

Coder Level 2



Students are introduced to core coding concepts: sequences, calling functions, passing arguments, creating loops, and using conditionals. New concepts are introduced in a steady progression from an icon-based language to a block-based language and finally to typed JavaScript. This course includes lesson plans (unplugged and online), worksheets, and a custom-designed coding environment.

Lessons

- [sequencing pixels](#)
- [write some code](#)
- [write read repeat](#)
- [pixel bot online](#)
- [code.org maze](#)
- [dance dance js](#)
- [pixel bot js](#)
- [winter is coming - gather food](#)
- [space ranger and magic words](#)
- [coding arguments](#)

Download lesson plans

[Download](#)

Workbook

[Download](#)

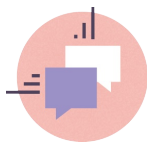
Answer key

[Download](#)



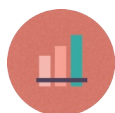
Sequencing Pixels

Unplugged



OVERVIEW

In this lesson, students play with the order of commands in unplugged Pixel Bot exercises. The lesson explores a foundational concept in computer science—sequence.



OBJECTIVES

- Know that computers run code in a sequence.
- Read, write, and execute code in a sequence.



AGENDA

Length: 45 minutes

Demonstrate how coders shape our world. (10 minutes) Present an array of examples of where we find code in the modern world. Consider autonomous cars, music, online communities. Watch "A Day in the Life of a Software Engineer" (<http://tinyurl.com/q966xd5>).

Unearth students' ideas about computer sequencing. (15 minutes) Using [Lesson 1 | Warm-up Worksheet](#): Students develop ideas about how the arrow and paint elements work in Pixel Bot. Students step through and enact the two programs in the worksheet. Gather students' ideas about computer sequencing and show how a slight change in sequence alters the outcome.

Demonstrate how to read a program like a computer. (10 minutes) Draw a Pixel Bot program and grid on the whiteboard (3 or 4 lines of code, 3 x 3 grid). Work with students to step through and enact the program. Show the usefulness of numbering lines of code. Repeat a few times with new programs.

Support students' practice of reading programs. (10 minutes)
Using Worksheet 1 | [Page 1](#) & [Page 2](#): Students step through and enact the programs by tracing the route of the pixel bot and shading in any squares that it paints. (10 minutes)



CONTENT KNOWLEDGE

- Sequence - The idea that statements must be performed in the order they are written.



MATERIALS

1. [Lesson 1 | Warm-up Worksheet](#)
2. Worksheet 1 | [Page 1](#) & [Page 2](#)
3. Small pixel bot cutout for each student
4. Magnetic pixel bot
5. Scratch paper grids
6. Pencils
7. Whiteboard
8. Queued up video: <http://tinyurl.com/q966xd5>



WELCOME TO CODING



Length: 10 minutes

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p>1 Lead a discussion:</p> <p>What does it mean to be a coder?</p> <p>Where do we use code?</p> <p>Chart responses on the whiteboard.</p>	<p>1 Coders:</p> <p>Work on computers Hack things Create video games Make websites Work with data</p> <p>Code runs in:</p> <p>Phones Computers Traffic lights Spaceships Game consoles Movies and tv shows</p>
<p>2 Offer other examples:</p> <p>Autonomous cars Streetlights Music Flight simulators And on and on...</p>	
<p>3 Watch video: A day in the life of a software engineer: http://tinyurl.com/q966xd5</p>	



PREDICT PIXEL BOT ICONS



Length: 15 minutes

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <div>Distribute [Lesson 1 Warm-up Worksheet][warm-up].</div>	
<div>2</div> <div>Introduce reading code with care:</div> <div><div>Imagine being a computer when you read code.</div><div>As computers, we read carefully. We pay attention to every detail. Every line of code.</div></div>	
<div>3</div> <div>Have students interpret the coding elements in the warm-up:</div> <div><div>What do you think</div></div>	<div>3</div> <div>Possible Responses:</div> <div><div>The bot rotates i</div></div>

	<div>these elements do?</div>	<div>n place. The bot jumps. The bot moves until it hits the edge. The bot shoots lightning.</div> <div>Correct Responses:</div> <div>The bot moves one square at a time . The bot moves up, right, left, and down. The bot paints.</div>
<div>4</div> <div>Individual Work: Have students fill out the worksheet.</div>	<div>4</div> <div>Trace the movement of the Bot. Paint with the Bot.</div>	
<div>5</div> <div>While students code, draw the worksheet's programs and grids on the whiteboard.</div>		
<div>6</div> <div>Reflect on sequence:</div> <div>How did you arrive at your answer?</div> <div>What is the difference between the two programs?</div> <div>How does the order</div>	<div>6</div> <div>I arrived at my answer by:</div> <div>Reading one element at a time. Moving the bot after each element. Following the correct sequence.</div> <div>The two programs:</div> <div>Have elements in</div>	

	<div>Order of the icons matter?</div>	<div>different orders.</div> <div>Order matters because:</div> <div>The bot paints a different square.</div>
<div>7</div> <div>Solve the two warm-up problems together on the whiteboard.</div>	<div>7</div> <div>Call out lines of code and bot actions.</div>	
<div>8</div> <div>Work as a class to define each element.</div>	<div>8</div> <div>Work as a class to figure out what each element makes the bot do.</div>	



DEMONSTRATE HOW TO READ AND STEP THROUGH PROGRAMS



Length: 10 minutes

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <div>Draw a blank 3x3 grid on the whiteboard.</div>	
<div>2</div> <div>Write a short (3 or 4 line) program on the whiteboard.</div>	
<div>3</div> <div>Explain sequence:<div>When a computer executes code, it steps through the code in the correct order. This is called sequencing.</div></div>	
<div>4</div> <div>Read the first line of code together:<div>What is the first</div></div>	<div>4</div> <div>Students call out the first line of code.</div>

<div>line of code?</div> <div>Number the first line of code.</div>		
<div>5</div> <div>Move the Pixel Bot after reading each line. Trace its path or shade in a square.</div>	<div>5</div> <div>Students call out where Pixel Bot should move.</div>	
<div>6</div> <div>Continue reading and stepping one line at a time.</div>	<div>6</div> <div>Students continue helping to read the code.</div>	
<div>7</div> <div>Read and step through three new examples with the class. Design problems on the fly, making them interesting and complex enough.</div>		



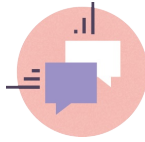
READ PIXEL BOT ICONS



Length: 5 minutes

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <p>Distribute Worksheet 1: [Page 1][worksheet1-1] & [Page 2] [worksheet1-2].</p>	
<div>2</div> <p>Leave the worked example from the previous activity on the whiteboard.</p>	
<div>3</div> <p>Individual Work: Ask students to individually fill out the worksheet.</p>	<div>3</div> <p>Students read the code, trace the pathway of the pixel bot, and paint the correct blocks on the worksheet.</p>

Write Some Code
Unplugged



OVERVIEW

Students learn the different components of reading and writing code by exploring the roles (writer, reader, navigator, and stepper) of Coders & Bots.



OBJECTIVES

- Students will be able to read basic code.
- Students will be able to write basic code.
- Together as a class, students will be able to enact the Coders & Bots roles of Writer, Navigator, Reader, and Stepper to write and read code.



AGENDA

Length: 45 mintues

1. Pixel Bots: Practice Reading Code
2. Pixel Bots: Write Code
3. Pixel Bots: Write Code Together



VOCAB

- Computer - A device that can be instructed to do something.
- Program - A list of statements that a computer can perform.



MATERIALS

1. [Lesson 2 | Warm-up Worksheet](#)
2. [Lesson 2 | Worksheet 1](#)
3. Small pixel bot cutout for each student
4. Magnetic pixel bot
5. Scratch paper grids
6. Pencils
7. Whiteboard



PIXEL BOTS: PRACTICE READING CODE



Length: 15 minutes

Students practice reading basic block code sequences.

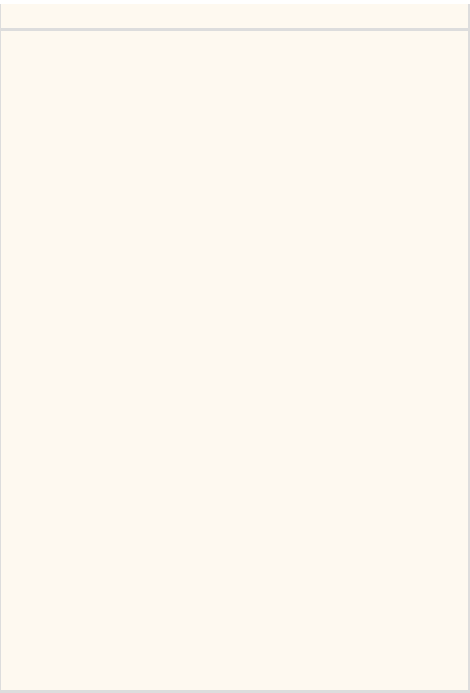
Prep: Draw on the whiteboard the grid and the lines of code from the example problem on the front page of [Lesson 2 | Warm-up Worksheet](#)

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <div>Remind students of the value of revisiting ideas explored in previous lessons. Revisiting past ideas helps to see them in a new light and makes sure they are not forgotten.</div>	
<div>2</div> <div>Step through the example problem as a whole class, talking through the process of reading code.</div>	
<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>

<p>Hand out [Lesson 2 Warm-up Worksheet][warm-up].</p>	<p>Students place their pixel bot at the starting square. Students read the code and move their pixel bot. Students do this a few times to get into a rhythm.</p>
<p>4 Individual Work: Ask students to place the movable pixel bot at the start block of the example problem just demonstrated on the board. Students should work individually, reading the code and moving their pixel bot along. Ask the students to get into a rhythm of reading and stepping.</p>	
<p>5 Individual Work: Ask students to flip the page and perform the same exercise with the new problem. Ask students to shade in the appropriate squares and trace the pathway of the pixel bot.</p>	<p>5 Students turn the page and attempt to solve the problem.</p>

- 6

On the board, draw the empty grid and the code from the problem students have been working on. Read the code and step the pixel bot (tracing its pathway and shading in squares), narrating your thought process.





PIXEL BOTS: WRITE CODE



Length: 10 minutes

Students write code to produce a simple pixel bot image.

Prep: Hand out [Lesson 2](#) | [Worksheet 1](#).

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <p>Talk to students about how they have already learned to read code that other people have written. Now they are going to explore writing code.</p>	
<div>2</div> <p>Individual Work: Have students place their pixel bot at the start square. Ask students to write code that produces the provided pixel bot image. The students should think through their plan for their code, write their code, and move their pixel bot along.</p>	<div>2</div> <p>Students place their pixel bot at the starting square, write code that creates the picture, and enact the pixel bot actions each step of the way.</p>

3

As a whole class, solicit ideas from multiple students about how they designed their code to solve the problem. Hold off on presenting the correct answer until the next activity.

3

Students share their code, especially if they have solved the problem a different way.



PIXEL BOTS: WRITE CODE TOGETHER



Length: 20 minutes

Teacher shows student how to write code, emphasizing roles of the Writer, Navigator, Reader, and Stepper (see Coders and Bots Protocol). The students then enact these roles together as a whole class solving a new problem.

Prep: Draw the problem from [Lesson 2 | Worksheet 1](#) on the whiteboard.

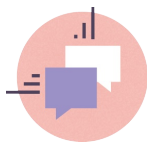
Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <p>Code the solution to [Lesson 2 Worksheet 1] [worksheet1] on the whiteboard. Voice your code writing process along the way: write and number a new line of code and only then move the pixel bot on the whiteboard. Use this as an opportunity to discuss how there are different ways to solve the same problem. After the code is written, introduce the idea</p>	

<p>that the computer reads code in sequence.</p>	
<p>2 After coding the solution, explain that you are switching gears into Bot mode. Read each line and step the pixel bot, checking to see if you coded the correct solution. Add a new problem on the board: a checkerboard pattern. Divide the class in half and follow the process spelled out in the whole class section of the Coders and Bots Protocol. Students start as Coders. Assign half of the students to be writers and half to be navigators; one person from each team walks up to collaboratively add and enact a line of code. The two students then tag in a member of their team to walk up and write the next line of code. Allow the class to code a wrong solution.</p>	<p>2 Students take turns walking up to the board to write and navigate code.</p>

<p>3 The whole class then switches roles to become Bots. Use this opportunity to emphasize the definition of a computer (see vocabulary section above). Following the same procedure as above, ask students to come up to the board to take turns reading and stepping through one line of code at a time before tagging in a new classmate.</p>	<p>3 Students take turns walking up to the board to read and step through the solution.</p>
<p>4 Have students switch back and forth between Coders and Bots until they code the solution on the checkerboard.</p>	<p>4 Students switch back and forth between Coders and Bots to complete the puzzle.</p>
<p>5 Summarize any conceptual difficulties. Introduce and define a Program (see vocabulary section above), and explain how it connects to the code the students just wrote.</p>	

<div>6</div> <p>Ask students to write down on a piece of paper what each of the the four roles does, focusing on one role at a time. After each role definition, ask students to share their definition with the whole class. Pool the students' ideas into overall definitions of the roles.</p>	<div>6</div> <p>Students provide descriptions of what each role entails.</p>

Write.Read.Repeat.
Unplugged



OVERVIEW

Students continue to solve pixel bot problems by playing Coders & Bots to read and write code.



OBJECTIVES

- Students will perform the Coder & Bots roles of Writer, Navigator, Reader, and Stepper
- Students will collaborate in small groups to write and read code
- Students will become more proficient at writing code



AGENDA

Length: 45 minutes

1. Pixel Bots: Write Code Warm-up
2. Pixel Bots: Coders and Bots
3. Pixel Bots: Write Code Exit Ticket



VOCAB

- Programming Element - A command the computer understands.
- Action - An observable event that the code produces
- Error - The program fails to run because the computer cannot execute the code



MATERIALS

1. Lesson 3 | Warm-up Worksheet
2. Lesson 3 | Worksheet 1
3. Lesson 3 | Worksheet 2
4. Lesson 3 | Worksheet 3
5. Lesson 3 | Worksheet 4
6. Lesson 3 | Exit Ticket Worksheet
7. Scratch paper grids
8. Small pixel bot cutout for each student
9. Magnetic pixel bot
10. Scratch paper grids
11. Pencils
12. Whiteboard



CLASSROOM SETUP

Pods of four.



PIXEL BOTS: WRITE CODE WARM-UP



Length: 10 minutes

Students write code for a simple pixel bot image.

Prep: Hand out Lesson 3 | Warm-up.

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Individual Work: Ask students to solve the problem on [Lesson 3 Warm-up Worksheet][warm-up].	<div>1</div> Students individually solve the problem on the worksheet.
<div>2</div> As students attempt the problem, draw the problem on the whiteboard.	
<div>3</div> Code the solution to the problem as a whole class. Call on students at random to provide each next line of code. Each student should walk up to the board and draw the	<div>3</div> If called on, students walk up to the board to write in (or read) the next line of code.

next symbol. With each new symbol, you should play the role of Navigator, moving the turtle. Call out the roles of Writer and Navigator to make them explicit. On occasion, pick a Reader and Stepper to walk up to the board to test the code starting from line one.



PIXEL BOTS: CODERS AND BOTS



Length: 30 minutes

Students work in groups to write and read code to produce two pixel bot images.

Prep: Consider having paper bags for each group. Each paper bags contains the four roles (Writer, Navigator, Reader, Stepper).

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <p>Teacher breaks students into groups of four and randomly assigns roles for the Programming Team and the Computer Team. (Consider handing each group a paper bag with the four roles inside – students reach into the bag and grab a role.) In this first round, groups either get [Lesson 3 Worksheet 1] [worksheet1] or [Lesson 3 Worksheet 2] [worksheet2] (alternate between groups). Bots should always help the Coders during</p>	<div>1</div> <p>Students enact their Coders and Bots roles. They write code to create the pixel bot image.</p>

<p>the code writing phase of the activity.</p>	
<p>2 Follow the Coders and Bots Protocol by having the Bot Team switch to a new group when it comes time to check the code. Make sure that the Coders fold back their paper to hide the provided pixel bot image before the Bots arrive (ensuring that the Bots are not biased in their reading). The Bots should test the code on an empty scratch paper grid. Ask students, “What do you think the computer does when it cannot understand the code or the code forces the turtle to break the rules (go outside the grid)?” Answer: An error! If the Bots notice this happening, they should report the error to the programming team and tell them what line the error happened on.</p>	<p>2 The Bots switch to a new group to assess code. If the Bots find an error, report it to the Coders and tell them what happened and the line number the error happened on.</p>

<p>3 After one round, pass out [Lesson 3 Worksheet 3] [worksheet3] or [Lesson 3 Worksheet 4] [worksheet4] to the groups (alternate again) and repeat the Coders and Bots Protocol.</p>	<p>3 Students repeat the above process with new coding challenges.</p>
<p>4 In whole class mode, ask students to share out any disagreements they had in the write and read process. Use this as an occasion to firm up any misconceptions. Also use this time to introduce and define Elements and Actions (see vocabulary section above).</p>	<p>4 Students summarize and describe the disagreements they could not resolve.</p>



PIXEL BOTS: WRITE CODE EXIT TICKET

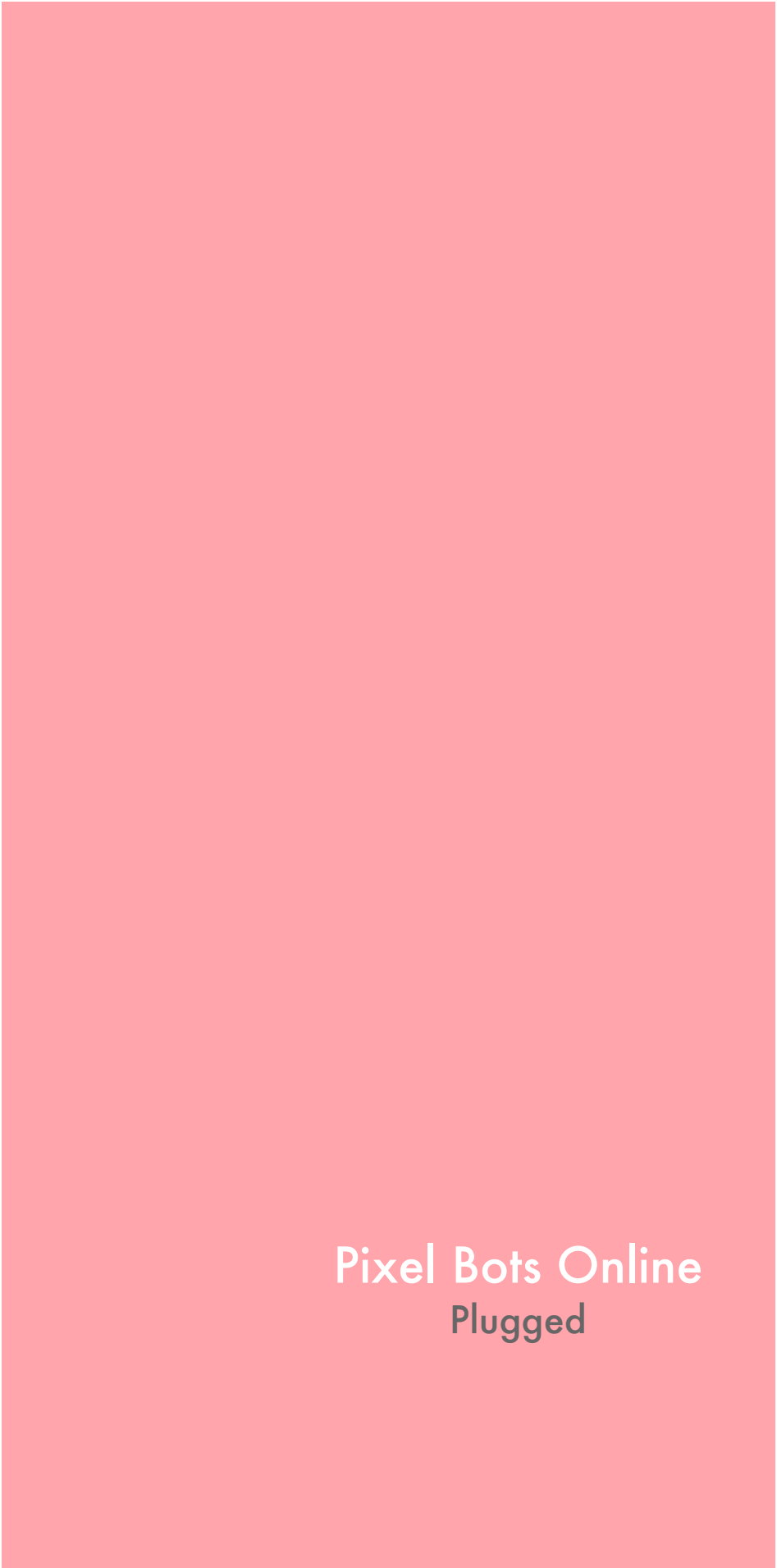


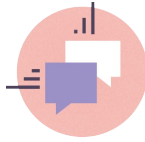
Length: 5 minutes

Time permitting, students individually fill out an exit ticket to check for understanding.

Prep: Hand out [Lesson 3 | Exit Ticket Worksheet](#)

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Ask students to individually work on completing the [Lesson 3 Exit Ticket Worksheet] [wrap-up].	<div>1</div> Students work individually on the [Lesson 3 Exit Ticket Worksheet] [wrap-up].





OVERVIEW

Students review writing code offline. Then, students demonstrate their learning by writing programs to complete online pixel bot challenges.



OBJECTIVES

- Students will write programs using an icon language.
- Students will continue to develop proficiency in writing and reading code.



AGENDA

Length: 45 minutes

1. Pixel Bots: Warm-up
2. Introduce Pixel Bots Online
3. Pixel Bots Online Practice
4. Pixel Bots: Exit Ticket



VOCAB

- Program - A list of statements that a computer can perform.



MATERIALS

1. [Lesson 4 | Worksheet 1](#)

2. [Lesson 4 | Exit Ticket Worksheet](#)
3. Scratch paper grids
4. Small pixel bot cutout for each student
5. Magnetic pixel bot
6. Scratch paper grids
7. Pencils
8. Whiteboard



PIXEL BOTS: WARM UP



Length: 10 minutes

Create a medium difficulty pixel bot image for the students on the whiteboard. Students solve the problem individually and then check the work of a peer.

Prep: Create a medium difficulty pixel bot image on the whiteboard.

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p>1 Individual Work: Ask students to get a blank piece of paper, write line numbers, and write the code that creates the pixel bot image on the board.</p>	<p>1 Students work individually on coding a solution to the challenge.</p>
<p>2 Students discuss the coding solution with a peer.</p>	<p>2 When they finish, students check their work with a partner after both have finished.</p>



INTRODUCE PIXEL BOT ONLINE



Length: 10 minutes

Show students how to solve a problem on pixel bot online. Also revisit program as a vocabulary word.

Prep: Browse to pixelbots.io and project onto the wall.

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <p>Now that students have practice creating code sequences on paper, they are ready to start writing programs.</p>	<div>1</div> <p>Add student actions here and match numbers to teacher actions</p>
<div>2</div> <p>Revisit the idea that a program is a sequence that a computer is able to understand.</p>	
<div>3</div> <p>On a projector, show students pixelbots.io</p>	
<div>4</div>	

<p>Use the problem you created in the warm-up to demonstrate how to solve the problem in the online interface. Show students a variety of features in the pixel bot interface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to add code • How to delete code • How to run program • How to reset after run • How to insert code 	
<p>5 Ask students, "What do you think we should do if we get stuck on a problem?"</p>	<p>5 Answer: Step through code starting at the beginning like you do as a Bot.</p>



PIXEL BOT ONLINE PRACTICE



Length: 20 minutes

Students are given a set of pixel bot images to reproduce on the computer. Partners star the ones that are completed. Remind students that the images with lots of shaded squares will be difficult, but they should remember to read code from the beginning when things go wrong.

Prep: Distribute the [Lesson 4 | Worksheet 1](#) and write pixelbots.io up on the board.

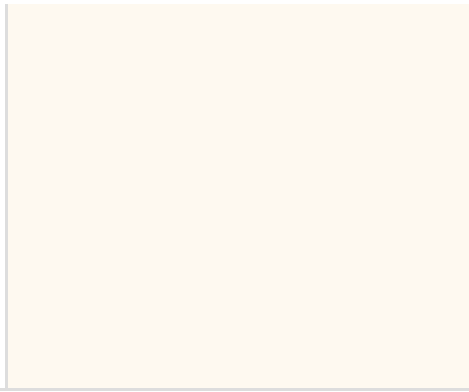
Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1 Explain the exercise:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The goal is to recreate each of the images from the worksheet by creating a program on the website.• Tell students that they will act as testers for the person sitting next to them:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ When they finish writing a program, students have their	<div>1 Students are faced away from their computers toward the teacher.</div>

	<p>partner check to make sure the images match up. If they are a match, the tester puts a checkmark next to the image.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The programmer should then explain how their code works to the tester. If the tester is satisfied with the explanation, the tester checks the explain box. ◦ The programmer can now continue on to the next challenge. 	
<p>2 Students work on completing the challenges.</p>		<p>2 Students get on their computers and go to pixelbots.io. Students work individually on</p>

		<p>recreating each of the images with code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When they finish a puzzle, students have their partner (student sitting next to them) check to make sure the images match up. If they are a match, the checker puts a checkmark next to the image and the programmer can continue on to the next challenge.
<p>3 When students get stuck, ask them to imagine being on the Coder team from the group activities. They should try to play the roles of the writer and navigator. Then, ask students to imagine being a Bot to understand how the computer is reading the code.</p>	<p>3 Students raise their hands to provide answers.</p>	

4

Discuss: Which was the hardest coding challenge? Why? Was there more than one way to solve the problem?





PIXEL BOTS: EXIT TICKET

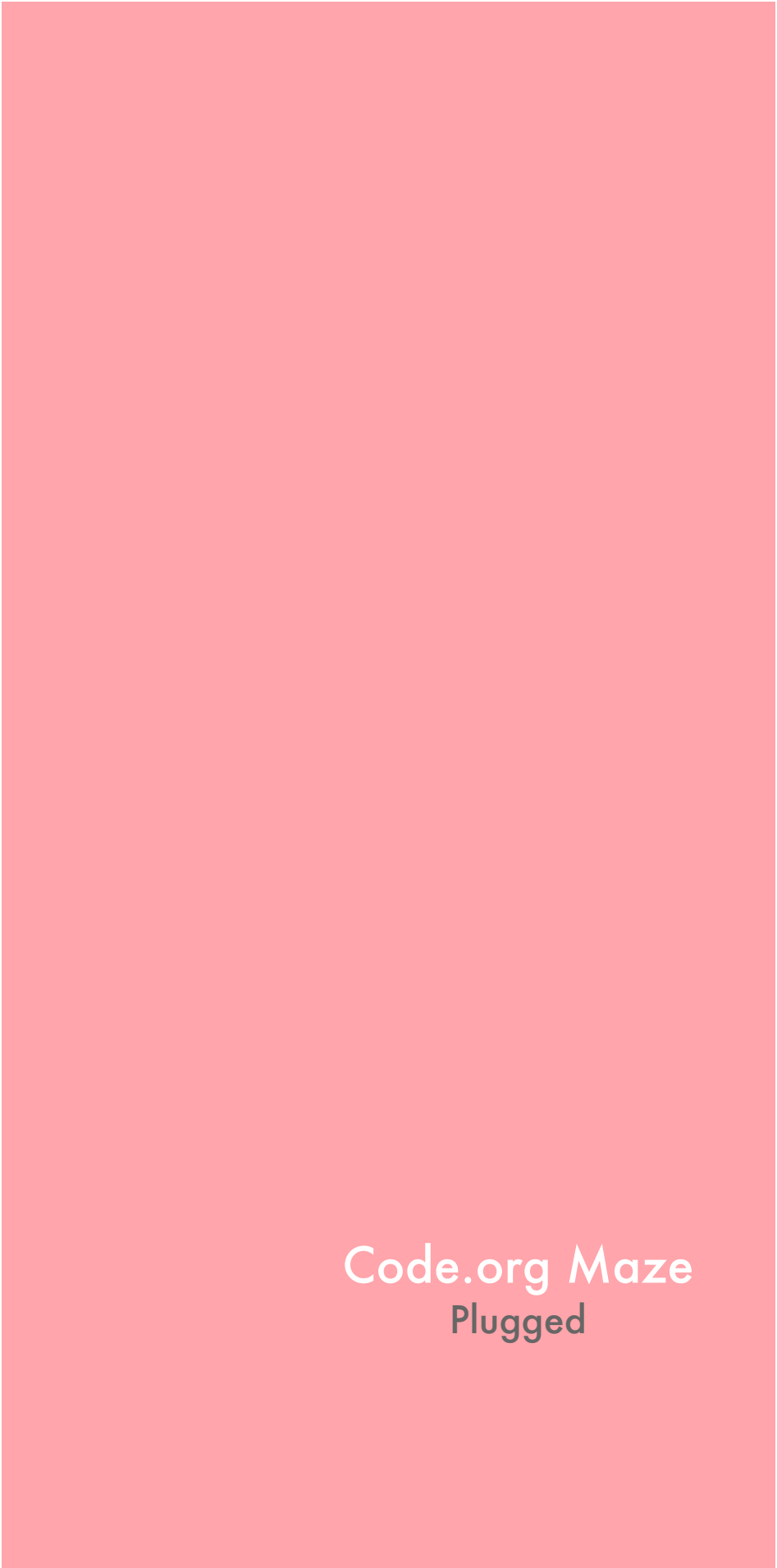


Length: 5 minutes

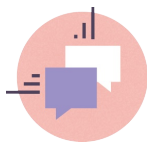
Students complete Exit Ticket.

Prep: Distribute [Lesson 4 | Exit Ticket Worksheet](#).

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Individual Work: Tell students they are going to work individually on coding the answer on the worksheet.	<div>1</div> Students write their answers on the worksheet.

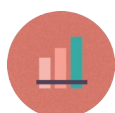


Code.org Maze
Plugged



OVERVIEW

Students will build on their understanding of algorithms learned in Pixelbots to solve problems with different commands in the Code.org environment.



OBJECTIVES

- Students will decompose problems with new elements
- Students will learn to use a block-based language



AGENDA

Length: 45 minutes

1. Solving problems with new code elements
2. Introduce code.org maze
3. Code.org Maze: Deliberate practice



VOCAB

Programming Language - A set of programming elements used to communicate to a computer.



MATERIALS

1. Scratch paper grids
2. Small pixel bot cutout for each student

3. Magnetic pixel bot
4. Scratch paper grids
5. Pencils
6. Whiteboard



CODE ELEMENT CHANGE-UP






Length: 15 minutes

Students are given different code elements to solve similar pixel bots problems.

Prep: Draw a medium difficulty coding challenge on the board.

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Draw the normal icon elements students are accustomed to and ask students to use them to solve the puzzle.	<div>1</div> Students use the elements to develop a solution.
<div>2</div> Discuss student solutions.	<div>2</div> Students raise their hands to offer solutions.
<div>3</div> Introduce students to a different set of elements (degree turns – see the arrows below) by drawing them on the board. What do students think they mean? How much should they turn	<div>3</div> Students raise their hands to discuss the new elements.

	<p>right? How much should they turn left? How far should they move forward?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•  - move one block forward•  - turn right 90 degrees•  - turn left 90 degrees	
<p>4</p>	<p>Students solve the puzzle using the new code elements.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Students solve the problem using the new elements.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>Discuss: What was the difference between the elements? How do the elements you have affect your solution?</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Students raise their hand to discuss the difference when using new elements.</p>



INTRO TO CODE.ORG MAZE



Length: 5 minutes

Introduce students to code.org by projecting the teacher screen and solving a maze puzzle as a class.

Prep:

1. Set up projector
2. Navigate to <https://studio.code.org/s/course2/stage/3/puzzle/1>.

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div><div>1</div><div>Point out that code.org uses a different programming language.<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ask students to look at the available code elements (on the left side of the editor) and talk about what is different from pixelbots.io2. A programming language is how a person can communicate with a computer.</div></div>	<div><div>1</div><div>Students offer answers about the differences between the elements in pixelbots.io and code.org</div></div>

<p>There are many programming languages.</p> <p>3. Pixel bots used an icon language. Code.org uses a block based language.</p>	
<p>2 students the projected screen and show them how to use the code.org interface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to drag and drop blocks into the code editor• How to run the code• How to reset after a run	<p>2 Students are off the computer and facing the teacher</p>
<p>3 As a class solve the first puzzle.</p>	<p>3 Students raise their hands to offer answers about what blocks to add to the code.</p>



CODE.ORG MAZE: WRITE CODE PRACTICE



Length: 30 minutes

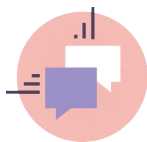
Students do the rest of the Code.org maze puzzles on their own.

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p>1 Explain the exercise and facilitate students navigating their browsers to the correct place.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Students navigate to <code>studio.code.org</code>2. Click on course 23. Click on the first Stage 3: Maze: Sequence	<p>1 Students open their web browsers and navigate to the challenges</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Students navigate to <code>studio.code.org</code>2. Click on course 23. Click on the first Stage 3: Maze: Sequence
<p>2 Tell students to work through as many of the exercises as they can.</p>	<p>2 Students work on completing the mazes.</p>
<p>3 When students get stuck, use the Writing, Reading, and Debugging</p>	

<p>protocols to support student learning. Ask students to imagine being on the Coder team from the group activities. They should try to play the roles of the writer and navigator. Then, ask students to imagine being a Bot to understand how the computer is reading the code.</p>	
---	--

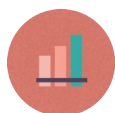


Dance Dance JS
Unplugged



OVERVIEW

Students will learn the JavaScript syntax for a function call and apply that knowledge and their knowledge of sequencing to write real JavaScript programs.



OBJECTIVES

- Students will learn the syntax for a function call.
- Students will continue to develop proficiency in writing and reading code.
- Students will develop pairs programming proficiency.
- Students will work in teams to solve problems through the use of the Coders and Bots Protocol.



AGENDA

Length: 45 minutes

1. Offline Pixel Bot Warm-up (5 minutes)
2. Pixel Bot JS Intro to Function Calls (15 minutes)
3. Dance Dance JS (25 minutes)



VOCAB

- Function call - A programming element that tells the computer to do something. In the beginning, most function calls will cause the computer to perform an action.
- Syntax - The way a programming element should be written.
- Programming language - A set of elements used to

communicate with a computer.



MATERIALS

1. [Lesson 6 | Warm-up Worksheet](#)
2. [Lesson 6 | Worksheet 1](#)
3. [Lesson 6 | Worksheet 2](#)
4. Scratch paper grids
5. Small turtle cutout for each student
6. Magnetic turtle
7. Scratch paper grids
8. Pencils
9. Whiteboard



OFFLINE PIXEL BOT WARM-UP



Length: 5 minutes

Students warm up their code writing skills by performing a medium difficulty pixel bot exercise.

Prep: Hand out [Lesson 6 | Warm-up Worksheet](#).

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Ask students to solve the problem on the [Lesson 6 Warm-up Worksheet][warm-up].	<div>1</div> Students complete the warm-up.



INTRODUCE SYNTAX



Length: 15 minutes

Students perform the same exercise as in the warm-up, but the programming elements are replaced with real JavaScript syntax. Teacher emphasizes the importance of getting the syntax right.

Prep: Hand out [Lesson 6 | Worksheet 1](#).

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <div>Point out to students that the programming elements changed but that they may still be able to solve the problem.</div>	
<div>2</div> <div>Individual Work: Ask students to attempt the problem in [Lesson 6 Worksheet 1] [worksheet1].</div>	<div>2</div> <div>Students attempt to complete [Lesson 6 Worksheet 1] [worksheet1].</div>
<div>3</div> <div>Explain that these new programming elements are part of JavaScript.</div>	

4 Explain that these particular programming elements are all function calls and that we know they are function calls because they have an open and closed parenthesis after the name.

5 Walk through the solution to the worksheet on the board. Highlight the importance of including the parenthesis.

6 Ask students: What would happen if I did not include the parenthesis after the `up` ? Answer: nothing, the computer would just skip that line.



DANCE DANCE



Length: 25 minutes

Teacher performs dance based on dance program that only she/he can see. Then students try to figure out the code for the dance by playing Coders and Bots. If there is extra time, teams can write their own programs for dances.

Prep: Hand out [Lesson 6 | Worksheet 2](#).

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Explain how Dance Bot JS works (see activity directions below).	
<div>2</div> Explain that you will be performing a dance and that the students will need to figure out what code programmed your dance. Luckily students will have their own dance bots to test the code on, because they will be playing Coders and Bots. All the roles will be the same for Coders and Bots as it was for the Pixel Bot	

	exercise except that the stepper will be dancing.	
3	Explain that every time the Bots switch tables, she/he will perform the dance again.	
4	Ask students to pick their roles.	
5	Perform your dance.	
6	Let Coder and Bots progress, trying to figure out the code that guided the dance, until teams have produced the correct program.	6 Students start playing Coders and Bots to come up with the code for the dance. They can write the code on a blank [Lesson 6 Worksheet 2] [worksheet2].
7	Individual Work: Tell students that they will now be creating their own dance program (5 minutes). Ask each	7 Students individually write the code for their own dance using a blank [Lesson 6 Worksheet 2] [worksheet2].

<p>student to write his/her own dance program.</p>	
<p>8 Tell the readers and writers at each table to perform their partner's (steppers & navigators) code.</p>	<p>8 Readers and writers dance their partner's code.</p>
<p>9 Tell the steppers and navigators at each table to perform their partner's code.</p>	<p>9 Steppers and navigators dance their partner's code.</p>



DANCE BOT JS

Dance bot is a game in which a dance bot is programmed to perform a dance. The movement of the dance bot is very similar to players in dance dance revolution. Dance bot is a fun way for students to continue to explore the importance of sequencing and shows students how code and art can intersect.



ELEMENTS

- `up()` - move either foot up and return it
- `left()` - move left foot left and return it
- `right()` - move right foot right and return it
- `down()` - move either foot down and return it
- `spinLeft()` - spin a quarter turn left
- `spinRight()` - spin a quarter turn right
- `wait()` - don't do anything for a beat



RULES

All commands should be executed on a beat. It is the job of the reader of the program to keep the beat.

The dance bot operates in a 9x9 grid (real or imaginary). It starts each move from the center of the grid. This means the dance bot should never move outside of the 9x9 grid - the dance is essentially performed in place.

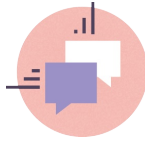


EXAMPLE DANCE

```
up()
up()
left()
right()
up()
up()
left()
right()
spintLeft()
up()
up()
right()
left()
up()
up()
right()
left()
spinLeft()
back()
back()
left()
wait()
back()
back()
right()
wait()
spinLeft()
spinLeft()
left()
right()
```



Pixel bot js
Plugged



OVERVIEW

Students learn about how to type the special symbols required for JS and use Javascript on pixelbot.io to solve problems.



OBJECTIVES

1. Students will learn to identify syntax errors
2. Students will learn how to input special characters on the computer
3. Students will continue to develop proficiency in writing and reading code.



AGENDA

Length: 45 minutes

1. Unplugged Warm-up (5 minutes)
2. Start Coding
3. Pair Idea Exchange
4. Continue Coding



VOCAB

syntax error - An error from typing the JS language incorrectly



MATERIALS

1. [Lesson 7 | Worksheet 1](#)
2. [Lesson 7 | Exit Ticket Worksheet](#)
3. Scratch paper grids
4. Small turtle cutout for each student
5. Magnetic turtle
6. Scratch paper grids
7. Pencils
8. Whiteboard



WARM-UP



Length: 5 minutes

Students revisit JS in an unplugged challenge.

Prep: Draw your own pixelbot challenge on the board.

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p>1 Individual Work: Tell students to solve the pixelbot challenge in JavaScript.</p>	<p>1 Students write down their solutions on scratch paper.</p>
<p>2 Discuss solutions. Ask students, what would happen if I only added the open parenthesis after the <code>right</code> like <code>right(?</code></p> <p>Answer: The computer would throw a syntax error and the program would not run.</p>	<p>2 Students raise their hands to provide answers.</p>



START CODING



Length: 35 minutes

Students learn how to input special characters on the keyboard and are given a series of images to recreate using pixelbot.

Prep: Distribute [Lesson 7](#) | [Worksheet 1](#)

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p>1 Instructions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The goal is to recreate the images on pixelbot.io2. Ask students, "What are the special symbols you need to call a function?" Answer: parentheses3. Show students where the parentheses are located on the computer and remind them that you need to hold down shift to use them.4. How many elements (function calls) should be on	<p>1 Students turn away from computers and face the teacher.</p>

	<p>each line? How do you go to the new line? Answer: There should be 1 element per line.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Show students where the return key is on the keyboard6. Show student an example of a syntax error on pixelbot.io. Point out the red 'x' that appears in the editor when you add the error.	
3	<p>When students get stuck, we suggest using the Read, Write, and Debug protocols to support students. Ask students to imagine being on the Coder team from the group activities. They should try to play the roles of the writer and navigator. Then, ask students to imagine being a Bot to understand how the computer reads the code.</p>	



UNPLUGGED EXIT TICKET



Length: 5 minutes

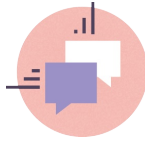
Students finish a JS worksheet to demonstrate learning

Prep: Distribute [Lesson 7 | Exit Ticket Worksheet](#)

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Individual Work: Ask students to solve the exit ticket.	<div>1</div> Students complete the exit ticket to the best of their abilities.



Gather Food - Winter is Coming
plugged



OVERVIEW

Students write JavaScript on getcoding.io to solve increasingly difficult challenges involving moving a squirrel to gather nuts.



OBJECTIVES

1. Students write basic JavaScript to solve simple navigation problems.



AGENDA

Length: 45 minutes

1. Warm-up
2. Help the Squirrel Gather Acorns
3. Pair Idea Exchange
4. Resume Helping the Squirrel Gather Acorns
5. Unplugged Exit Ticket



VOCAB

Code Editor - The place where coders assemble their program.



MATERIALS

1. [Lesson 8 | Warm-up Worksheet](#)
2. [Lesson 8 | Exit Ticket](#)

3. Laptops/Computers
4. Scratch paper grids
5. Small turtle cutout for each student
6. Magnetic turtle
7. Scratch paper grids
8. Pencils
9. Whiteboard



WARM-UP



Length: 10 minutes

Students practice writing basic javascript to create a simple Pixel Bot drawing.

Prep: Hand out [Lesson 8 | Warm-up Worksheet](#)

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p>1 Individual Work: Ask students to write the code to produce the Pixel Bot image in the [Lesson 8 Warm-up Worksheet] [warm-up]. Consider reminding students of the proper JavaScript syntax (see Elements on the worksheet).</p>	<p>1 Students individually fill out the Warm-up Worksheet.</p>
<p>2 Draw the Pixel Bot image on the whiteboard and code the solution with the students, randomly calling on one student at a time to provide each next line of code. (Note the problem can be solved in different ways. Students should follow the class' ongoing code which may differ from their own solution).</p>	<p>2 If called on, students call out the next line of code.</p>



HELP THE SQUIRREL GATHER ACORNS



Length: 15 minutes

Students write code in JavaScript on the getcoding.io platform to help the squirrel gather acorns. Students are practicing simple sequences.

Prep: Have the getcoding.io platform open on your browser and projected on the wall. Students should also have their own computers.

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <p>Walk students through the getcoding.io platform. Show students how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• open activities• use the Code Editor (where to type)• see elements• run code• step through the code one line at a time• change the speed	
<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>

Ask students to browse to getcoding.io and start moving through the challenges in the Calling Functions squirrel activity. Explain the goal of the activity: Move the squirrel to the nut and pick it up. Tell students they are free to continue on to the second squirrel challenge when they are ready.

Students start solving the challenges in the Calling Functions squirrel activities.

3

When students get stuck, we suggest using the Read, Write, and Debug protocols to support students. Ask students to imagine being on the Coder team from the group activities. They should try to play the roles of the writer and navigator. Then, ask students to imagine being a Bot to understand how the computer reads the code.



PAIR IDEA EXCHANGE

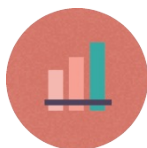


Length: 5 minutes

Talk with a peer about how the code is working.

Prep: None

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Ask students to pause their progress and talk with a neighbor about their current problem. What is their plan? What have they tried? Is there anything standing in their way? Important: Ask students to offer questions instead of solutions.	<div>1</div> Students pause their progress and talk with a neighbor about the problem they are currently trying to solve.



RESUME HELPING THE SQUIRREL GATHER ACORNS



Length: 10 minutes

Students continue writing code in JavaScript on the getcoding.io platform to help the squirrel gather acorns.

Prep: None

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Ask students to resume coding individually in the Calling Functions squirrel activity.	<div>1</div> Students resume coding.



UNPLUGGED EXIT TICKET



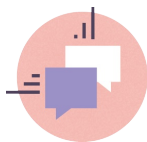
Length: 5 minutes

Students individually fill out an exit ticket focused on simple sequence.

Prep: Hand out [Lesson 8 | Exit Ticket](#).

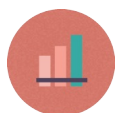
Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <div>Individual Work: Ask students to fill out the Exit Ticket. Draw their attention to the Elements on the Exit Ticket worksheet because they differ ever so slightly from the squirrel elements.</div>	<div>1</div> <div>Students fill out the exit ticket.</div>

Space Ranger and Magic Words
Plugged



OVERVIEW

Students write JavaScript online in a series of increasingly difficult challenges involving maneuvering a squirrel to gather nuts.



OBJECTIVES

1. Students will become proficient at assembling JavaScript commands in sequence.



AGENDA

Length: 45 minutes

1. Warm-up
2. Help the Space Ranger
3. Pair Idea Exchange
4. Continue Coding



MATERIALS

1. [Lesson 9 | Warm-up Worksheet](#)
2. Laptops/Computers
3. Scratch paper grids
4. Small turtle cutout for each student
5. Magnetic turtle
6. Scratch paper grids
7. Pencils
8. Whiteboard



UNPLUGGED WARM-UP



Length: 10 minutes

Practice writing basic JavaScript to maneuver the squirrel to the nut.

Prep: Hand out the [Lesson 9 | Warm-up Worksheet](#).

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p>1 Individual Work: Ask students to write the code to maneuver the squirrel to the nut in the [Lesson 9 Warm-up Worksheet][warm-up]. Consider reminding students of the proper JavaScript syntax (see Elements on the worksheet).</p>	<p>1 Students individually fill out the Warm-up worksheet.</p>
<p>2 Draw the squirrel, nut, and grid on the whiteboard and code the solution with the students, randomly calling on one student at a time to provide each next line of code.</p>	<p>2 If called on, students provide the next line of code.</p>



HELP THE SPACE RANGER



Length: 15 minutes

Students write code in JavaScript on the getCoding.io platform to help the Space Ranger gather parts. Students are practicing simple sequences with a limited set of elements.

Prep: Students should have their own computers.

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p>1 Ask students to browse to getcoding.io and start moving through the challenges in Space Ranger and Space Ranger 2. Explain to the students that this challenge is a bit harder because they can no longer turn right and left. They can only turn left by using the 'rotate' command.</p>	<p>1 Students start solving the challenges in the Space Ranger activities.</p>
<p>2 When students get stuck, we suggest using the Read, Write, and Debug protocols to support students. Ask students to imagine being on the Coder team from the group activities. They should try to play the roles of the writer and navigator. Then, ask students to imagine being a Bot to understand how the computer reads the code.</p>	



PAIR IDEA EXCHANGE



Length: 5 minutes

Talk with a peer about how the code is working.

Prep: None

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <p>Ask students to pause their progress and talk with a neighbor about the problem they are currently trying to solve. What is their plan? What have they tried? Is anything standing in their way? Important: Ask students to offer questions instead of solutions.</p>	<div>1</div> <p>Students pause their progress and talk with a neighbor about the problem they are currently trying to solve.</p>



CONTINUE CODING



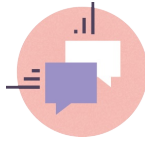
Length: 15 minutes

Students continue writing code in JavaScript on the getCoding.io platform for the two Space Ranger activities. When they finish the Space Ranger activities, students should move on to Magic Words. Talk about the rules to Magic Words: Whenever you call out a spell in your program, all of the gates with that spell will move (either up or down, depending on its last position).

Prep: None

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Ask students to resume coding individually.	<div>1</div> Students resume coding

Coding arguments
Unplugged



OVERVIEW

Introduce arguments by having kids do a very repetitive task.



OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to explain the advantage of using arguments
2. Students will be able to call functions with an argument



AGENDA

Length: 45 minutes

1. Warm-up - Large pixel bot grid
2. Arguments Analogies - Explore arguments using golf swing and drill bit analogies.
3. Pixel bot challenge - Solve pixel bot challenges with arguments



VOCAB

Argument - Specific value supplied to a function call



MATERIALS

1. Lesson 10 | Warm-up worksheet
2. Lesson 10 | Worksheet 1

3. Lesson 10 | Worksheet 2
4. Laptops/Computers
5. Scratch paper grids
6. Small turtle cutout for each student
7. Magnetic turtle
8. Scratch paper grids
9. Pencils
10. Whiteboard



WARM-UP



Length: 10 minutes

Students solve a puzzle in a large pixelbot grid.

Prep:

- Draw the Pixel Bot image from Lesson 10 | Warm-up worksheet on the whiteboard
- Distribute Lesson 10 | Warm-up worksheet

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p>1 Individual work: Ask students to write code to create the image from Lesson 10 Warm-up worksheet. Remind students that this exercise is using the icon language that they learned in Lesson 1.</p>	<p>1 Students individually fill out the Lesson 10 Warm-up worksheet</p>
<p>2 Randomly call on one student at a time to provide each next line of code.</p>	<p>2 If called on, students provide the next line of code.</p>
<p>3 Discuss what made this particular picture difficult or frustrating to code?</p> <div>Possible answer: It required a lot of code because of the size of the grid.</div>	<p>3 Students raise their hands to provide an answer.</p>



GOLF SWING AND DRILL BITS



Length: 20 minutes

Explore golf swing and drill bit analogies that help students arrive at concept of parameters/arguments.

Prep: Distribute Lesson 10 | Worksheet 1

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <p>Model a golf swing for students. Show how the same golf swing is used for different clubs. Show the Lesson 10 Worksheet 1 golf diagram on the board and walk students through it.</p>	
<div>2</div> <p>Model using a drill for students. Show how the same drill motion is used for different drill bits. Show the Lesson 10 Worksheet 1 drill bit diagram on the board and walk students through it.</p>	

<p>3 Point students' attention to Lesson 10 Worksheet 1. Ask students to find what is similar about the two situations depicted.</p>	<p>3 Students look at Lesson 10 Worksheet 1</p>
<p>4 Individual work: Ask students to write down an answer.</p>	<p>4 Students individually write down their answers on the worksheet.</p>
<p>5 With a partner, students discuss their findings.</p>	<p>5 Students get with a partner and discuss their answers.</p>
<p>6 As a whole class, discuss the similarities between the two situations.</p> <p>Answer: The process is exactly the same (the golf swing never changes; the drill and the drill motion never change), but we can customize the output by changing the inputs (golf club, drill bit).</p>	<p>6 Students raise their hands to offer answers.</p>



ARGUMENTS



Length: 5 minutes

Explain how to use arguments through observation.

Prep: None

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> <p>Point students back to the problem on the whiteboard from Lesson 1 Warm-up worksheet.</p>	
<div>2</div> <p>Tell students that the elements can use an argument. An argument is extra information to customize the output of a function. The argument goes into the space to the right of the element</p> <div>Example: <code>→ 5</code></div>	
<div>3</div> <p>Ask students what they think the argument will do in</p>	<div>3</div> <p>Students raise their hand to provide an answer.</p>

<p>the case of the arrows?</p> <p>Answer: The number controls how many spaces to move in that direction.</p>	
<p>6 Ask students how adding a number next to the arrow icon relates to changing clubs in the golf swing?</p> <p>Answer: In both examples, the action is the same (swing the golf club, paint the square) but the input can be changed to customize the output.</p>	<p>6 Students raise their hand to provide an answer.</p>
<p>7 Solve the warm up problem while narrating the steps out loud.</p>	<p>7 Students observe as the teacher demonstrates how to solve the problem using arguments.</p>



CODING WITH ARGUMENTS



Length: 10 minutes

Students use arguments to solve coding challenges.

Prep:

- Distribute Lesson 10 | Worksheet 2

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Individual work: Students work on the problems on Lesson 10 Worksheet 2. Remind students to use arguments to solve the problems more efficiently.	<div>1</div> Students individually fill in their worksheet.