

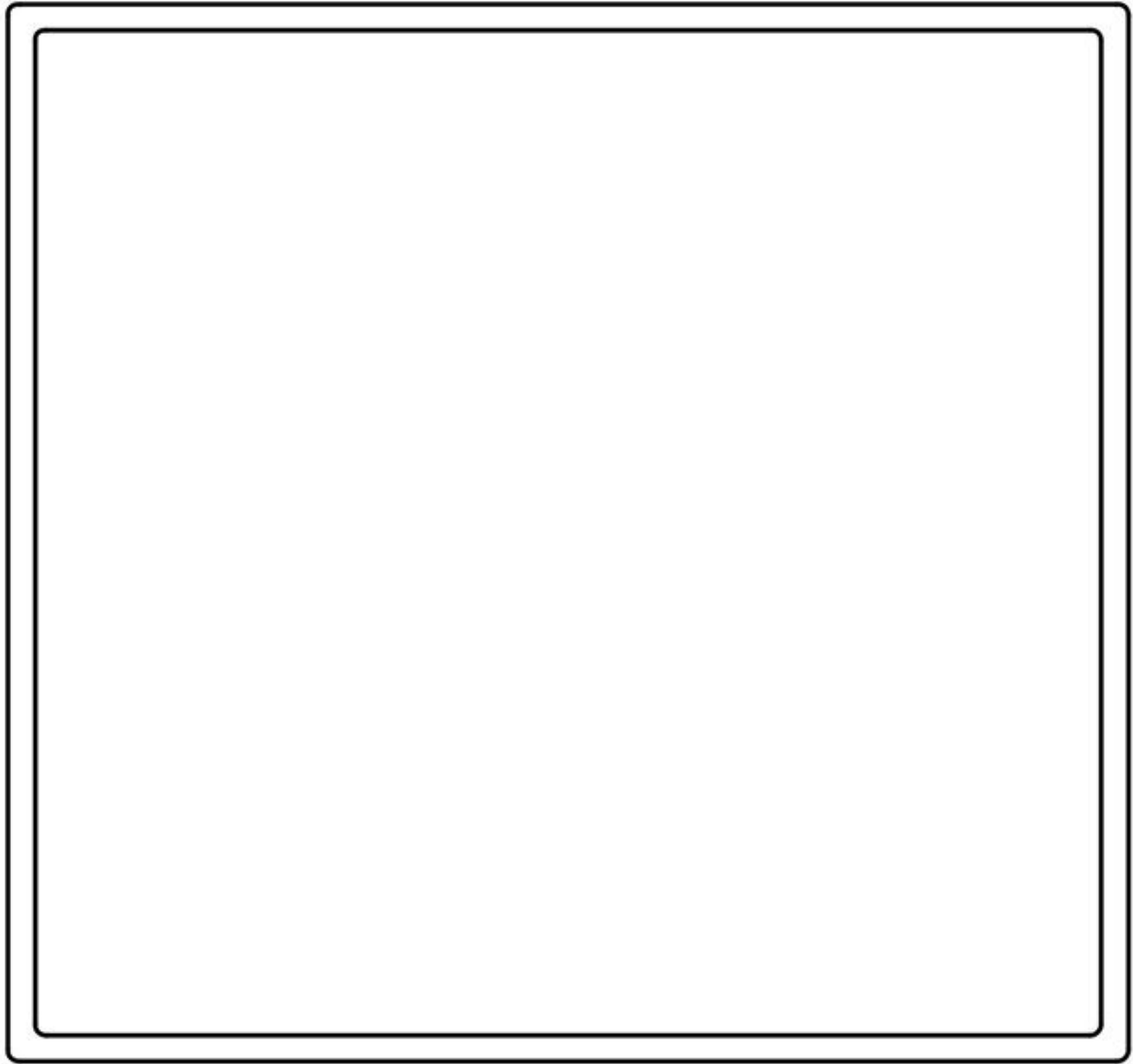
# **Unit 6 Lesson 1**

## **Programming: My Robotic Friends**

### **Resources**

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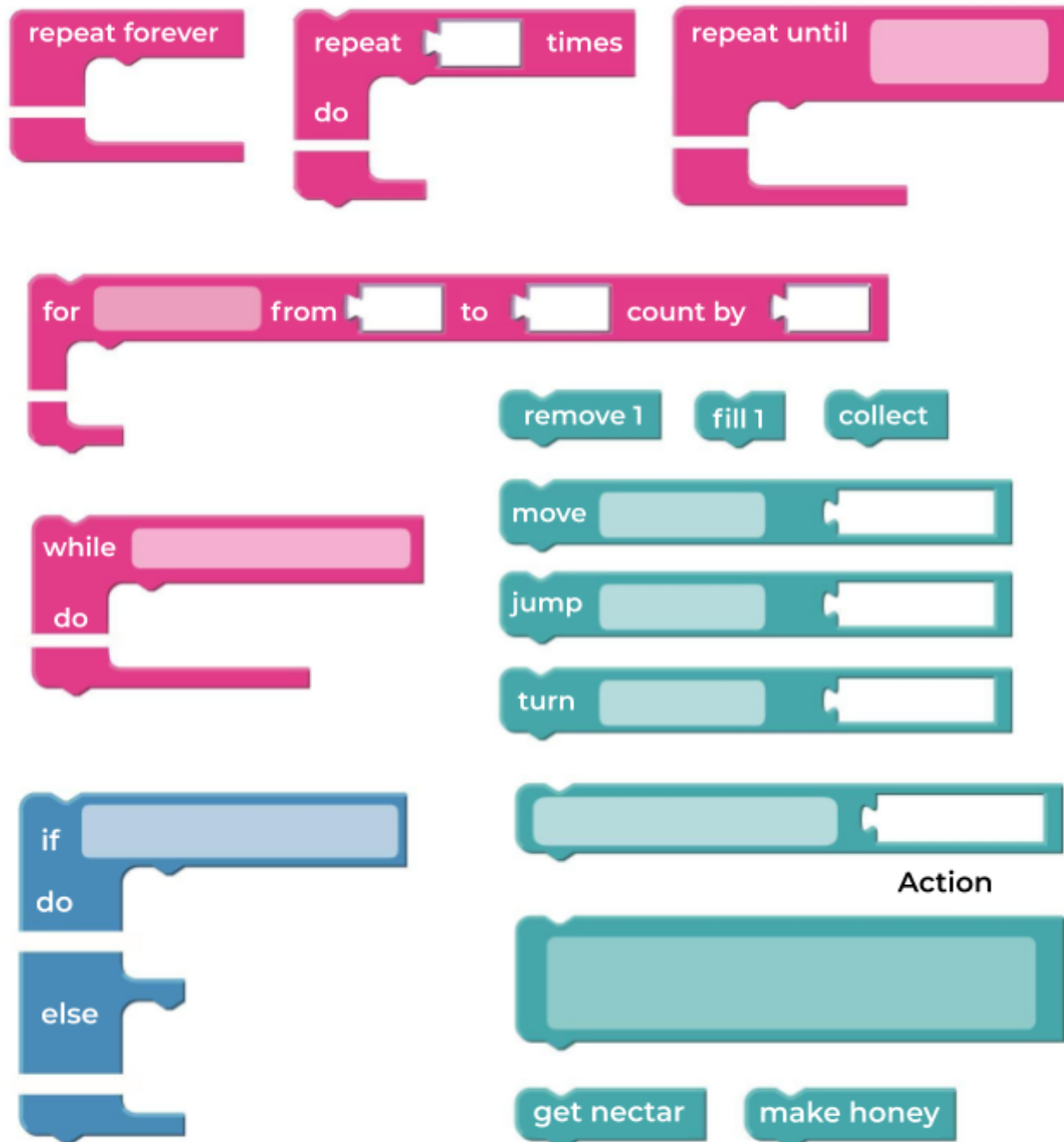
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# **Unit 6 Lesson 2**

## **Sequences in Maze**

### **Resources**

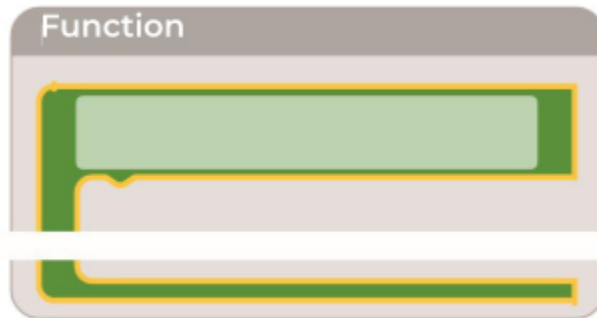
# Unplugged Blocks (Courses C-F)



# Unplugged Blocks (Courses C-F)



## Function Calls



Event



Variable



## Text



## Main Activity Notes

Teachers play a vital role in computer science education and supporting a collaborative and vibrant classroom environment. During online activities, the role of the teacher is primarily one of encouragement and support. Online lessons are meant to be student-centered, so teachers should avoid stepping in when students get stuck. Some ideas on how to do this are:

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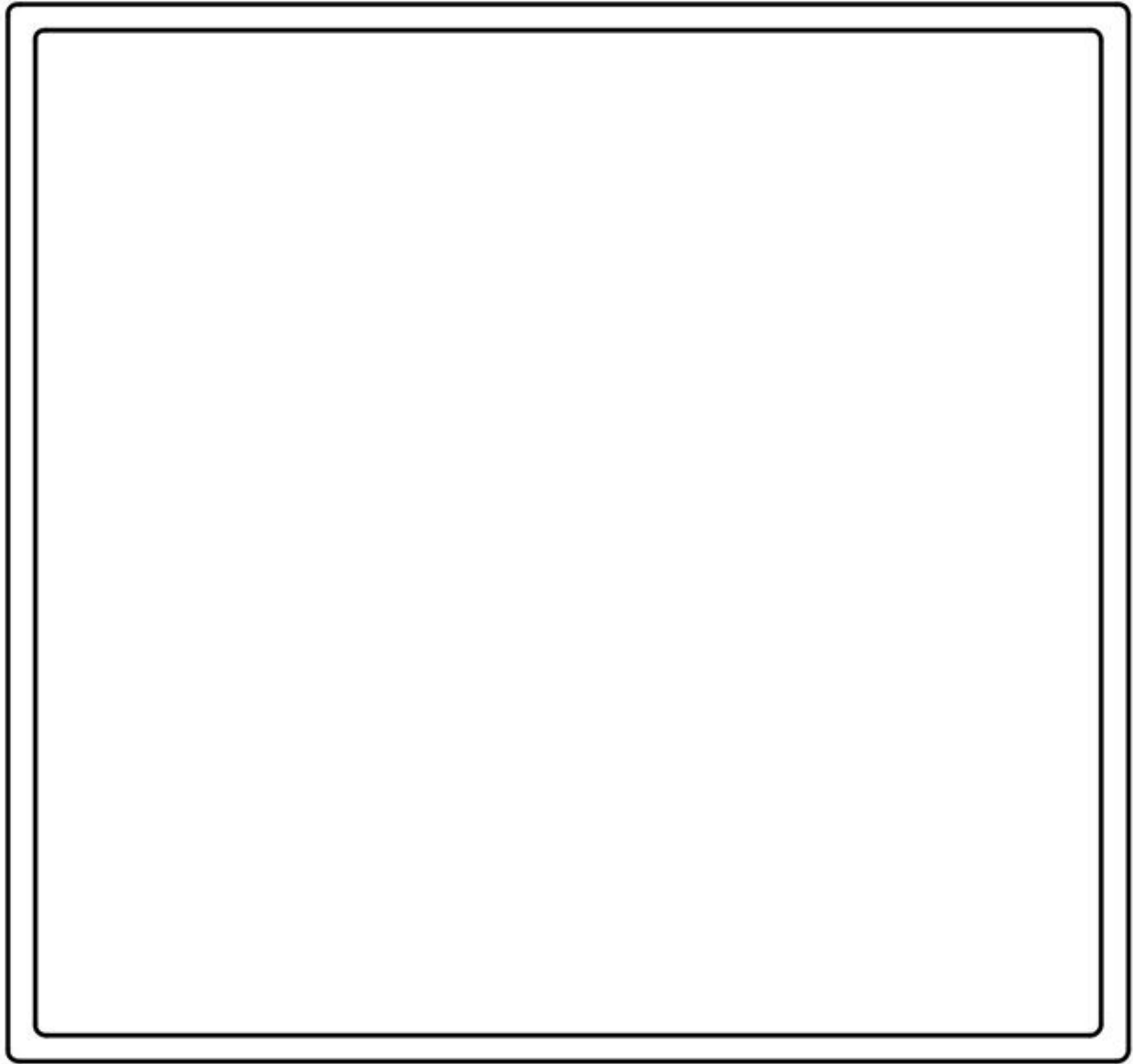
### Teacher Tip:

Show the students the **right** way to help classmates:

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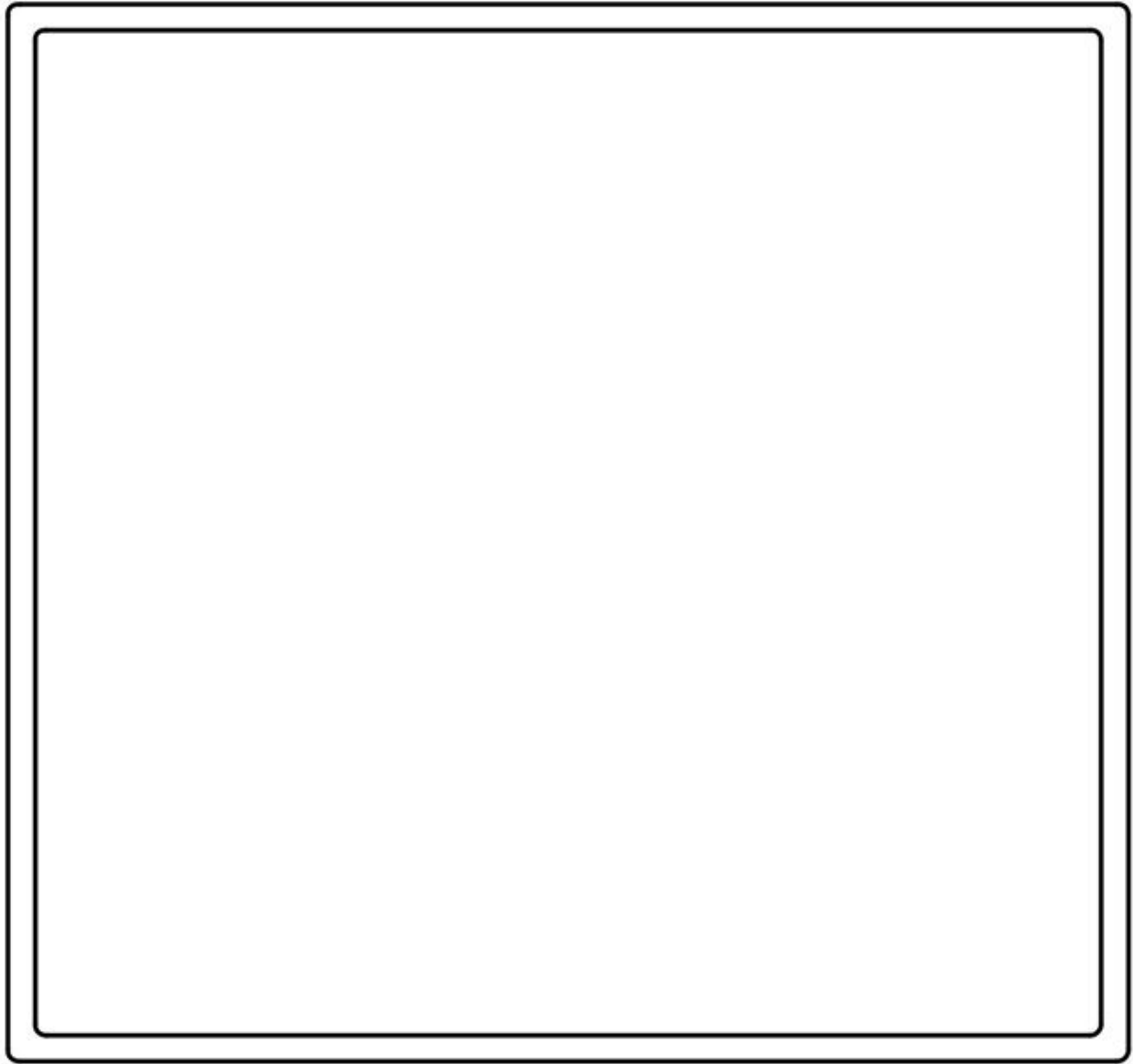
# **Unit 6 Lesson 3**

## **Building a Foundation**

### **Resources**

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# **Unit 6 Lesson 4**

## **Debugging with Scrat**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

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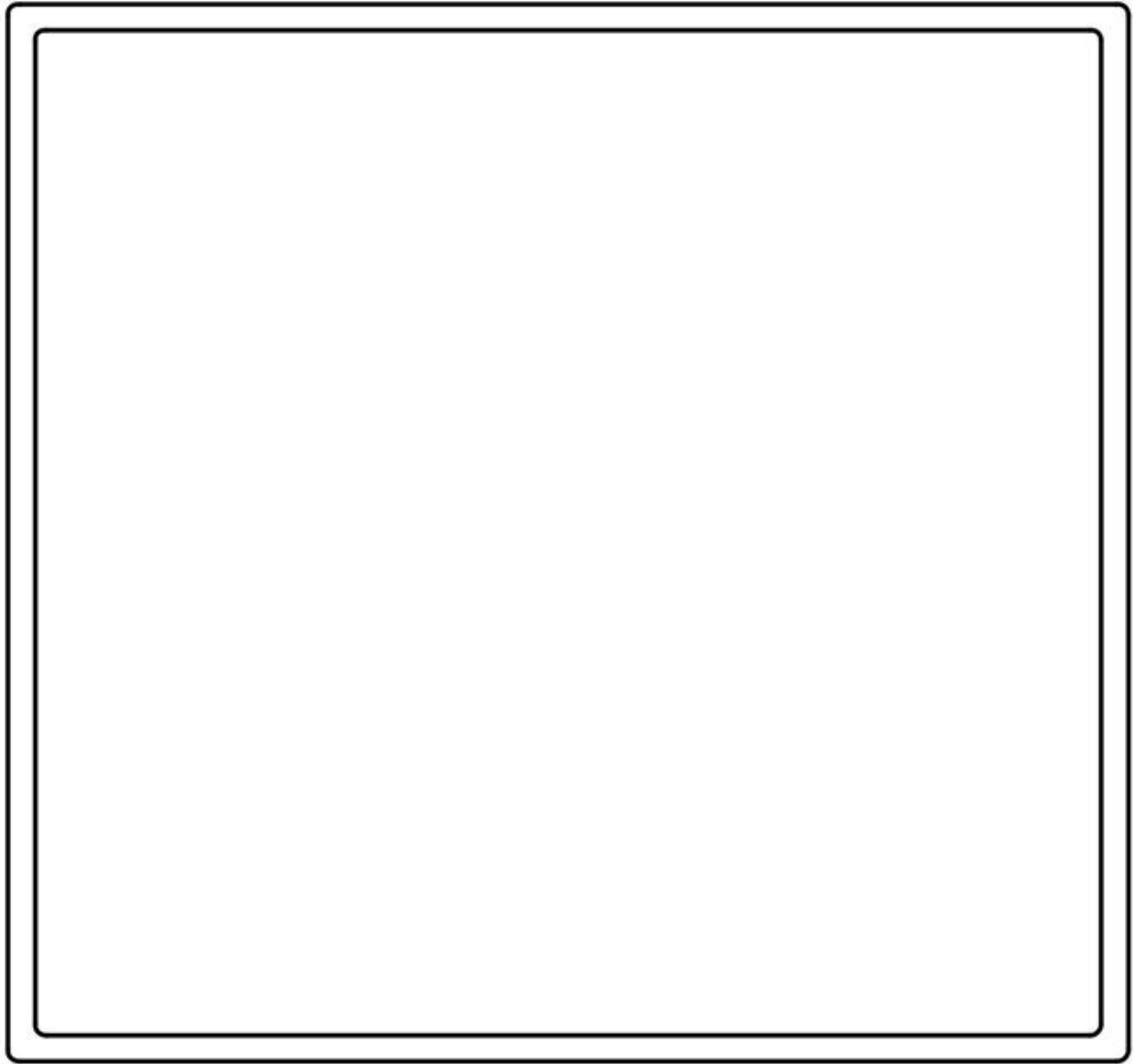
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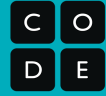
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# Code.org Debugging Recipe



These debugging tips will help you keep moving when you get stuck!

## Work to Avoid Mistakes



Read the directions.



What is the goal of the puzzle?



Take it slow and go one step at a time.



Can you talk about the problem in your own words?



Were you given any code to start?

- What does it do?
- Why do you think it's there?



## Debugging



Look for problems each step of the way.



Describe what was supposed to happen.



Describe what is going wrong.



Does the difference between what was supposed to happen and what did happen give you any clues?



Fix one thing at a time, then describe how the result changed.



Try leaving “breadcrumbs” in your program. You can put clues inside your code (like having your program “say” something) to let you know when each chunk runs.



Try doing each task as its own chunk, then put all of the pieces together at the end so it is easier to see what each thing does.



Talk to a friend. Maybe one of your classmates can help you figure out where your plan goes awry.



Try at least three ways of fixing problems before you ask for help.



# **Unit 6 Lesson 5**

## **Programming in Artist**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

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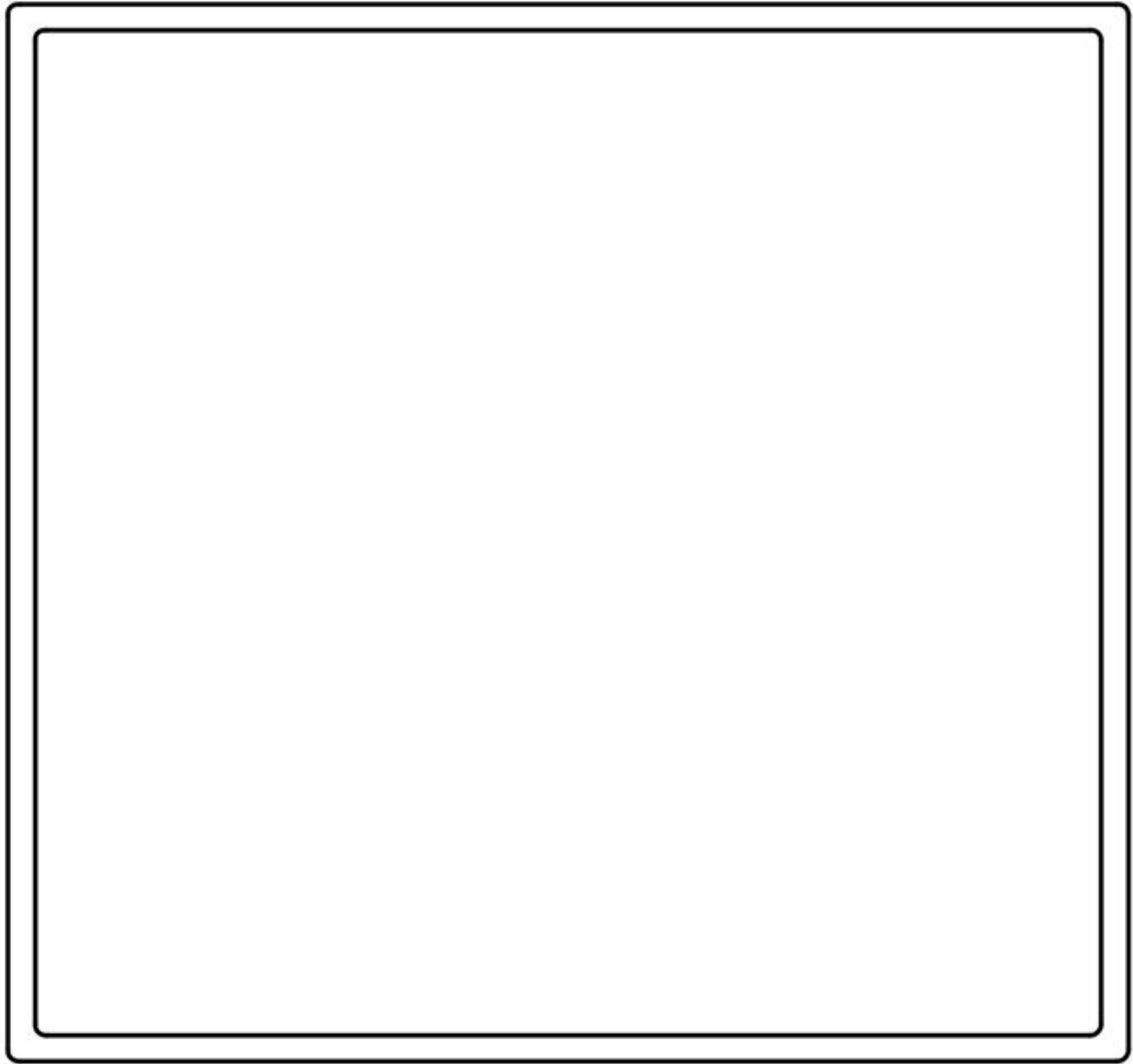
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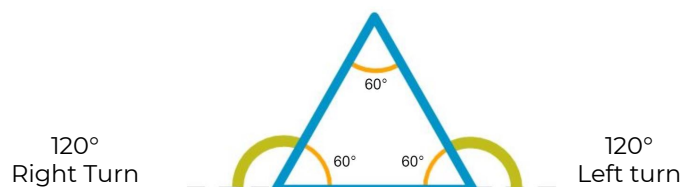
# Turns & Angles

in Regular Polygons



## Triangle

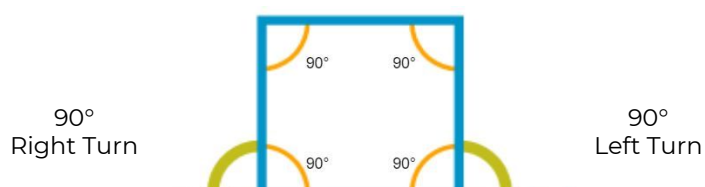
(3 sides)



Each turn is  $360^\circ / 3 = 120^\circ$   
Each angle is  $180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$

## Rectangle

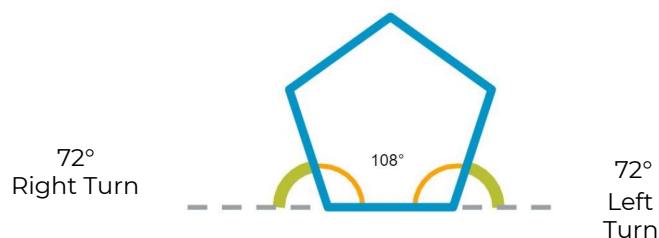
(4 sides)



Each turn is  $360^\circ / 4 = 90^\circ$   
Each angle is  $180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$

## Pentagon

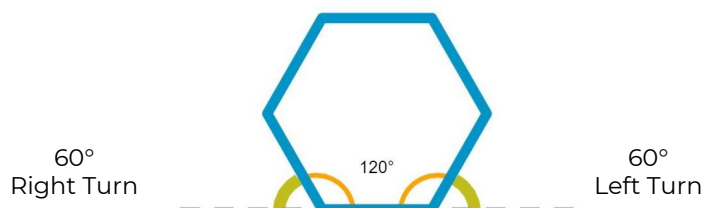
(5 sides)



Each turn is  $360^\circ / 5 = 72^\circ$   
Each angle is  $180^\circ - 72^\circ = 108^\circ$

## Hexagon

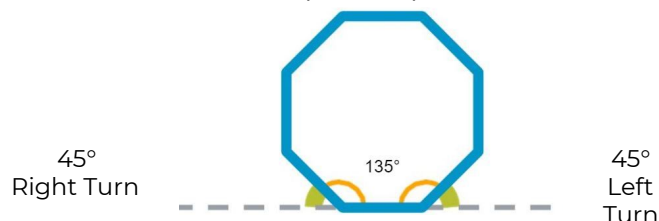
(6 sides)



Each turn is  $360^\circ / 6 = 60^\circ$   
Each angle is  $180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$

## Octagon

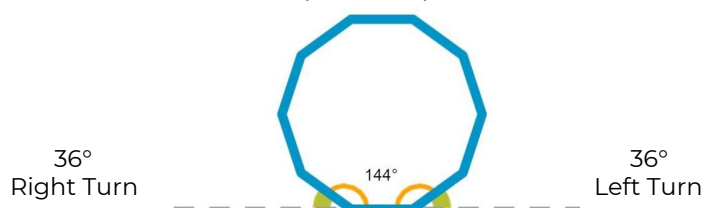
(8 sides)



Each turn is  $360^\circ / 8 = 45^\circ$   
Each angle is  $180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$

## Decagon

(10 sides)



Each turn is  $360^\circ / 10 = 36^\circ$   
Each angle is  $180^\circ - 36^\circ = 144^\circ$

# **Unit 6 Lesson 6**

## **My Loopy Robotic Friends**

### **Resources**

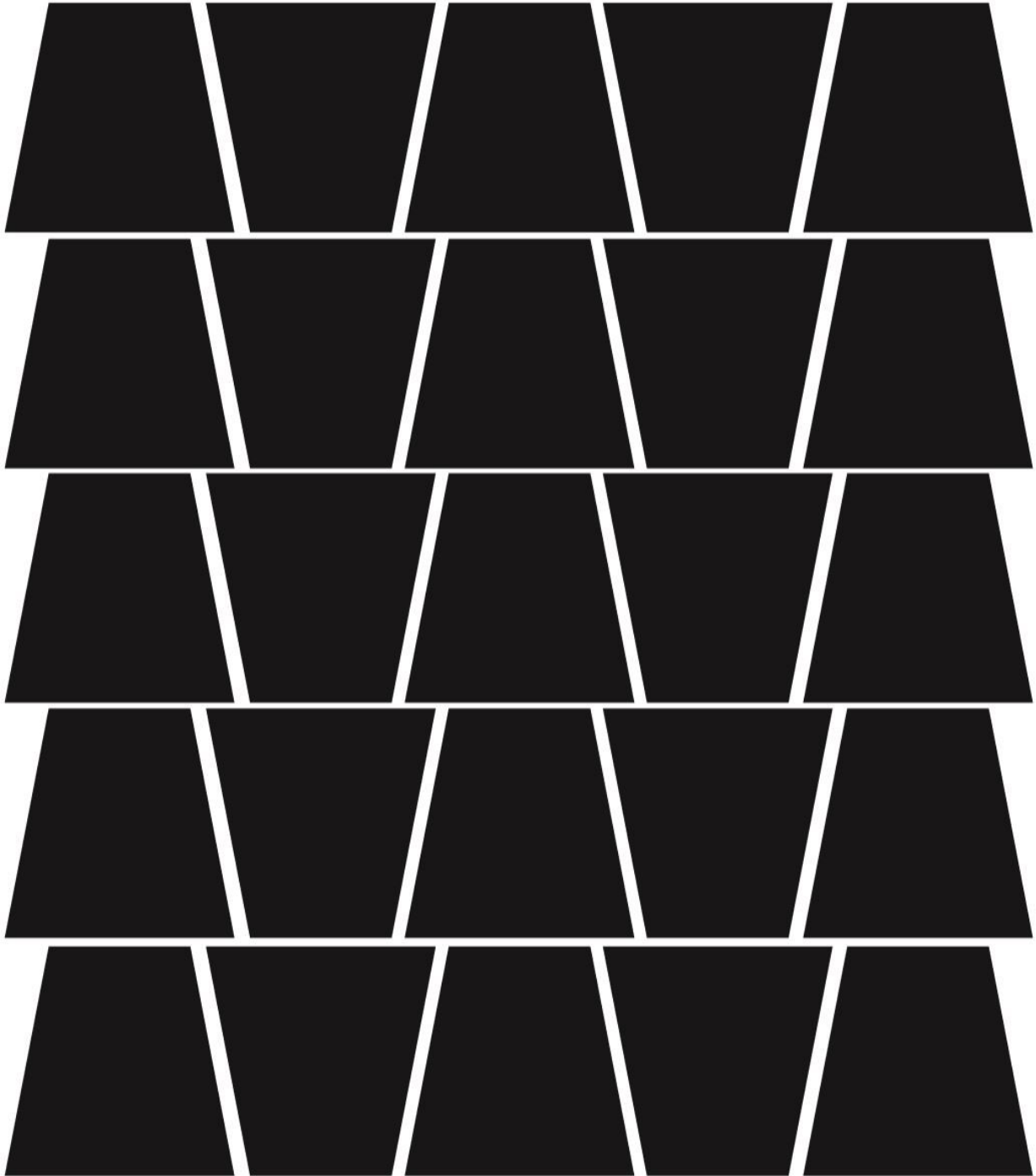
# My Robotic Friends

## Paper Trapezoids



### To cut quickly:

First cut in horizontal strips, then snip along lines to make trapezoids.





# **Unit 6 Lesson 7**

## **Loops in Artist**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

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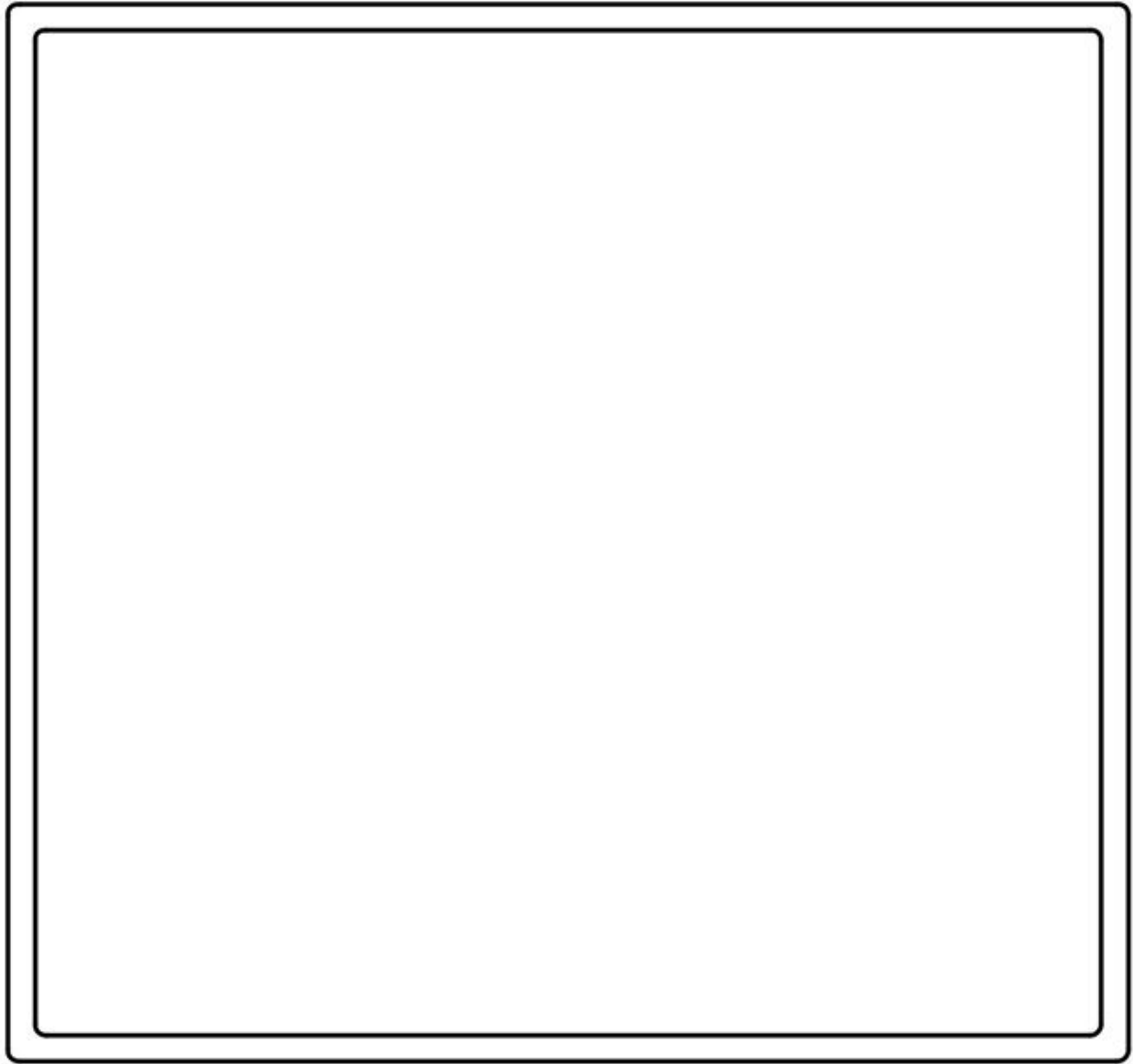
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# **Unit 6 Lesson 8**

## **Nested Loops**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

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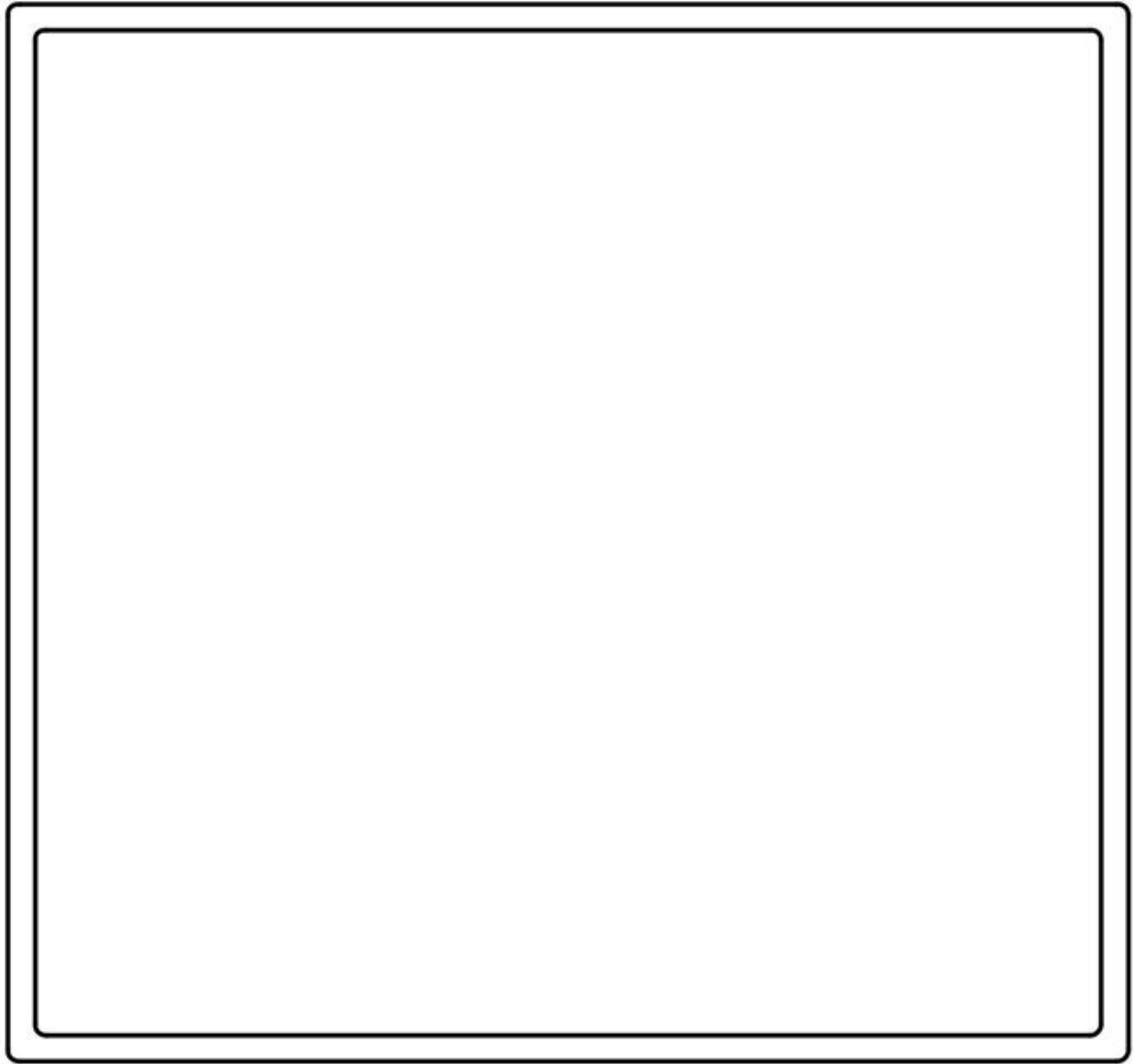
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# **Unit 6 Lesson 9**

## **Nested Loops with Frozen**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

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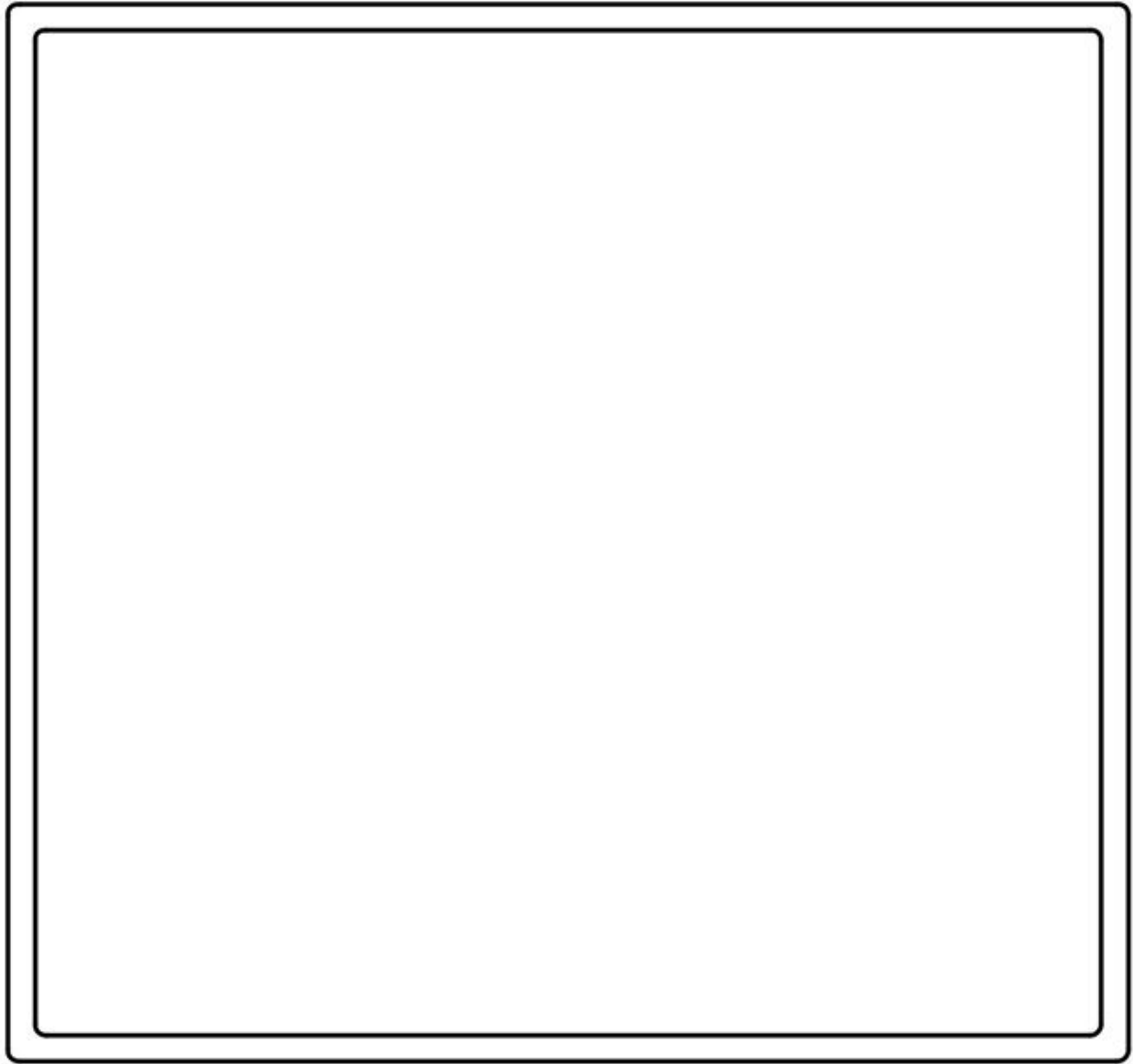
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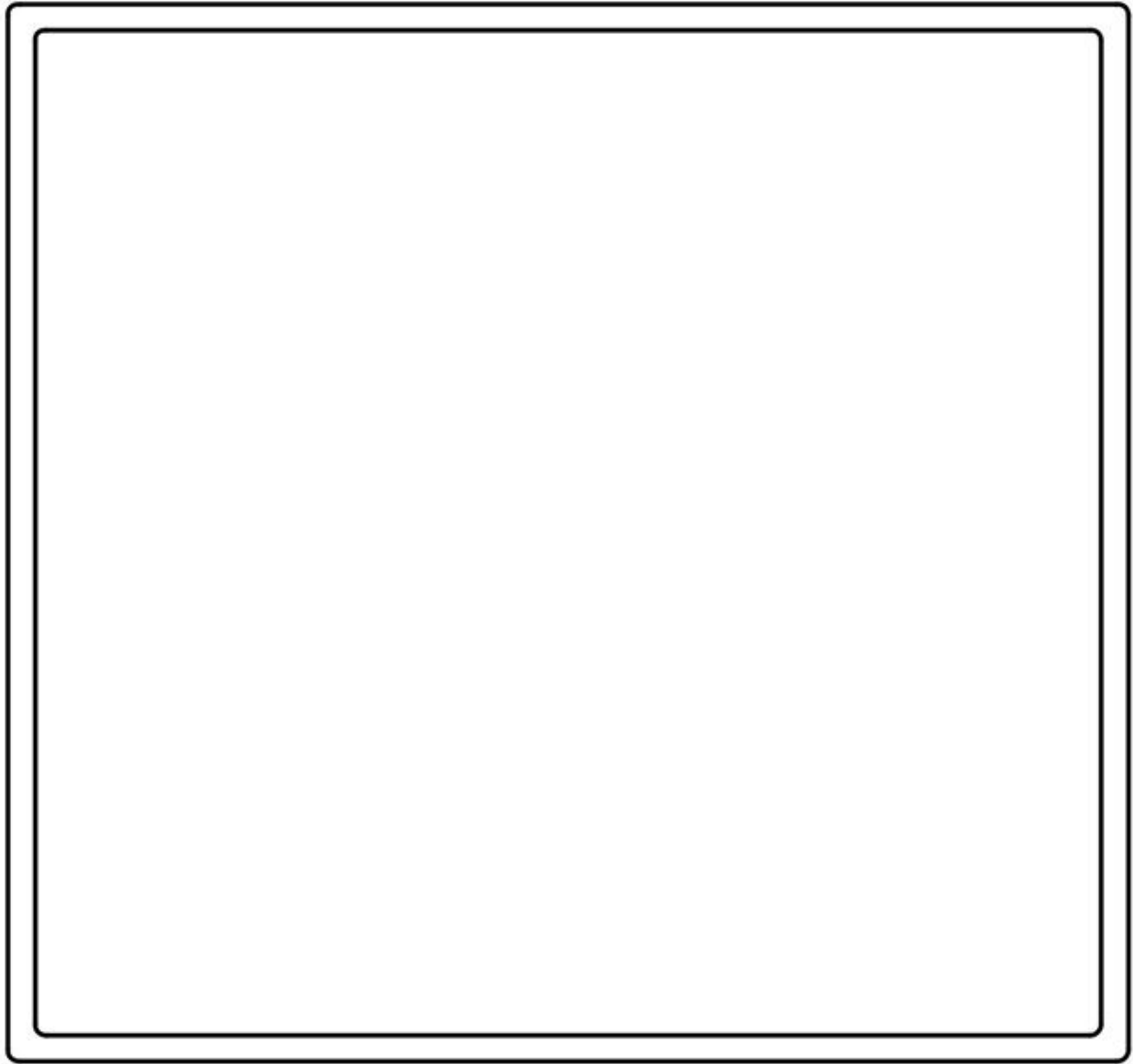
# **Unit 6 Lesson 10**

## **Algorithms: Tangrams**

### **Resources**

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# **Unit 6 Lesson 11**

## **Introduction to Online Puzzles**

### **Resources**



## Main Activity Notes

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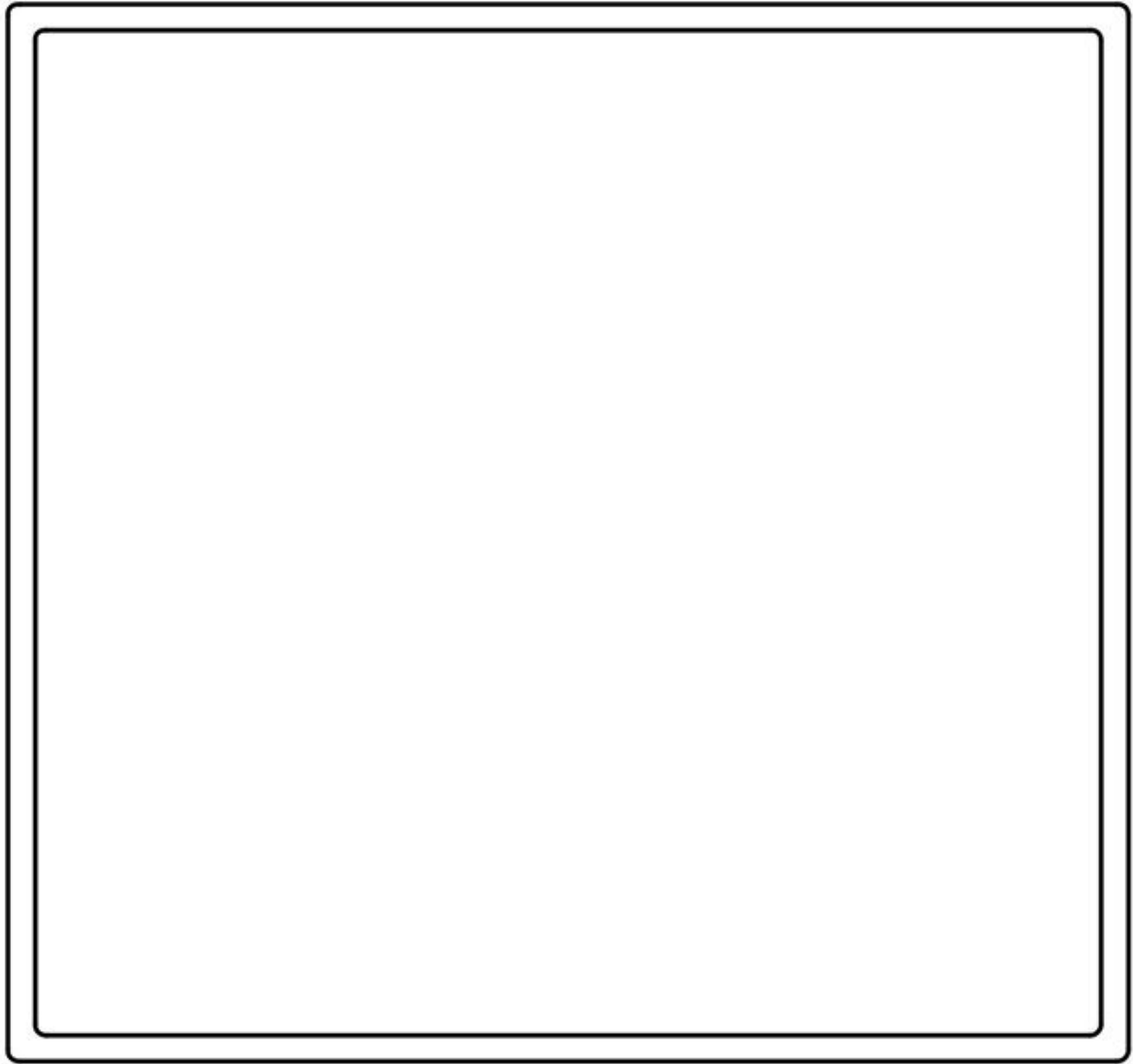
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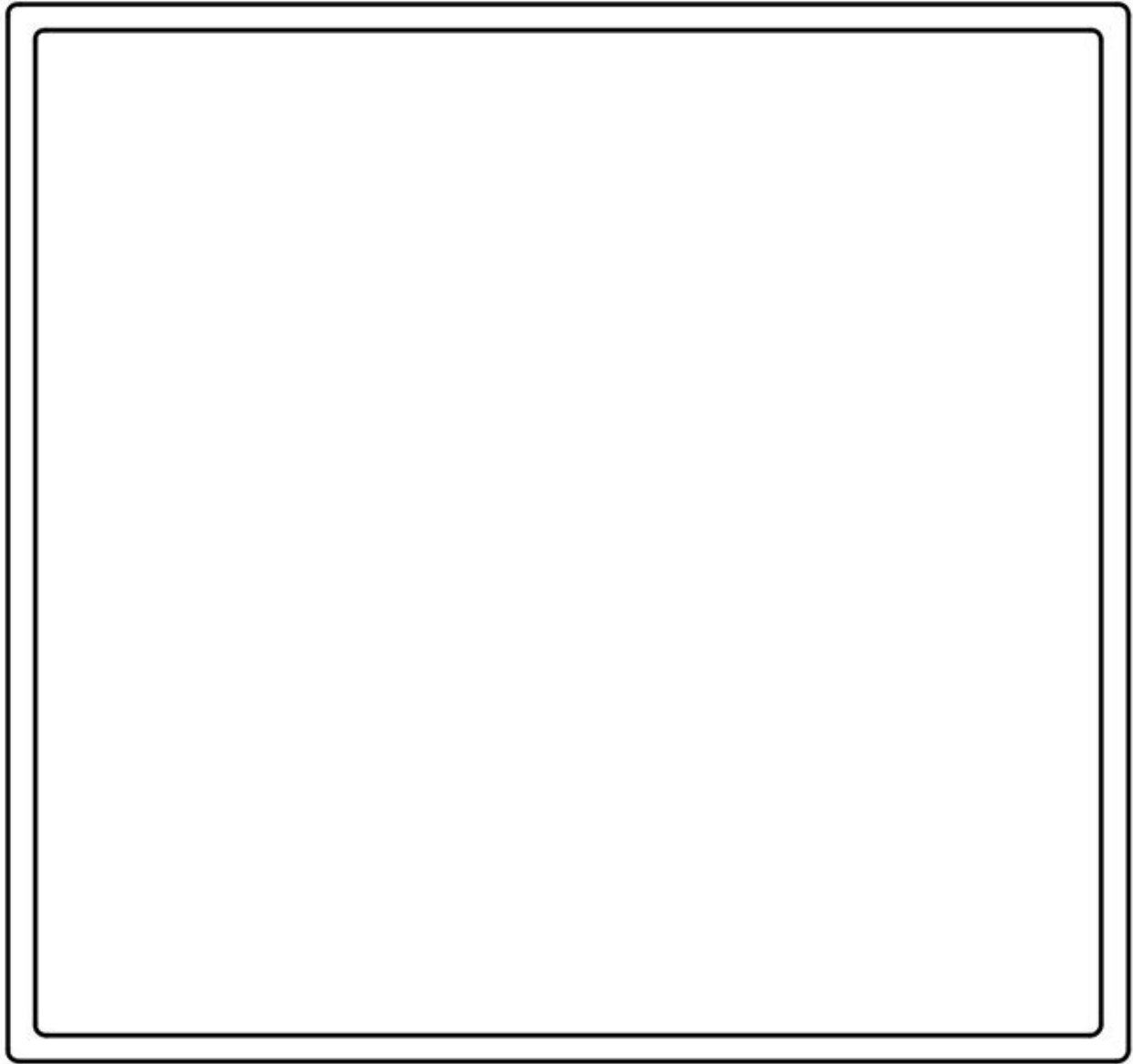
# **Unit 6 Lesson 12**

## **Digital Citizenship**

### **Resources**

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Great



Good



Okay



Bad



Sad



Angry



Frustrated



Confused

# **Unit 6 Lesson 13**

## **Events in Ice Age**

### **Resources**



## Main Activity Notes

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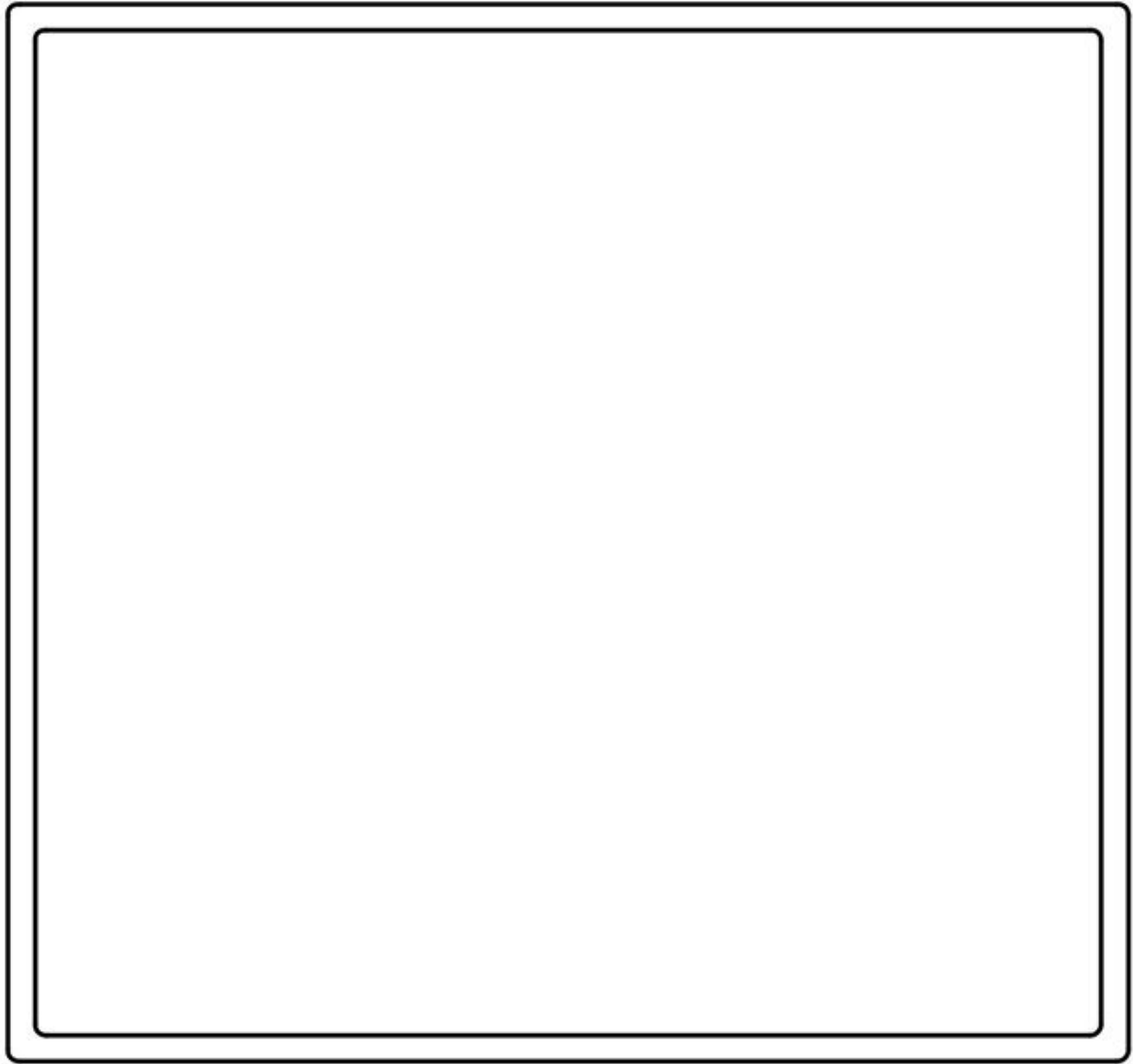
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# **Unit 6 Lesson 14**

## **Conditionals in Minecraft**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

Teachers play a vital role in computer science education and supporting a collaborative and vibrant classroom environment. During online activities, the role of the teacher is primarily one of encouragement and support. Online lessons are meant to be student-centered, so teachers should avoid stepping in when students get stuck. Some ideas on how to do this are:

- Utilize [pair programming](#) whenever possible during the activity.
- Encourage students with questions/challenges to start by asking their partner.
  - Unanswered questions can be escalated to a nearby group, who might already know the solution.
- Remind students to use the debugging process before you approach.
- Have students describe the problem that they're seeing. What is it supposed to do? What does it do? What does that tell you?
- Remind frustrated students that frustration is a step on the path to learning, and that persistence will pay off.
- If a student is still stuck after all of this, ask leading questions to get the student to spot an error on their own.

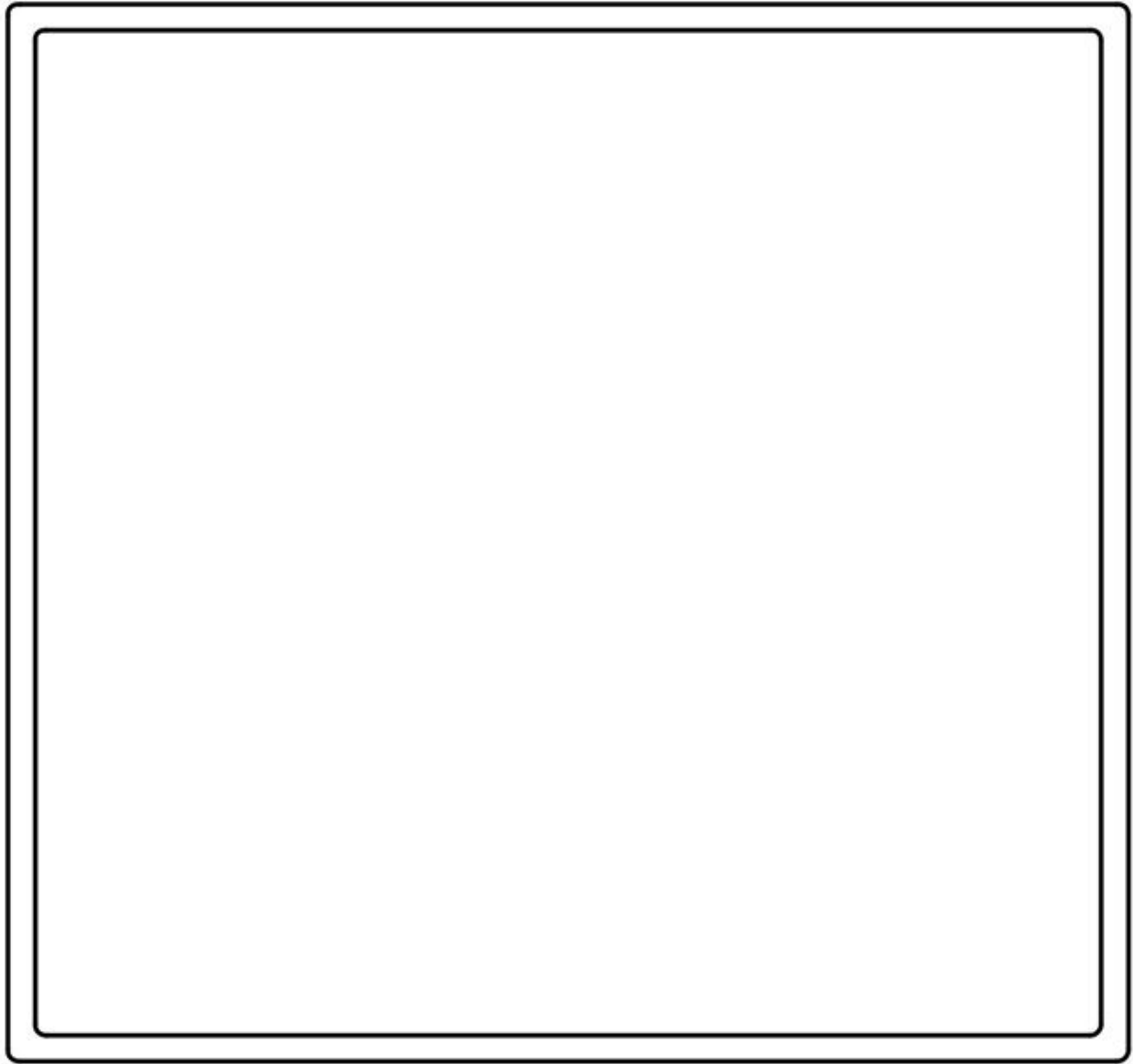
### Teacher Tip:

Show the students the **right** way to help classmates:

- Don't sit in the classmate's chair
- Don't use the classmate's keyboard
- Don't touch the classmate's mouse
- Make sure the classmate can describe the solution to you out loud before you walk away

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This Journal Belongs To



Grade:

Date:

# **My Think Spot Journal**

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# **Unit 6 Lesson 15**

## **Variables: Envelope Variables**

### **Resources**



# Variables in Envelopes

## Robot Variables Worksheet



Think about a robot. What is it supposed to do? What does it look like?

Draw your robot on paper. When you're done, answer the three questions below on separate pieces of paper, then put them in the correct envelopes.

*robotName*

*numUnitsTall*

*purpose*

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a robot.

1. My robot's name is \_\_\_\_\_ *robotName* \_\_\_\_\_
2. My robot's height is \_\_\_\_\_ *numUnitsTall* \_\_\_\_\_ (don't forget units!)
3. My robot's primary purpose is \_\_\_\_\_ *purpose* \_\_\_\_\_

# Variables in Envelopes

## Robot Variables Worksheet



Think about a robot. What is it supposed to do? What does it look like?

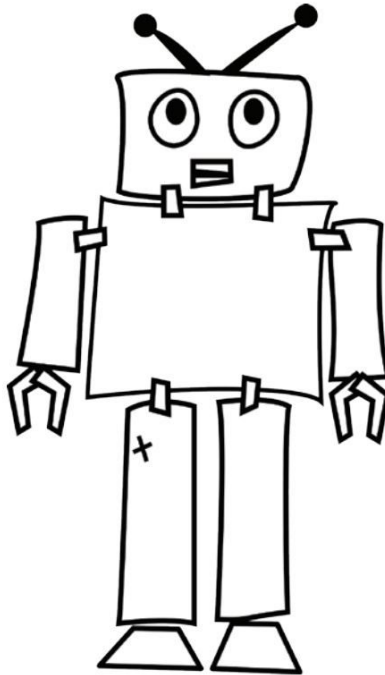
Draw your robot on paper. When you're done, answer the three questions below on separate pieces of paper, then put them in the correct envelopes.

*robotName*

*numUnitsTall*

*purpose*

*Example*



1. My robot's name is Elijah *robotName = Elijah*
2. My robot's height is 27 feet *numUnitsTall = 27 feet*
3. My robot's primary purpose is being awesome *purpose = being awesome*

# Variables in Envelopes

## Variables Assessment Worksheet



Given the value of each variable envelope, fill in the blanks to finish the sentence.

$$\boxed{\text{color}} = \text{pink}$$

When I grow up, I want to own a guard \_\_\_\_\_.  
*animal*

$$\boxed{\text{petalNumber}} = 22$$

I found a flower with \_\_\_\_\_ petals, so I picked it.  
*petalNumber*

$$\boxed{\text{animal}} = \text{monkey}$$

My dad just painted his house \_\_\_\_\_ to match his car.  
*color*

$$\boxed{\text{bestSport}} = \text{golf}$$

I love \_\_\_\_\_. I do it every evening.  
*hobby*

$$\boxed{\text{hobby}} = \text{coding}$$

The best sport in the world is \_\_\_\_\_, do you agree?  
*bestSport*

Variable envelopes can also contain number values. Use these envelopes and the provided equations to figure out the magic numbers below.

$$\boxed{\text{numOne}} = 2$$

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} = \frac{\phantom{000}}{\text{numThree}} - \frac{\phantom{000}}{\text{numOne}}$$

*magic NumberA*

$$\boxed{\text{numTwo}} = 5$$

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} = \frac{\phantom{000}}{\text{numTwo}} \times \frac{\phantom{000}}{\text{numOne}}$$

*magic NumberB*

$$\boxed{\text{numThree}} = 7$$

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} = \frac{\phantom{000}}{\text{numOne}} + \frac{\phantom{000}}{\text{numTwo}} \times \frac{\phantom{000}}{\text{magicNumberB}}$$

*magic NumberC*

# Variables in Envelopes

## Variables Assessment Worksheet



Given the value of each variable envelope, fill in the blanks to finish the sentence.

*color* = pink

*petalNumber* = 22

*animal* = monkey

*bestSport* = golf

*hobby* = coding

When I grow up, I want to own a guard monkey.  
*animal*

I found a flower with 22 petals, so I picked it.  
*petalNumber*

My dad just painted his house pink to match his car.  
*color*

I love coding. I do it every evening.  
*hobby*

There is no such thing as pink rivers, so if you find one, don't swim in it!  
*color*

The best sport in the world is golf, do you agree?  
*bestSport*

Variable envelopes can also contain number values. Use these envelopes and the provided equations to figure out the magic numbers below.

*numOne* = 2

*numTwo* = 5

*numThree* = 7

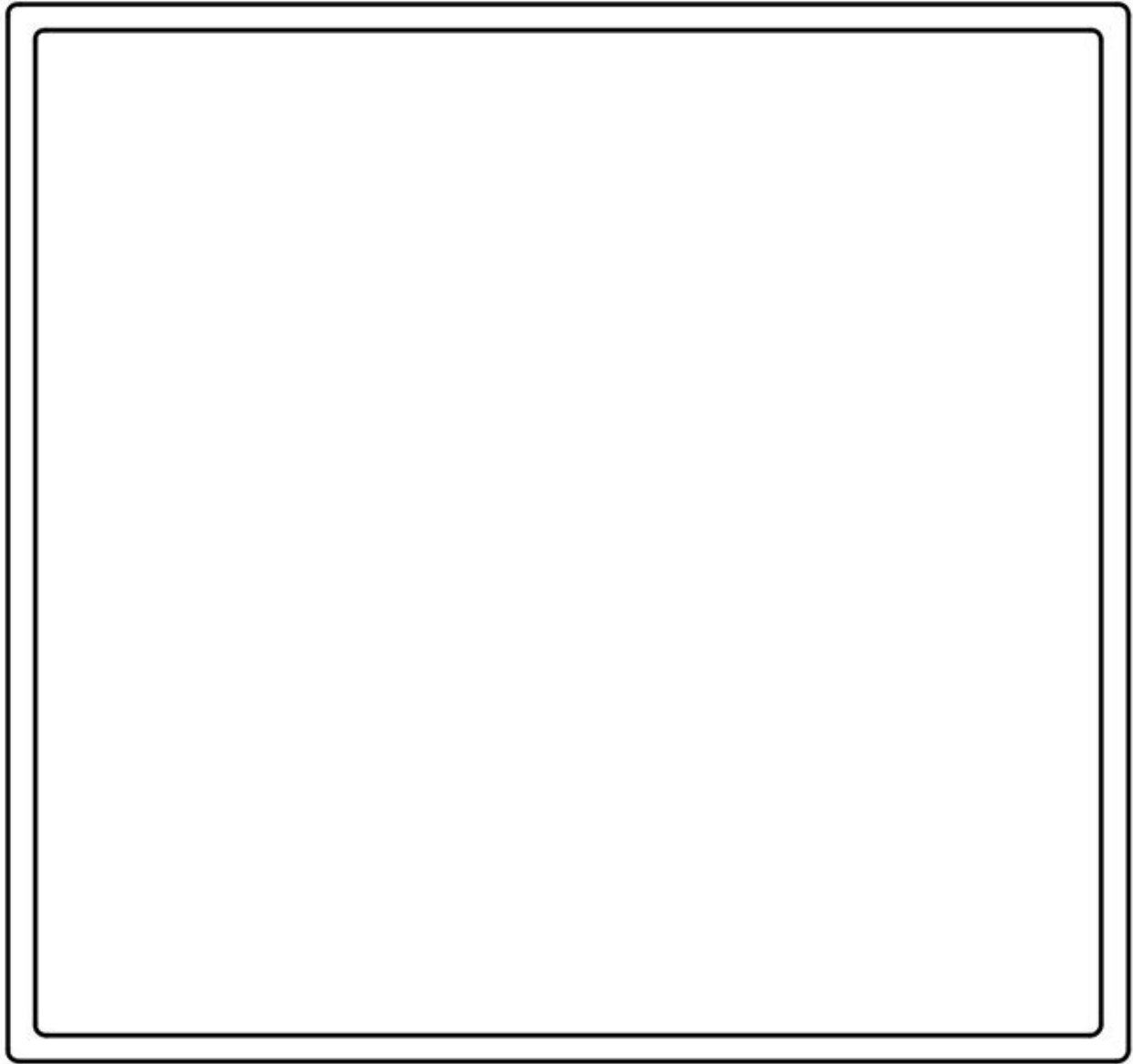
5 = 7 - 2  
*magic NumberA*      *numThree*      *numOne*

10 = 5 × 2  
*magic NumberB*      *numTwo*      *numOne*

52 = 2 + 5 × 10  
*magic NumberC*      *numOne*      *numTwo*      *magicNumberB*

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This Journal Belongs To



Grade:

Date:

# **My Think Spot Journal**

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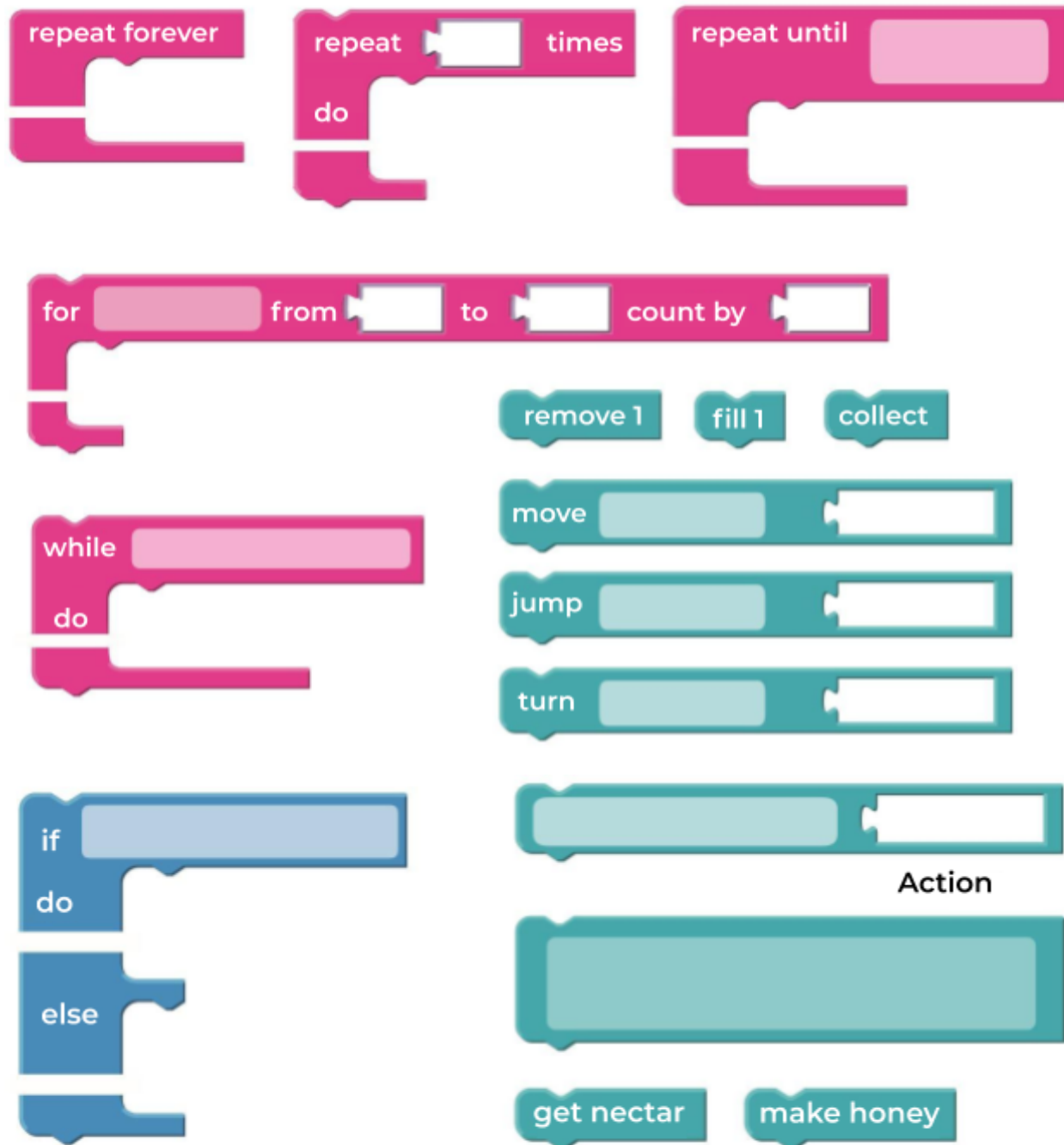
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# **Unit 6 Lesson 16**

## **Variables in Artist**

### **Resources**

# Unplugged Blocks (Courses C-F)





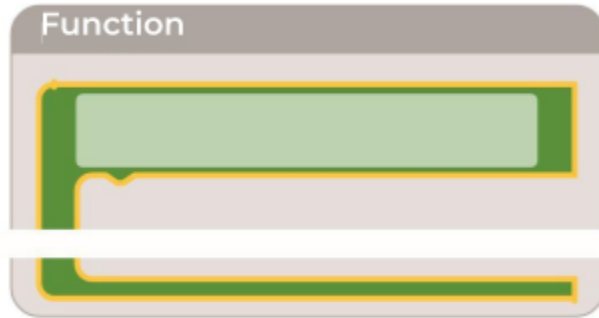
# Unplugged Blocks (Courses C-F)



## Function Calls



## Function



## when



Event

set



Variable



## Text



move backward

move forward

turn left ↺ ▼

turn right ↻ ▼

when run

set color



set color



set color



set color



set color



set color



set color



set color



set color

random color

set color



## Main Activity Notes

Teachers play a vital role in computer science education and supporting a collaborative and vibrant classroom environment. During online activities, the role of the teacher is primarily one of encouragement and support. Online lessons are meant to be student-centered, so teachers should avoid stepping in when students get stuck. Some ideas on how to do this are:

- Utilize [pair programming](#) whenever possible during the activity.
- Encourage students with questions/challenges to start by asking their partner.
  - Unanswered questions can be escalated to a nearby group, who might already know the solution.
- Remind students to use the debugging process before you approach.
- Have students describe the problem that they're seeing. What is it supposed to do? What does it do? What does that tell you?
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- If a student is still stuck after all of this, ask leading questions to get the student to spot an error on their own.

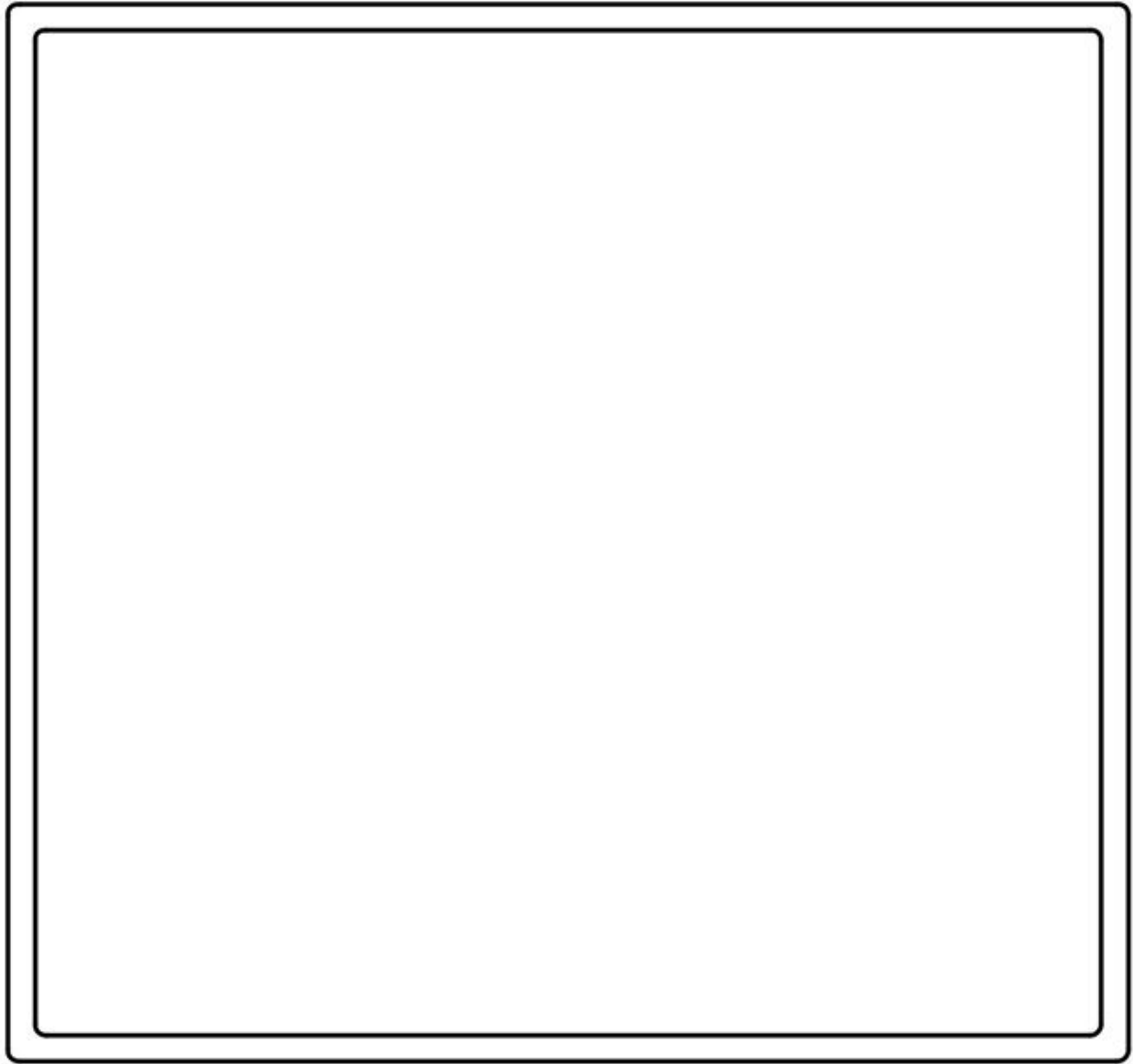
### Teacher Tip:

Show the students the **right** way to help classmates:

- Don't sit in the classmate's chair
- Don't use the classmate's keyboard
- Don't touch the classmate's mouse
- Make sure the classmate can describe the solution to you out loud before you walk away

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This Journal Belongs To



Grade:

Date:

# **My Think Spot Journal**

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# **Unit 6 Lesson 17**

## **Variables in Play Lab**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

Teachers play a vital role in computer science education and supporting a collaborative and vibrant classroom environment. During online activities, the role of the teacher is primarily one of encouragement and support. Online lessons are meant to be student-centered, so teachers should avoid stepping in when students get stuck. Some ideas on how to do this are:

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- Remind frustrated students that frustration is a step on the path to learning, and that persistence will pay off.
- If a student is still stuck after all of this, ask leading questions to get the student to spot an error on their own.

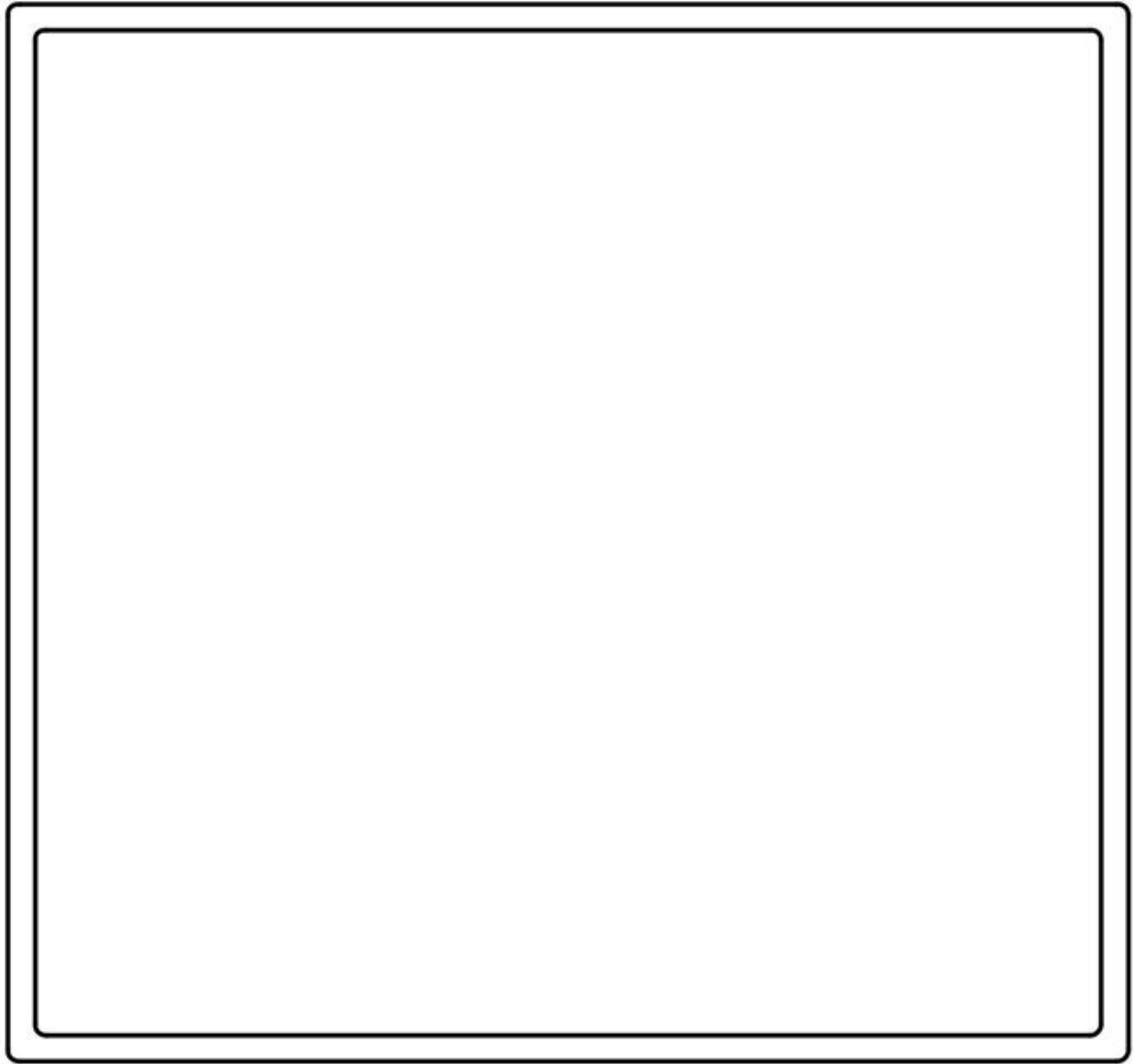
### Teacher Tip:

Show the students the **right** way to help classmates:

- Don't sit in the classmate's chair
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- Don't touch the classmate's mouse
- Make sure the classmate can describe the solution to you out loud before you walk away

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This Journal Belongs To



Grade:

Date:

# **My Think Spot Journal**

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# **Unit 6 Lesson 18**

## **For Loops: For Loop Fun**

### **Resources**

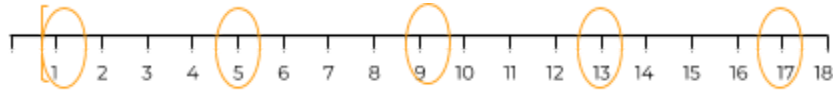
## For Loop Fun

Assessment Worksheet



ROUND 1

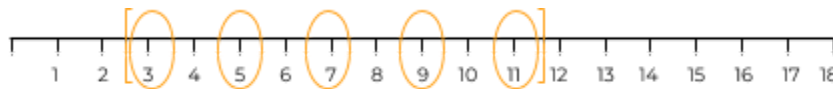
Player 1

 For values of **X** from 1 to 18 step by 4  
starting value    stopping value    step


SCORE

45

Player 2

 For values of **X** from 3 to 11 step by 2  
starting value    stopping value    step
35

ROUND 2

Player 1

 For values of **X** from 3 to 17 step by 5  
starting value    stopping value    step


SCORE

24

Player 2

 For values of **X** from 5 to 17 step by 3  
starting value    stopping value    step
55

ROUND 3

Player 1

 For values of **X** from 6 to 11 step by 1  
starting value    stopping value    step


SCORE

51

Player 2

 For values of **X** from 2 to 15 step by 6  
starting value    stopping value    step
24

WHO WON?

PLAYER # 1

# For Loop Fun

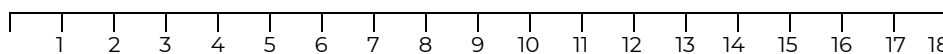
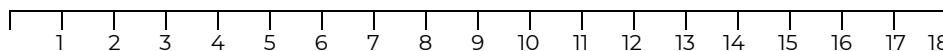
## Number Lines and Score Sheet



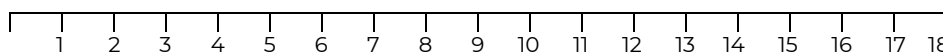
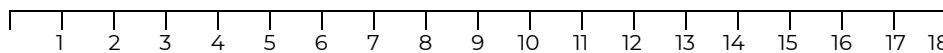
### Directions:

- Use the number lines to trace the “for loop” for each turn
  - Start at the starting value of X
  - Count down the number line, circling the numbers at the correct step
  - Stop when you get to the stopping value
- Add all of the circled values to get the score for your round
- Best 2 out of 3 Wins

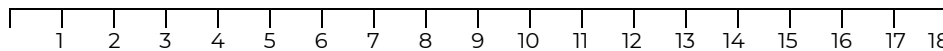
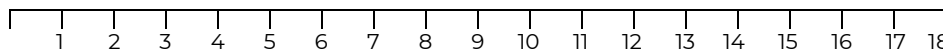
### ROUND 1

**Player 1**For values of **X** from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ step by \_\_\_\_\_  
starting value    stopping value    step**SCORE****Player 2**For values of **X** from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ step by \_\_\_\_\_  
starting value    stopping value    step

### ROUND 2

**Player 1**For values of **X** from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ step by \_\_\_\_\_  
starting value    stopping value    step**SCORE****Player 2**For values of **X** from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ step by \_\_\_\_\_  
starting value    stopping value    step

### ROUND 3

**Player 1**For values of **X** from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ step by \_\_\_\_\_  
starting value    stopping value    step**SCORE****Player 2**For values of **X** from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ step by \_\_\_\_\_  
starting value    stopping value    step

# For Loop Fun

Number Lines and Score Sheet



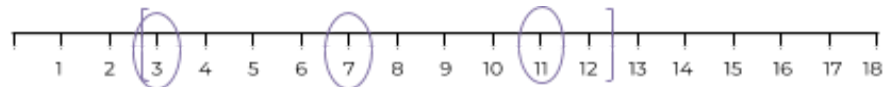
## SAMPLE

ROUND 1

Player 1

For values of **X** from 3 to 12 step by 4  
starting value    stopping value    step

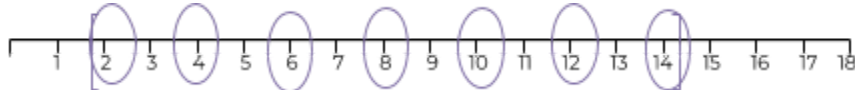
SCORE



21

Player 2

For values of **X** from 2 to 14 step by 2  
starting value    stopping value    step



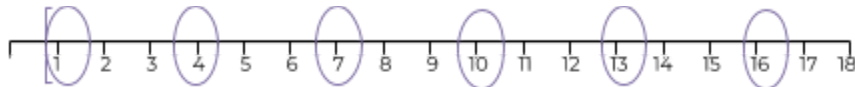
56

ROUND 2

Player 1

For values of **X** from 1 to 18 step by 3  
starting value    stopping value    step

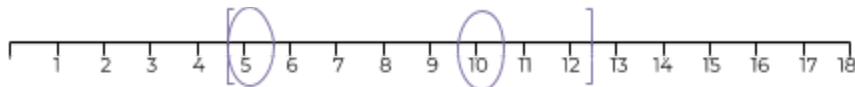
SCORE



51

Player 2

For values of **X** from 5 to 12 step by 5  
starting value    stopping value    step



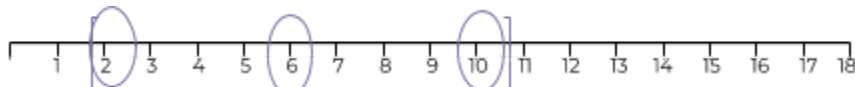
15

ROUND 3

Player 1

For values of **X** from 2 to 10 step by 4  
starting value    stopping value    step

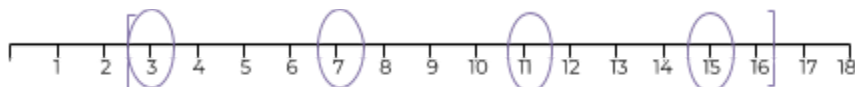
SCORE



18

Player 2

For values of **X** from 3 to 16 step by 4  
starting value    stopping value    step



36

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# For Loop Fun

## Assessment Worksheet



Below, you will find three rounds of the For Loop Game, along with what each player rolled during their turn. Fill out the number lines and tally the scores for each round. Who won the game?

### ROUND 1

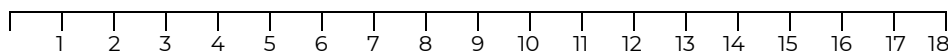
**Player 1**

For values of **X** from 1 to 18 step by 4

starting value    stopping value

step

**SCORE**

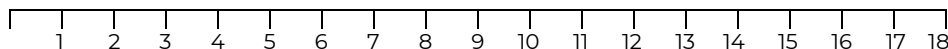


**Player 2**

For values of **X** from 3 to 11 step by 2

starting value    stopping value

step



### ROUND 2

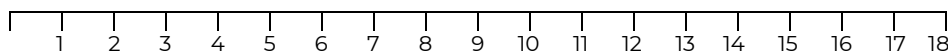
**Player 1**

For values of **X** from 3 to 17 step by 5

starting value    stopping value

step

**SCORE**

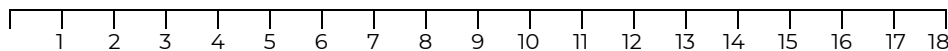


**Player 2**

For values of **X** from 5 to 17 step by 3

starting value    stopping value

step



### ROUND 3

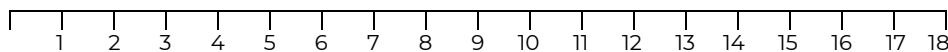
**Player 1**

For values of **X** from 6 to 11 step by 1

starting value    stopping value

step

**SCORE**

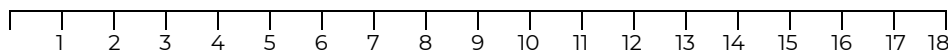


**Player 2**

For values of **X** from 2 to 15 step by 6

starting value    stopping value

step

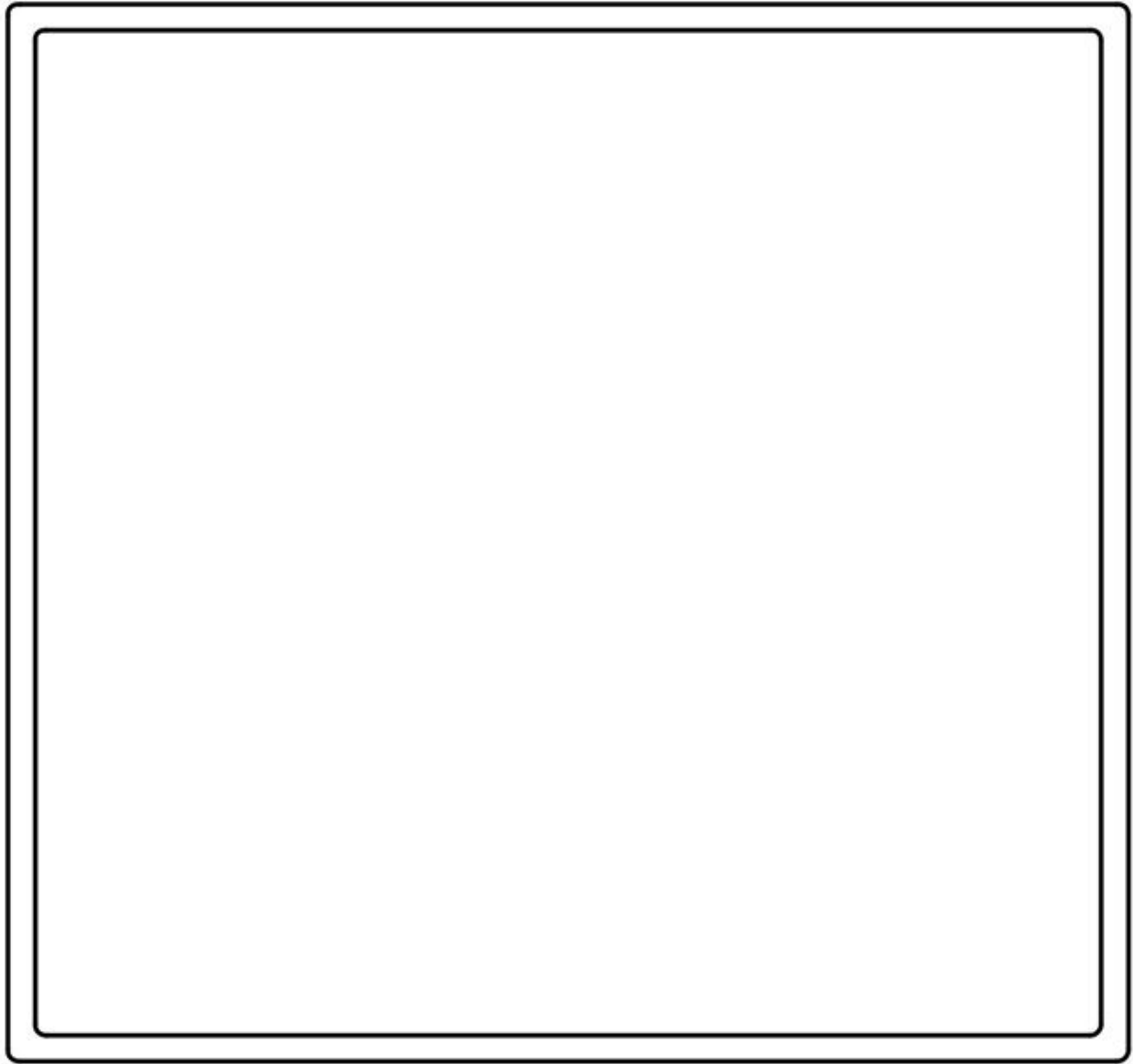


**WHO WON?**

**PLAYER #** \_\_\_\_\_

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This Journal Belongs To



Grade:

Date:

# **My Think Spot Journal**

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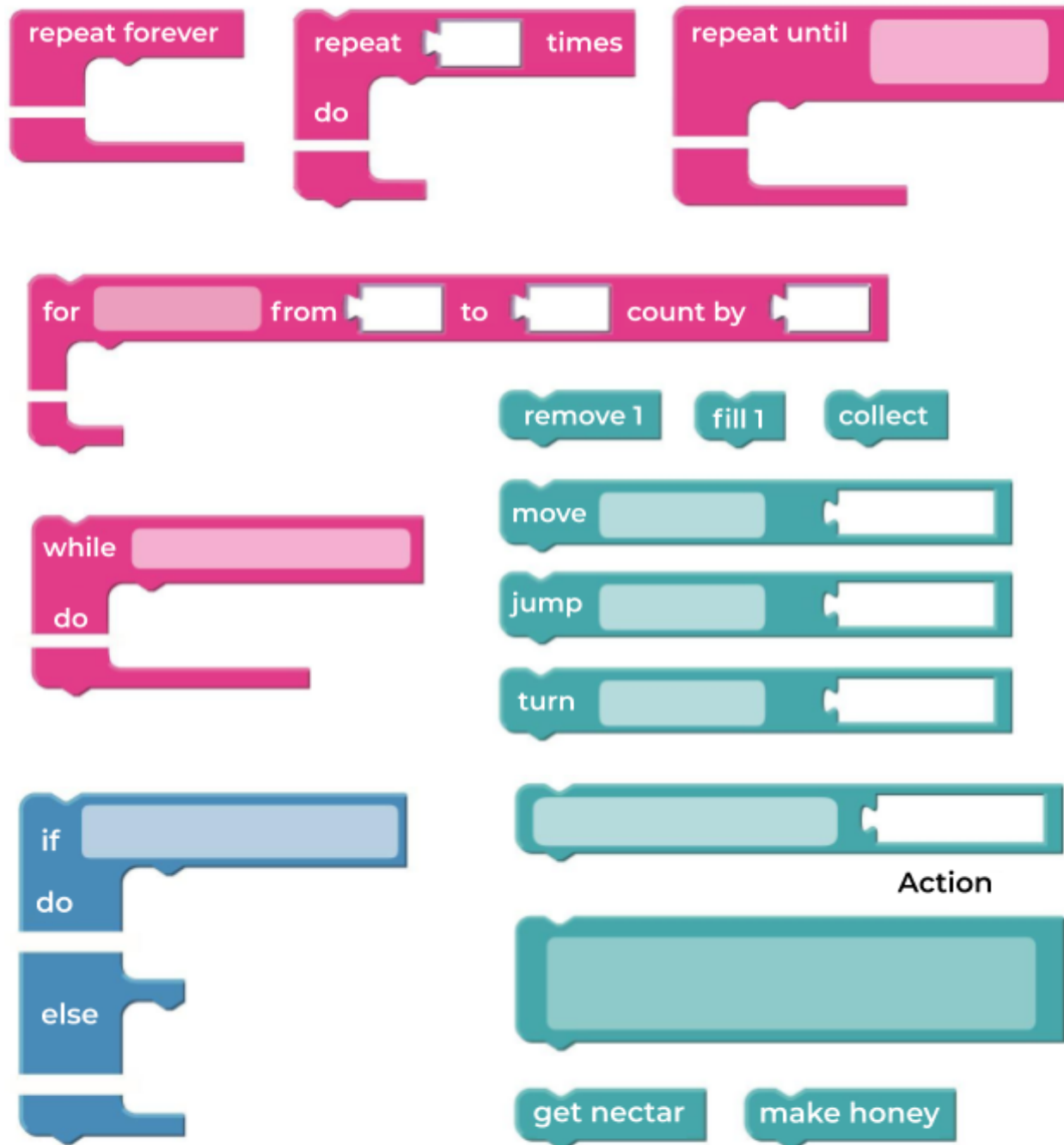
# **Unit 6 Lesson 19**

## **For Loops in Bee**

### **Resources**



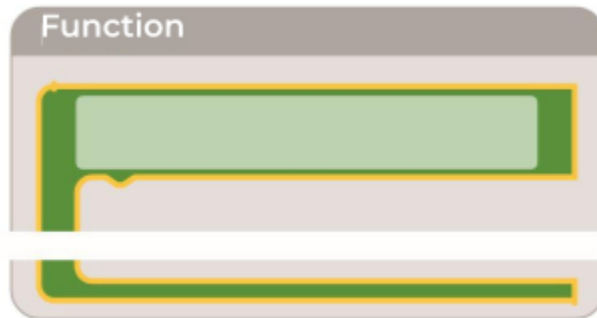
# Unplugged Blocks (Courses C-F)



# Unplugged Blocks (Courses C-F)



## Function Calls



Event



Variable



## Text



## Main Activity Notes

Teachers play a vital role in computer science education and supporting a collaborative and vibrant classroom environment. During online activities, the role of the teacher is primarily one of encouragement and support. Online lessons are meant to be student-centered, so teachers should avoid stepping in when students get stuck. Some ideas on how to do this are:

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- Encourage students with questions/challenges to start by asking their partner.
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- Remind students to use the debugging process before you approach.
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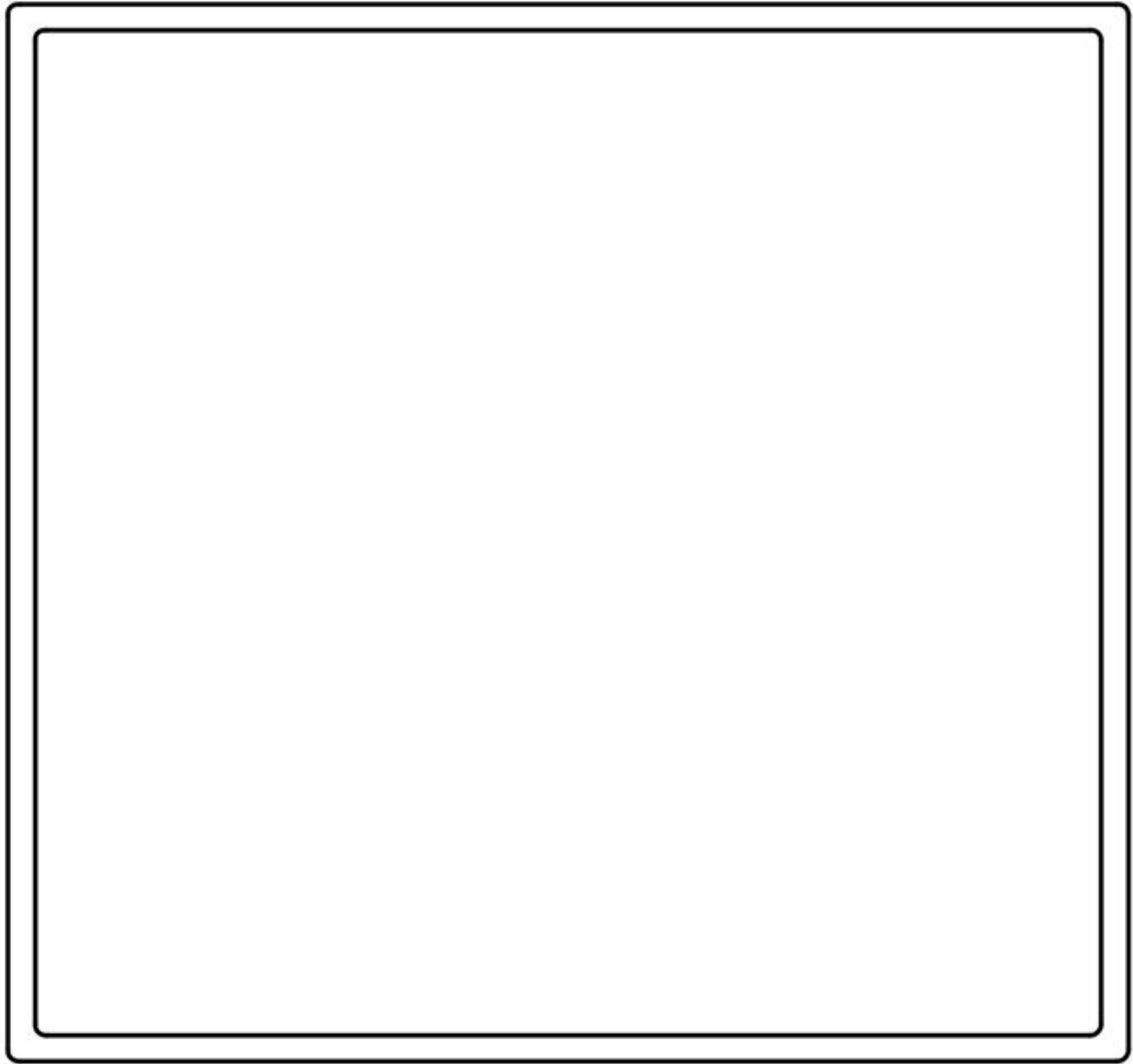
### Teacher Tip:

Show the students the **right** way to help classmates:

- Don't sit in the classmate's chair
- Don't use the classmate's keyboard
- Don't touch the classmate's mouse
- Make sure the classmate can describe the solution to you out loud before you walk away

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This Journal Belongs To



Grade:

Date:

# **My Think Spot Journal**

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# **Unit 6 Lesson 20**

## **For Loops in Artist**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

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- Utilize [pair programming](#) whenever possible during the activity.
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- Remind frustrated students that frustration is a step on the path to learning, and that persistence will pay off.
- If a student is still stuck after all of this, ask leading questions to get the student to spot an error on their own.

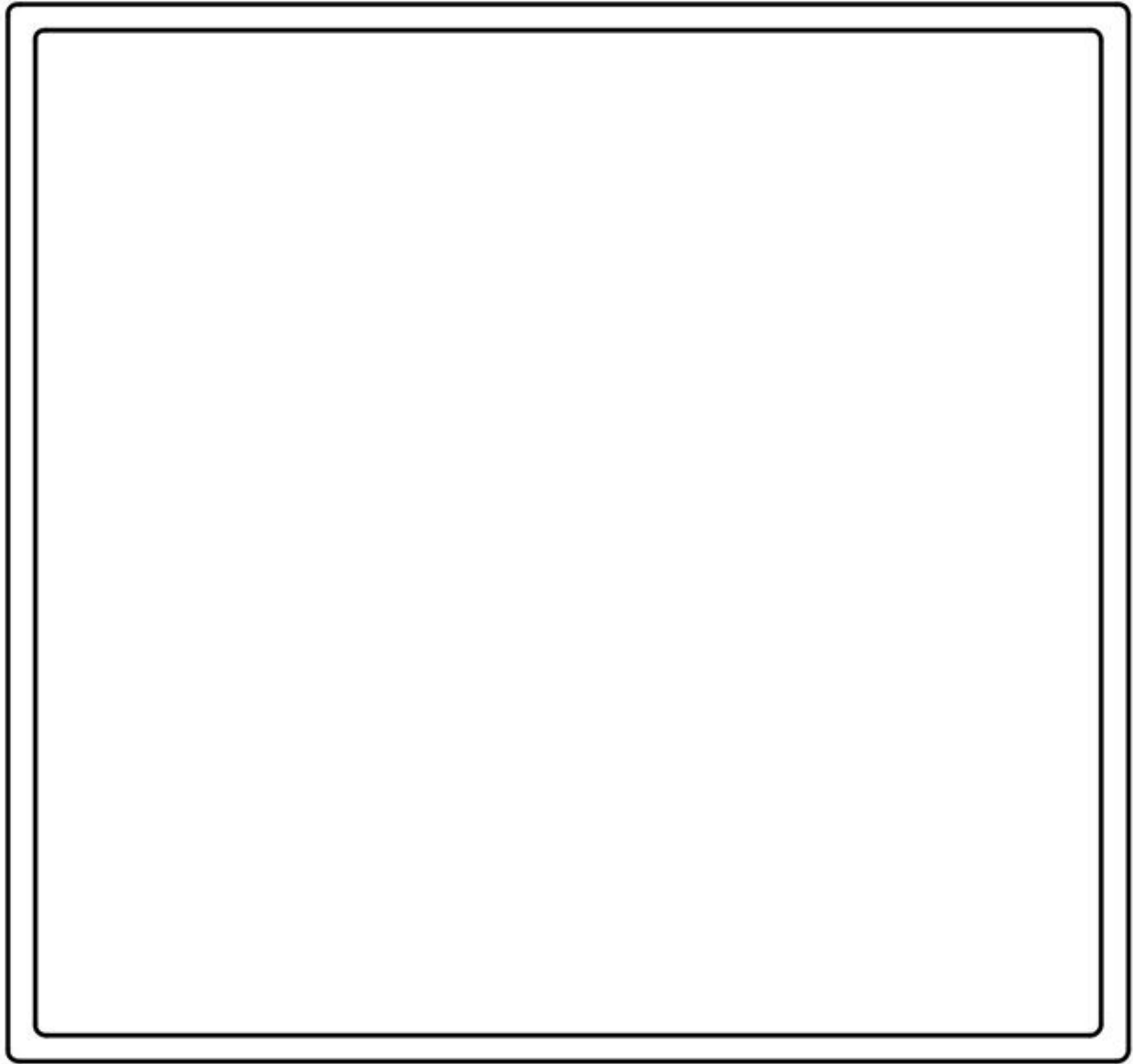
### Teacher Tip:

Show the students the **right** way to help classmates:

- Don't sit in the classmate's chair
- Don't use the classmate's keyboard
- Don't touch the classmate's mouse
- Make sure the classmate can describe the solution to you out loud before you walk away

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This Journal Belongs To



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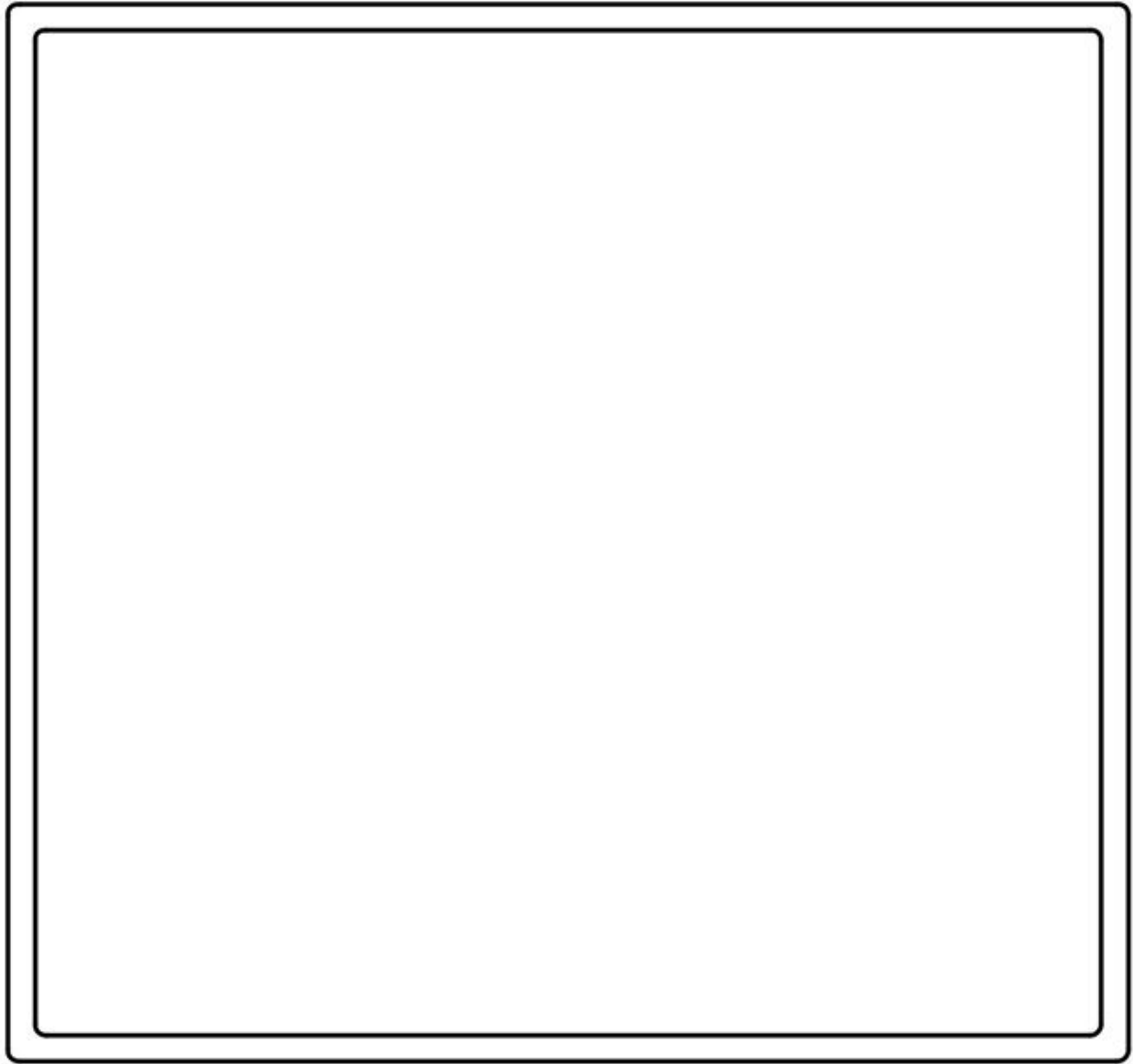
# **Unit 6 Lesson 21**

## **Functions: Songwriting With Parameters**

### **Resources**

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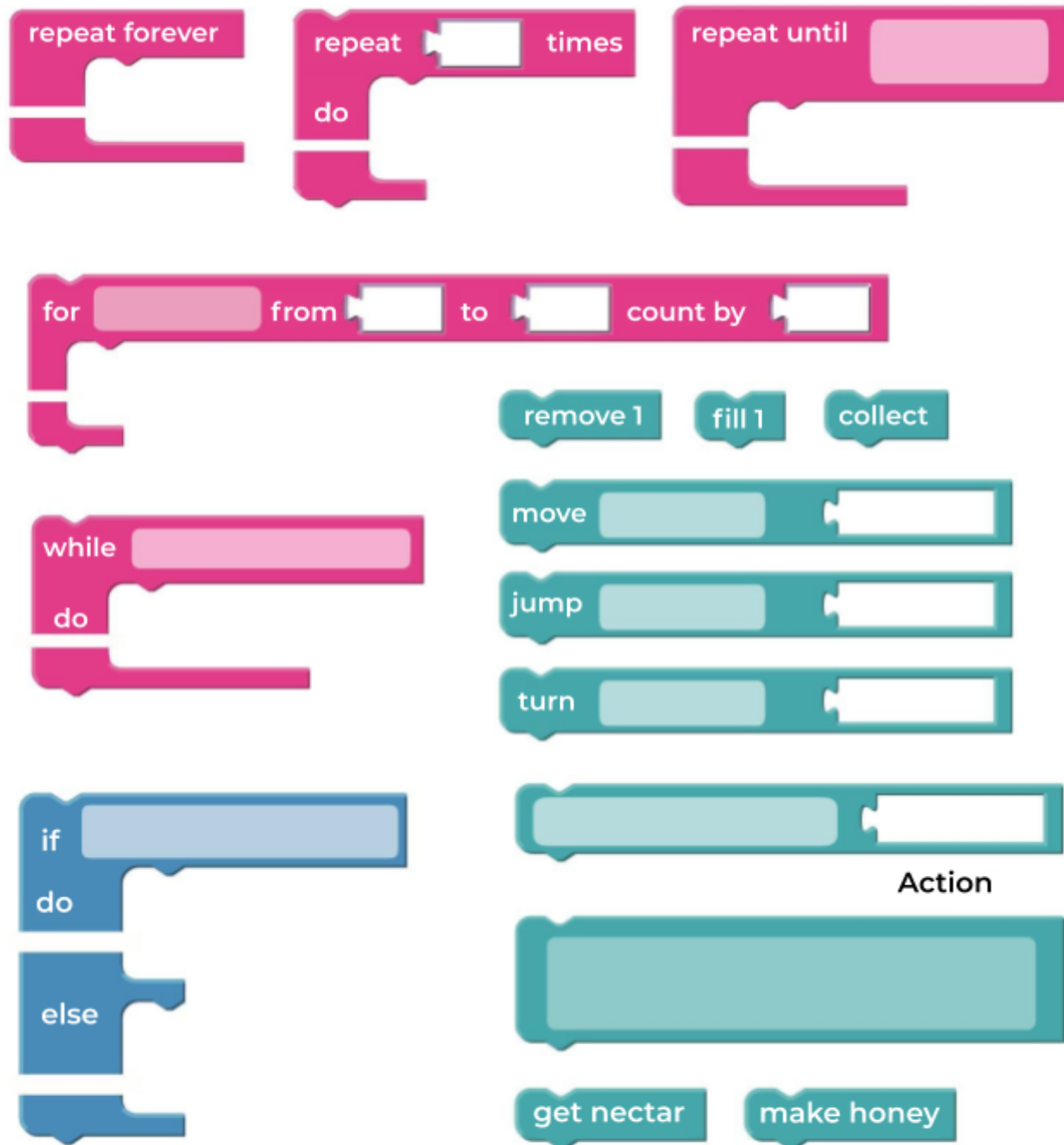
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# **Unit 6 Lesson 22**

## **Functions in Bee**

### **Resources**

# Unplugged Blocks (Courses C-F)



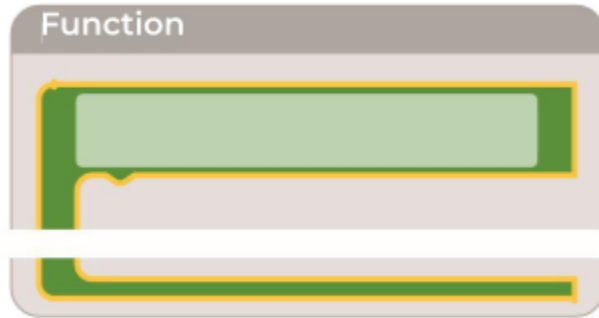
# Unplugged Blocks (Courses C-F)



## Function Calls



## Function



## when



Event

set



Variable

## Text



move backward

move forward

turn left

turn right

when run

set color

set color

set color

set color

set color

set color

set color

set color

set color random color

set color

## Main Activity Notes

Teachers play a vital role in computer science education and supporting a collaborative and vibrant classroom environment. During online activities, the role of the teacher is primarily one of encouragement and support. Online lessons are meant to be student-centered, so teachers should avoid stepping in when students get stuck. Some ideas on how to do this are:

- Utilize [pair programming](#) whenever possible during the activity.
- Encourage students with questions/challenges to start by asking their partner.
  - Unanswered questions can be escalated to a nearby group, who might already know the solution.
- Remind students to use the debugging process before you approach.
- Have students describe the problem that they're seeing. What is it supposed to do? What does it do? What does that tell you?
- Remind frustrated students that frustration is a step on the path to learning, and that persistence will pay off.
- If a student is still stuck after all of this, ask leading questions to get the student to spot an error on their own.

### Teacher Tip:

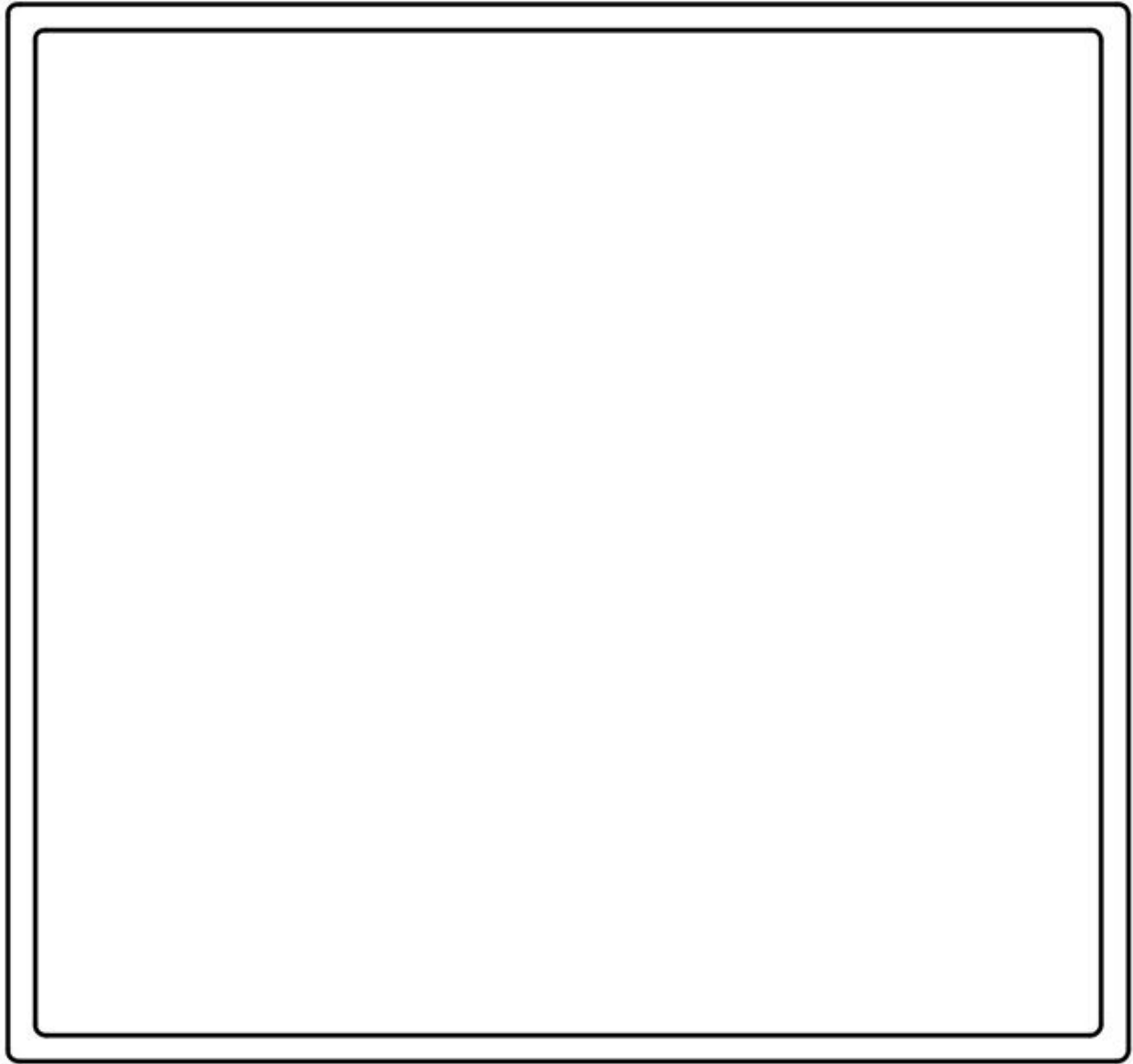
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# **Unit 6 Lesson 23**

## **Functions with Parameters in Artist**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

Teachers play a vital role in computer science education and supporting a collaborative and vibrant classroom environment. During online activities, the role of the teacher is primarily one of encouragement and support. Online lessons are meant to be student-centered, so teachers should avoid stepping in when students get stuck. Some ideas on how to do this are:

- Utilize [pair programming](#) whenever possible during the activity.
- Encourage students with questions/challenges to start by asking their partner.
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- Have students describe the problem that they're seeing. What is it supposed to do? What does it do? What does that tell you?
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- If a student is still stuck after all of this, ask leading questions to get the student to spot an error on their own.

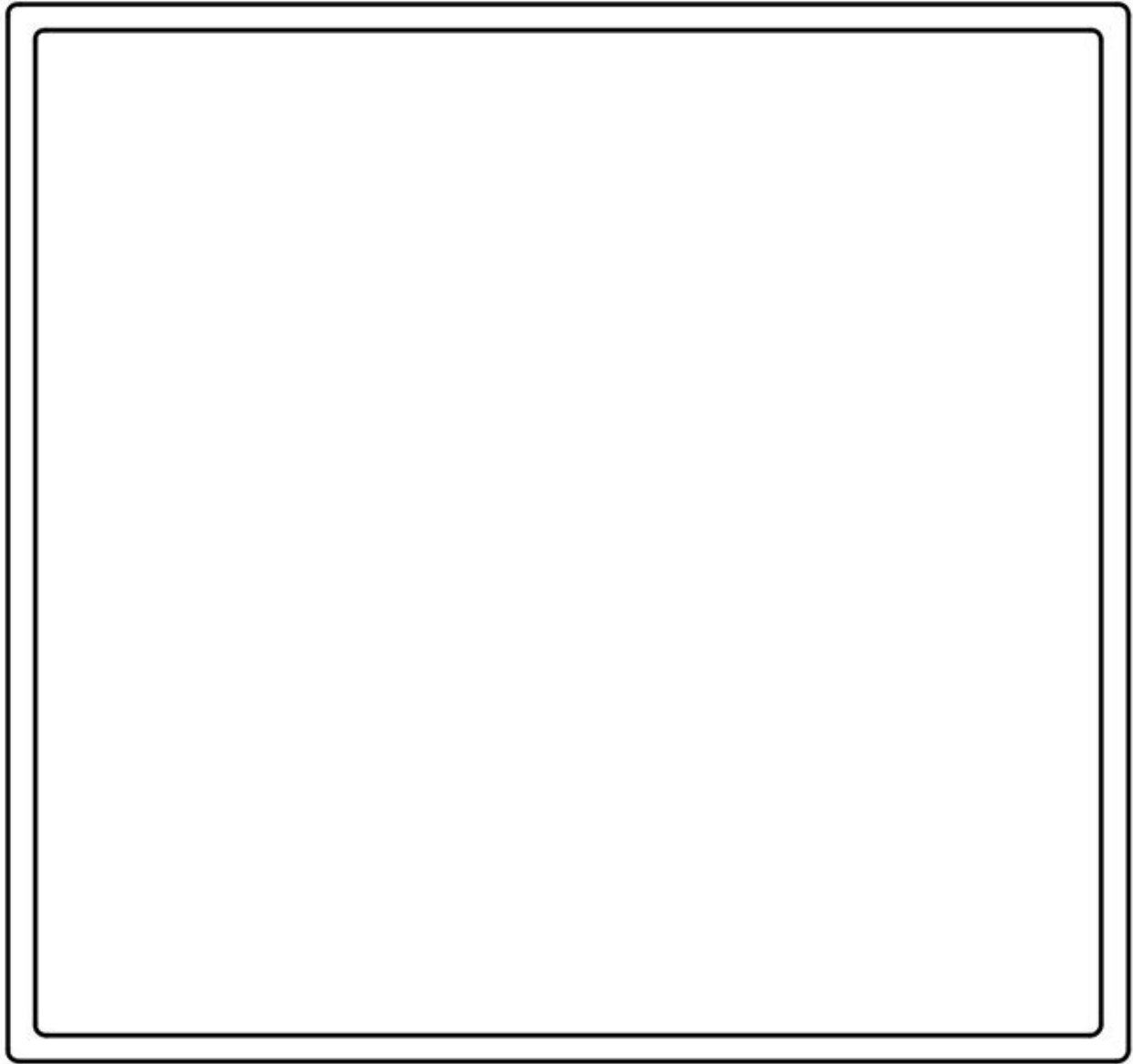
### Teacher Tip:

Show the students the **right** way to help classmates:

- Don't sit in the classmate's chair
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# **Unit 6 Lesson 24**

## **Functions with Parameters in Bee**

### **Resources**

## Main Activity Notes

Teachers play a vital role in computer science education and supporting a collaborative and vibrant classroom environment. During online activities, the role of the teacher is primarily one of encouragement and support. Online lessons are meant to be student-centered, so teachers should avoid stepping in when students get stuck. Some ideas on how to do this are:

- Utilize [pair programming](#) whenever possible during the activity.
- Encourage students with questions/challenges to start by asking their partner.
  - Unanswered questions can be escalated to a nearby group, who might already know the solution.
- Remind students to use the debugging process before you approach.
- Have students describe the problem that they're seeing. What is it supposed to do? What does it do? What does that tell you?
- Remind frustrated students that frustration is a step on the path to learning, and that persistence will pay off.
- If a student is still stuck after all of this, ask leading questions to get the student to spot an error on their own.

### Teacher Tip:

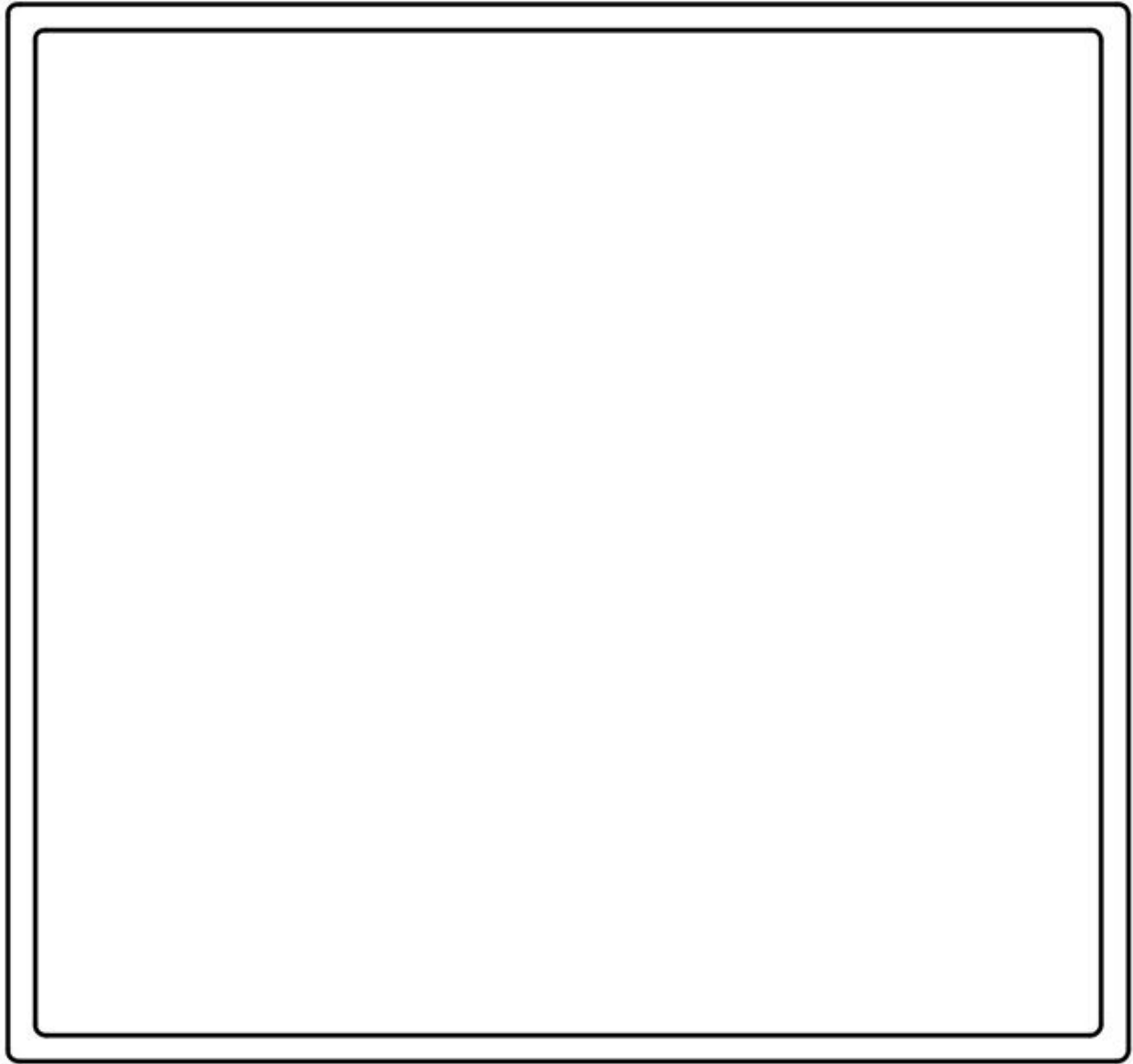
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# **Unit 6 Lesson 25**

## **Explore Project Ideas**

### **Resources**

## The Design Process

Designing software means solving lots of little problems, all the time. The main problem in software design is what to create in the first place.

This process is useful for all kinds of things, but we are going to focus on using it for app design.



- **Define**
  - What kind of app would you like to create?
  - What are your constraints?
  - What does success look like?
- **Prepare**
  - Brainstorm / research possible elements
  - Compare pros and cons
  - Make a plan
- **Try**
  - Put your plan into action
- **Reflect**
  - How do your results compare to the goals you set while defining the app?
  - What can you learn from this or do better next time?
  - What new problems have you discovered?

## What it Looks Like

Over the course of the next several weeks, you will have the opportunity to experiment with some existing games and design your own game based off of what you have learned. After creating your game, you will get the chance to present it to others and receive feedback. These steps are all critically important in the software industry, and getting practice with the elements of the design process will help you create better products more efficiently. Here is what the coming weeks will hold as we learn more about the design process.

### 1. Define & Prepare

- Play existing games to get ideas and understand limitations
- Brainstorm and plan your new or modified app

### 2. Try

- Follow your plan to build an app

### 3. Reflect & Edit

- Swap apps with another group to help make your projects better

### 4. Present

- Show off your final product!

# Final Project Design Worksheet

Use this worksheet to make sure you are following the right steps to get your final project completed correctly and on time. If more space is needed for answers, you can use the back of the paper.

## Day 1: Define & Prepare

Time to plan the details of your final project!



### Section A: Determine your project style

1) What type of project will you be creating?	<b>Sprite Lab</b> <i>(skip section B)</i>	or	<b>Artist</b> <i>(skip section C)</i>
2) Do you want this to be a showcase piece or an interactive game?	<b>Showcase Piece</b> <i>(skip section D)</i>	or	<b>Interactive App</b> <i>(skip section E)</i>
3) Is your project a remix or brand new? (If remix, add URL of original)			
4) Describe in three to five sentences what your project will be.			

### Section B: Artist Project

1) Will your drawing be a planned, detailed image which is the same each time, or change each time it's run?	
2) If your drawing stays the same each time it's run, what is the design you are trying to build, and why does it make an interesting project? (More room on back of sheet.)	

# Final Project Design Worksheet



3) If your drawing changes each time it is run, describe why it changes and how the program will make that happen.

## Section C: Sprite Lab Project / Other

1) How many characters will your game have?

2) Will your app be a story that plays the same way each time it is run, or is it meant to change each time?

3) If your app is a story that runs the same way each time, describe the story it will be telling and the scene where it will take place.

4) If your app is meant to change each time it is run, describe why it changes and how the program will make that happen.

## Section D: Interactive App

<p>1) In what way does your app require audience interaction?</p>	
<p>2) For this type of app, you must use at least two of these suggested items.</p> <p>Circle the items you think you will use and describe what you might do with them.</p> <p>(5th grade concepts in red)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Random</li><li>• Conditionals with both `if` and `else`</li><li>• Nested Loops</li><li>• Functions</li><li>• Variables</li><li>• For Loops</li></ul>

## Section E: Showcase Piece

<p>1) For this type of app, you must use at least two of these suggested items.</p> <p>Circle the items you think you will use and describe what you might do with them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Random</li><li>• Functions</li><li>• Nested Loops</li><li>• Variables</li><li>• For Loops</li></ul>
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## Day 2: Try

Coding day! Be sure to refer back to your table from day 1 to make sure your finished product represents the project that you said you were going to make.

### Section F: What is going well?

1) What parts of your project are turning out just the way you thought they would?	
2) What are you learning about the concepts or blocks that you're using?	

### Section G: What is not going well?

1) Is there anything that you planned to do that you needed to change? Why did you need to change it?	
2) Are there any blocks or concepts that you don't understand how to use? Which ones?	



## Day 3: Reflect and Edit

Time to make your project the best it can be. Pass this sheet to a classmate, then have them try your app and fill out the boxes below. Your classmates will have 20 minutes to review your app, then you will have the rest of the class period to fix any issues that they found.

**Share your project URL:**

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### Section H: The app in general

1) What do you like about this app?	
2) Is there anything about this app you don't understand?	
3) Name two things you might change about this app if you were the one creating it.	

## Section I: Assessing the app

1) Does the app match the description from day 1?	
2) Does the app use at least 2 of the concepts from the required category?	
3) Does the app feel like it was well-planned?	

## Day 4: Present

Great computer scientists need to be able to show off their accomplishments. It's time to present your work.

Share your project URL:

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### Section J: Describe your work

1) Why did you decide to create this specific project?	
2) What does your project do?	
3) Which of the required ideas did you use, and how did you use them?	

**Section K: Reflect on the process**

1) What did you learn in creating this project?	
2) What was the most challenging part about this experience? How did you overcome that challenge?	
3) What part of this experience was the most fun?	
4) Describe a time that something did not go as planned and you had to be persistent to get everything to work out in the end.	

# Final Project Design Worksheet



5) Is there anything that you would try to change if you had extra time?

6) How well did you and your partner/team work together?

Were you able to make compromises in order to end up with a project that you were both happy with?

7) What else do you want people to know about your project?

# **Unit 6 Lesson 26**

## **The Design Process**

### **Resources**

# **Unit 6 Lesson 27**

## **Build Your Project**

### **Resources**

# **Unit 6 Lesson 28**

## **Revise Your Project**

### **Resources**



# **Unit 6 Lesson 29**

## **Present Your Project**

### **Resources**