

Coding arguments  
Unplugged



## OVERVIEW

Introduce arguments by having kids do a repetitive task.



### OBJECTIVES

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



### AGENDA

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**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

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Argument - Specific value supplied to a function call



### MATERIALS

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



## WARM-UP



Length: 10 minutes

Students solve a puzzle in a large pixelbot grid.

Prep:

- Draw the Pixel Bot image from [Lesson 7 | Warm-up worksheet](#) on the whiteboard
- Distribute [Lesson 7 | Warm-up worksheet](#)

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p><b>1</b> Individual work: Ask students to write code to create the image from <a href="#">Lesson 7   Warm-up worksheet</a>.</p>	<p><b>1</b> Students individually fill out the <a href="#">Lesson 7   Warm-up worksheet</a></p>
<p><b>2</b> Randomly call on one student at a time to provide each next line of code.</p>	<p><b>2</b> If called on, students provide the next line of code.</p>
<p><b>3</b> 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><b>3</b> 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 7 | Worksheet 1-1](#)

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<b>1</b> Individual work: Ask students to fill out <a href="#">Lesson 7   Worksheet 1-1</a> .	<b>1</b> Students fill out <a href="#">Lesson 7   Worksheet 1-1</a> .
<b>2</b> As a whole class, pool students' ideas.	<b>2</b> Students share ideas.
<b>3</b> Individual work: Hand out <a href="#">Lesson 7   Worksheet 1-2</a> and ask students to give it a try.	<b>3</b> Students fill out <a href="#">Lesson 7   Worksheet 1-2</a> .
<b>4</b> Discuss how to write the proper syntax for the golf and drill bit programs. Write a few examples of the syntax on the board and ask students to	<b>4</b> Students predict the teacher's code.

<p>predict how far the ball would go or how big the hole would be.</p>	
<p><b>5</b> Individual work: Hand out the next <a href="#">Lesson 7   Worksheet 1-3</a> Cont'd and ask students to map these ideas over to pixel bot.</p>	<p><b>5</b> Students fill out next part of <a href="#">Lesson 7   Worksheet 1-3</a>.</p>
<p><b>6</b> Discuss students' ideas for Question 6. 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><b>6</b> Students raise their hands to provide answers</p>



# ARGUMENTS



Length: 5 minutes

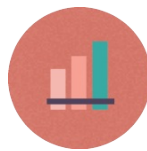
Explain how to use arguments through observation.

Prep: None

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<p><b>1</b> Point students back to the problem on the whiteboard from Lesson 1   Warm-up worksheet.</p>	
<p><b>2</b> Tell students that the elements can use an argument. An argument is extra information to customize the output of a function. The argument goes in between the parenthesis that follow the name of the function.</p> <p>Example: <code>up( 5 )</code></p>	
<p><b>3</b> Ask students to say once again what the argument will do in the case of the movements?</p> <p>Answer: The number controls how many spaces to move in that direction.</p>	<p><b>3</b> Students raise their hand to provide an answer.</p>



<p><b>4</b> Add <code>paint('blue')</code></p>	
<p><b>5</b> Ask students what they think the argument will do in the case of the paint icon?</p> <p>Answer: the argument controls what color the turtle will paint</p>	<p><b>5</b> Students raise their hand to provide an answer.</p>
<p><b>6</b> Ask students how changing the color next to the icon relates to changing clubs in the golf swing? 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><b>6</b> Students raise their hand to provide an answer.</p>
<p><b>7</b> Solve the warm up problem while narrating the steps out loud.</p>	<p><b>7</b> 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 7 | Worksheet 2](#)

Teacher Actions	Student Actions
<div>1</div> Individual work: Students work on the problems on <a href="#">Lesson 7   Worksheet 2</a> . Remind students to use arguments to solve the problems more efficiently.	<div>1</div> Students individually fill in the problems on their worksheet.