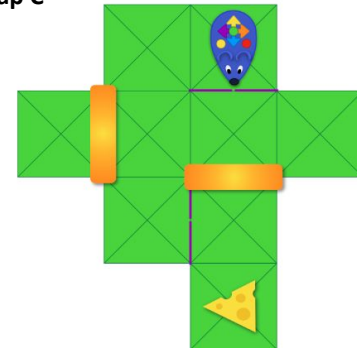
Map A



Map B



Map C

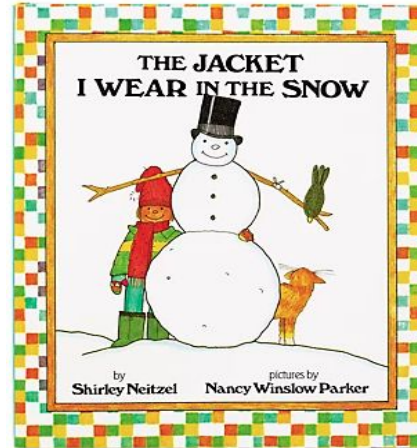


# Task 6: Sequencing with Multiple Logic Paths + Literacy

## *Snowy Day & The Jacket I Wore*

### Background

- Putting on your snow gear (e.g., long underwear, socks, boots, snow pants, jacket etc.). For some of these items, the order will matter and others do not. But IA and IN students should have experiences with snow gear.
- There is not one right answer, we are interested in getting students' ideas and processes.



 Long Underwear	 Mittens / Gloves	 Jacket / Coat	 Scarf
 Hat	 Boots	 Sweater	 Socks
 Snow Pants			

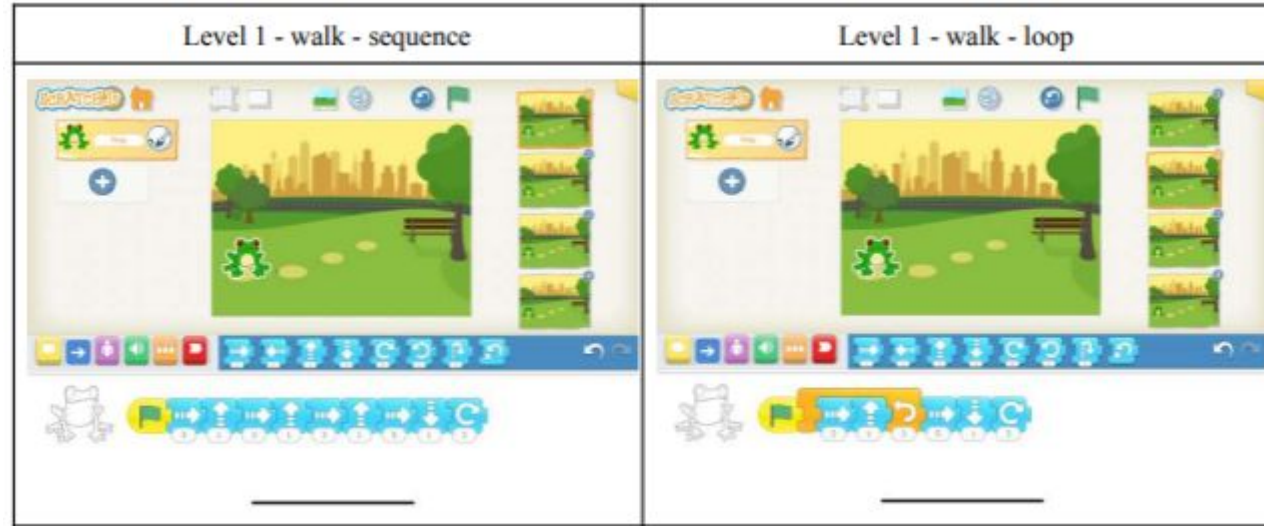
Turn this sideways to be the same width as the cards

Peter Wakes Up										Peter Ready for Snow!
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# Task 7: Sequencing with Programmed Multiple Logic Paths + ScratchJr

## *Frog Hopping*

Using ScratchJr to create a frog hopping sequence including a loop.



# Task 8: Sequencing with Programmed Multiple Logic Paths + ScratchJr + Literacy

## *Three Little Pigs*

Using ScratchJr to recreate the Three Little Pigs' story.





# Questions



What kind of CT concepts did you use? How did they help you to solve the problems?



Did you encounter any difficulties?



When including literacy content, did it help you to solve the problems?

# Application for future teaching

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Which CT concept do you think you can integrate into your future teaching?



How would you integrate the activities into your future teaching?