



Educator Guide

MagneBot



Project Overview



Background

Recycling facilities are designed to process many different types of materials. The rubbish that arrives at each facility contains all of these recyclable materials piled together. Because each of these materials has a different recycling method, they must be sorted and separated from each other. This sorting and separation can either be performed manually by humans or can be automated using machines.

Synopsis

In this project, learners will learn how to create a program to control a robotic arm and clean up magnetic recyclable waste that has been spilt onto the facility floor! Along the way, they will learn how rubbish is recycled, why recycling is important, some of the advantages and disadvantages of automation, and different methods of sorting items.

This project is divided into five lesson plans

- 01.** Let learners **Define** the situation by playing and discussing a short video. Learners will work in groups to explore the Project theme to accurately **Define** the problem that has occurred.
- 02.** Facilitate a class discussion around the topics and questions that your learners previously covered to help your students **Imagine** their own solutions. This lesson will end with an explicit definition of the problem and the tools available to solve it.
- 03.** Learners will get a chance to **Research** the tools available on our platform that they will use to construct their solution. This lesson will end with a session where learners will **Plan** how they will build their solutions.
- 04.** Learners will use our platform to **Code** and test their solutions to the problem inside our simulated environment.
- 05.** Learners will use our platform to **Improve** upon their previous solutions, applying the skills they have learnt and the knowledge they have gained to solve more advanced problems. They will then take the time to **Review** their entire work on the Project.

Project Overview

Subject Areas



Technology



Engineering



Computer Science



Automation



Social Science



Maths



Learning Outcomes

In this Project, **learners** will:

- Understand the basics of programming a robotic system.
- Practice converting human decisions into an instruction set for a robot.
- Understand examples of how robots can help humans perform everyday tasks.
- Learn how to use action blocks in the Flow editor.
- Learn about the purpose of recycling facilities and what we can do to improve their efficiency.
- Understand why it is important to only put the correct items in recycling bins.

Equipment List

Learners require:

💻 Access to our digital platform through a laptop, PC or tablet (no account needed at this stage)

📄 Access to our learning journal through either Google docs or Microsoft Word

Educators require:

🎥 The situation video (link included in lesson plan)

📄 Access to this Lesson Plan (either printed or digital)

❓ Easy access to the answer document, printed or digitally (file included in lesson plan)

Table of Contents

Lesson 1 – Overview	6
Define	7
Helpful examples	8
Imagine I	10
Lesson 2 – Overview	12
Imagine II	13
Lesson 3 – Overview	21
Research	22
Plan	23
Lesson 4 – Overview	25
Code	26
Lesson 5 – Overview	29
Improve	30
Review	31

Project Overview

↳ Adapting the lessons

The times given for each step of the Creation Process are only there to give you an estimate for how long they could take. You have the final say on how long to spend on each activity, depending on how much time you have available and how in-depth you want to discuss each topic. We recommend using the times as a minimum estimate to help you with your own planning. You are free and encouraged to adjust, skip and/or repeat steps depending on the engagement and aptitude of your class and your desired goals for the lesson.

The content included in each lesson plan serves as an example of how you could deliver the Project contents to your learners. It is your choice whether you want to follow it to the letter, use it as a rough guide or do your own thing. You may also want to allow excelling learners to move forwards at a faster pace and start working on the (nearly endless) Improve step before the other learners.

🌐 Online learning

These lesson plans can be used for online learning.

If your school runs lessons through video meeting platforms, we recommend using breakout rooms for class discussions. All other tasks can be completed in the lesson as per the lesson plan or as homework activities.

If an individual learner needs additional help or guidance, you can ask them to temporarily share their screen (potentially in a breakout room) so that you can see what they are doing and guide them more closely.

Suppose under special circumstances, such as during a lockdown, it becomes difficult for students to have regular attendance. In that case, you can skip over the class discussion parts of the lesson plans and assign learners individual tasks (e.g. complete the first subsystem in the Create step individually by DD/MM/YYYY).

We recommend that you use the learning journal with checkpoints to set completion targets for your class. Have them share their progress with you by making their learning journals available through email or Google Classroom.

Overview



Define (15 mins)

Introduce and discuss the Project with your learners with a video that showcases the situation before defining the problem.



Imagine Part I (30 mins)

Let your learners work in groups to explore the Project theme and start to imagine how they might solve the problem.

Glossary

1. Automation:

Automation is all about using technology to carry out tasks that a human would have traditionally carried out. Examples include robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains. Humans are good at critical thinking, whereas most technology is great at repeatedly performing the exact same action. This is why routine tasks (tasks that involve performing the same action repeatedly) are usually the first to be automated as little or no critical thinking is needed.

E.g. robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains.

Lesson Resources

[Situation cutscene](#)



[Presentation slides \(Imagine\)](#)

2. Autonomous:

A device or vehicle that is autonomous is able to operate without any direct human control. A device or vehicle is normally made autonomous by writing code that is able to take in information, use that information to make a decision, and then automatically perform a designated action for the outcome of that decision.

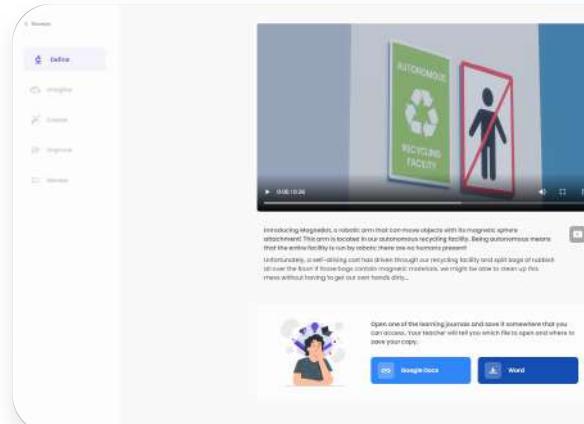
E.g. traffic light that only turns green when there are cars waiting in that lane. A “dumb” autonomous vehicle or device would skip the information processing and decision-making steps and simply perform a repetitive task. For example, a traffic light that changes colours on a timer.

Use these steps for guidance

1. Bring all of your learners to the front of the class if possible.
2. Welcome the class, for example, by telling them that they will be completing a **Project** over the following six lessons where they will get to plan, build, test, and improve a solution to a problem.
3. Tell the class that we will begin by playing a video of the situation to set the scene. You can then play the 26-second video on a projector for the class to watch. Access the video through the link on the right or the lesson resource.
4. Discuss with the class what happened in the video.

Discussion points could be based on what the robot in the centre of the room is, the accident that occurs and what we are going to have to do to clean up the accident.

If they understand the problem, you might want to ask learners what they would do in the same situation.



<https://app.createbase.co.nz/project/magnebot/define>

💡 Tips for Educators

For your reference, here is a quick explanation of what is happening in the video:

- In one section of a recycling facility, a robotic arm is currently idle.
- This robot is called MagneBot.
- A self-driving cart passes through the room and spills bags of rubbish all over the floor!
- The robotic arm detects this mess and activates itself, ready to receive instructions.

Helpful Examples

If you are finding it difficult to get your class to talk about it, replay the video to the class with pauses and ask questions about what is happening in specific scenes.

Here are some example discussion points to get you started:

⌚ 0:00–0:04 seconds

Q “Where are we?”

A an autonomous recycling facility. In this scenario, autonomous means that it is operated entirely by robots (there are no humans present).



⌚ 0:05–0:12 seconds

Q “What do you think is happening here?”

A MagneBot is idle/sleeping.

Q “If the arm is idle, is bobbing up and down a good idea?”

A No, because it consumes electricity, effectively takes up more space when unused, and could potentially hit something.



⌚ 0:13–0:15 seconds

Q “What is happening here?”

A A self driving cart passes by and spills rubbish all over the floor.

Q “How could this have been avoided?”

A Larger cart, have a gate on the back, fill the cart with less items.



Helpful Examples

 0:16–0:18 seconds

Q “What happens to the robot?”

A MagneBot detects the accident and wakes up.



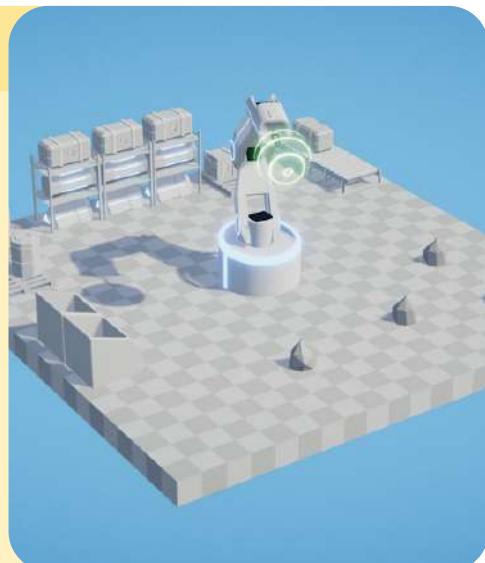
 0:19–0:26 seconds

Q “What is it doing now?”

A MagneBot is ready to receive instructions.

Q “Why does MagneBot not just start picking up the rubbish?”

A Robots only do exactly what they are programmed to do.



Tips for Educators

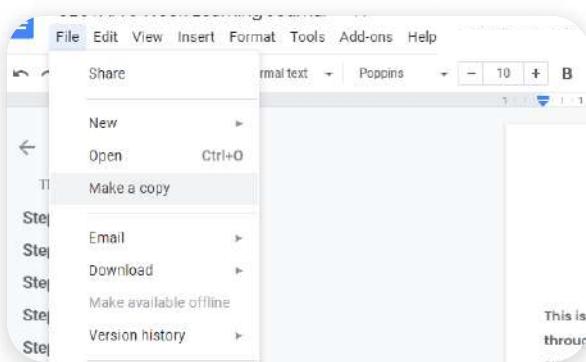
Feel free to move on to Imagine once you are satisfied that your class understands this Project’s background.

Imagine Part I 30 mins

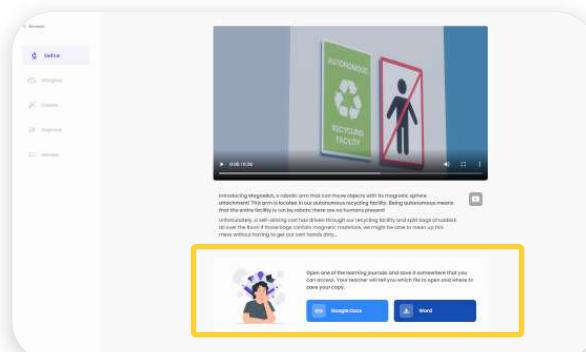
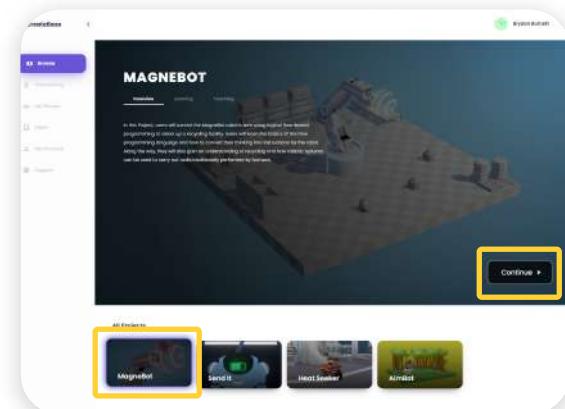
Now that you have watched the video with your class and are happy that they understand what has happened, your learners will have an opportunity to explore some of the broader topics that could stem from an autonomous recycling facility.

1. To get started, create small groups of 3-4 learners. And send them to their computers. Learners should be seated next to their group members.
2. Tell your learners to go to <https://app.createbase.co.nz/browse/magnebot> and click continue.
3. Ask them to rewatch the video in Define and tell them to download either the Google Docs **or** Microsoft Word **learning journal**.

If you want your students to work from Google Docs, they must choose the Google Docs option and then click **File** -> **Make a copy** and save it somewhere that they can access.



4. Once downloaded, your students should fill out their names. Before moving on to Imagine, you may want your students to answer the Define questions in their learning journals.



💡 Tips for Educators

To reduce confusion, it is recommended that you tell your learners exactly where to save their files. If you want to access these files later to check on their progress, ask them to save them in a location that you can also access.

Imagine Part I 30 mins

- Once in the Imagine step, **as a group**, tell them to select any one of the cards and discuss the questions contained within. For each question, each learner needs to write an answer in their learning journal. Wander the room while this is happening and ask learners questions to help them start thinking.

If a group finishes early, let them answer the second card.

- With 5-10 minutes to go, remind the class that they must have answers for every question in at least one card in their individual learning journals by the end of the lesson.
- At the end of the lesson, make sure that each learner has their copy of the **learning journal** saved somewhere that they can easily access at the start of the next class.

Homework

For homework, inform each learner that if they haven't already done so, they must have answers for every question in at least one of the Imagine cards written out in their individual learning journals by the start of the next class. This is because they will be used in the next lesson.

Overview

Imagine Part II (45 mins)



Facilitate a class discussion around the topics and questions that your learners covered as groups in Imagine Part I. learners will get a chance to share their opinions about the topics that they covered and also hear the views of others. End the lesson by explicitly stating the problem and the tools that learners can use to solve it.

Lesson Resources

[Presentation slides \(Imagine\)](#)

Glossary

1. Automation:

Automation is all about using technology to carry out tasks that a human would have traditionally carried out. Examples include robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains. Humans are good at critical thinking, whereas most technology is great at repeatedly performing the exact same action. This is why routine tasks (tasks that involve performing the same action repeatedly) are usually the first to be automated as little or no critical thinking is needed.

E.g. robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains.

2. Autonomous:

A device or vehicle that is autonomous is able to operate without any direct human control. A device or vehicle is normally made autonomous by writing code that is able to take in information, use that information to make a decision, and then automatically perform a designated action for the outcome of that decision.

E.g. traffic light that only turns green when there are cars waiting in that lane. A “dumb” autonomous vehicle or device would skip the information processing and decision-making steps and simply perform a repetitive task. For example, a traffic light that changes colours on a timer.

Now that your learners have had a chance to discuss some of the broader topics that could stem from an autonomous recycling facility in groups, discuss the same or similar topics as a class.

If each group in **Imagine Part I** chose different topics, you should now have a range of “experts” in each topic that you can call upon for their opinions.

The direction of this discussion should be dynamic and driven by learners' curiosity. Make sure to ask follow up questions, and if the learners lead you away from the prompts below, then **don't be afraid to go off-script!**

1. Introduce your class to today's lesson, saying that now we have a bunch of subject matter experts, we will be having a class discussion on the Imagine themes. It is important that everyone shares their knowledge and opinions to fully understand our problem from different perspectives.
2. You may wish to have each student open their **learning journals** for reference or instead stay off their device for the entire lesson, depending on the dynamics of your class.
3. You now want to discuss as a whole class the themes raised in some of the Imagine cards. Try and get every learner thinking and participating, even if they were not in a group that discussed the particular topic you are currently on.

Tips for Educators

This section of the Project is the best place for you to inject your own educational content or activities depending on what topics you want to focus on.

Tips for Educators

To get started, try using this premade structure (with examples) for the discussion over the next five pages. You can also find a slideshow attached as a lesson resource.

⬆️ Intro to Recycling

"Let's start by understanding what a recycling facility even is in the first place. Let's use New Zealand as an example. Most of the normal rubbish produced in New Zealand gets sent to landfills. A recycling facility takes in all of the rubbish that has been marked for recycling and sorts it into the different types of materials. Instead of sending them to a landfill, each of these different types of materials is then sold to a manufacturer that uses them to make new products."

"So what exactly happens to our recycling?

1. Firstly, all rubbish that is put into recycling bins gets taken to a recycling facility.
2. Only certain materials are suitable for recycling. Because humans are not so great at putting items into the correct bin, incorrect items like plastic bags, batteries and food scraps are removed from the rubbish by hand.
3. The remaining correct recyclable rubbish is then separated into groups, one for each different type of material.
4. Lastly, these different materials are then sold to make new products in New Zealand as well as overseas."

- a. "New Zealand exports some of their recyclable materials. What are the pros and cons of this practice?"

- + They don't need to pay upfront for recycling processing facilities.
- Exporting overseas means that they are transported further, costing money and increasing the amount of negative environmental impact.
- + It is often still better for the environment than using new raw materials.

b. "Why is it a good idea to recycle as many goods as possible?"

i. It helps reduce the amount of waste that goes into landfills which:

- Cuts down on **greenhouse gases**.
- Reduces the amount of **space taken up by landfills** (Fun fact: New Zealand's largest city (Auckland) produces enough waste to fill up their largest stadium every week!)
- Makes it less likely for rubbish to **contaminate the environment**.

ii. Reusing materials can save costs and increase the supply of rare materials.



Intro to Robotics

"Let's flick back to the end of the situation video. Why didn't the robotic arm just automatically pick up the rubbish bags for us?"

"If I told you to run in front of a car, would you do it? No, you would decide that my instruction was bad and ignore it. What would happen if I programmed a robot to do the same thing?"

"A big difference between a robot and a human is that a human can reject instructions and make its own decisions. A robot only does exactly what it is told to do, every time. This can be good (e.g. quality control in a manufacturing line) and bad (if something goes wrong, the robot can't change its action unless it has been programmed to)."

"MagneBot did not automatically pick up the rubbish from the floor because it had not been programmed to do so!"

- a. Explain to your class what automation is, using the glossary as assistance.



The dictionary defines automation as: "the technique of making an apparatus, a process, or a system operate automatically."

- b. Ask your class to give you examples of automated processes. Examples might include traffic lights, robotic assembly lines and computer macros.

- c. What are the pros and cons of sorting rubbish using robotics compared to humans? Things to consider include:



Cost (humans have to be paid, robots need to be bought and maintained: more upfront cost but less cost over time)

Size (robots and humans take up different sizes, depending on the job, robots might take up more or less space than a comparable human)



Risk (the cost of a human life is much more than a robot, so robots might be better for high-risk scenarios)

Accuracy & precision (would a robot or a human be more accurate? why?)



Consistency (get a learner to draw five circles. Drawing five consistent circles is a difficult task for humans but trivial for robots)

Willingness to do repetitive tasks
(robots will do whatever you tell them, no questions asked, compared to humans who get bored)



How can robots help us recycle?

- a. Ask your class for ideas about how robots could help us recycle.

Here are a few examples:

Sorting rubbish and separating materials in a recycling facility.

- Most of New Zealand's recycling is already sorted at an automated facility. Paper and cardboard is separated with a vibrating machine while metal items are removed using magnets or an eddy current. Optical scanners identify different types of plastic. All that's left is the glass, which is sorted by colour.
- Source: <https://www.makethemostofwaste.co.nz/recycling/what-happens-to-your-recycling/>

Sorting rubbish before they get to the recycling facility.

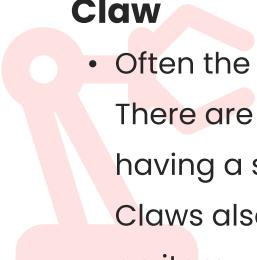
- Case study: <https://venturebeat.com/2019/11/21/alphabets-trash-sorting-robots-have-reduced-office-waste-contamination-to-less-than-5/>

Telling humans which rubbish bin to put their rubbish into.

- Case study: <https://venturebeat.com/2019/01/28/oscar-the-ai-trash-sorter-can-be-a-real-grouch/>

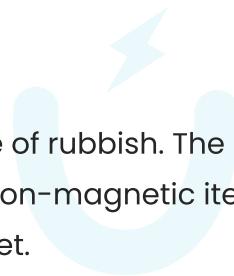
How can robots help us recycle?

- a. Ask your class for ideas about how a robotic arm could pick up a piece of rubbish. Here are a few realistic and unrealistic examples:



Claw

- Often the easiest answer to think of but can be quite difficult in practice. There are so many different shapes, sizes and weights of rubbish that having a single claw that is appropriate for all of them can be difficult. Claws also have to be positioned and oriented correctly when grabbing an item which requires fine motor controls. Can also be tedious when trying to sort through piles of rubbish.



Magnets

- Amazing for picking up magnetic objects from a pile of rubbish. The downside is that it is not very helpful for picking up non-magnetic items like plastic as they will not be attracted to the magnet.

Suction

- We can also use suction cups to pick up items. A downside to this approach is that items without flat surfaces are likely to be more difficult to pick up, and items of different sizes and weights will require different sizes or numbers of suction cups.
- We could also take the “vacuum cleaner” approach, sucking in air to attach a probe to and pick up items of rubbish.

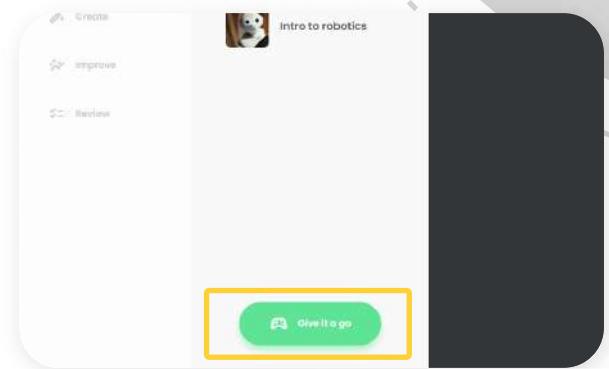


There are many other methods as well, so see what ideas your class can come up with and discuss them to work out their feasibility.

Imagine Part II

45 mins

- When you are happy that your students have finished with Imagine, ask them to spend some time manually controlling the arm using the “Give it a go” button on the Imagine page. Tell them to think about the information they are processing when playing the game and how they are using this information to make decisions.



- Bring the discussion to a close by linking it back to the situation video. State the problem that your students will be solving for the remainder of the Project:

“Luckily, each of the rubbish bags in our problem contain magnetic items, meaning that we can pick them up using our magnetic sphere. In this Project, your task is to write a program to control MagneBot in order to pick up each rubbish bag and deposit them in one of the two recycling bins.”

- State the functionalities of the robotic system:

“You can control your robot by giving it a series of instructions. Your robot will complete each instruction once in the order set by you. These actions include moving to a particular x, y, z coordinate or enabling/disabling the magnetic sphere.”

Homework

Homework is optional for this lesson, but it may include asking your students to perform some research to find more case studies on how robots can be used to help humans recycle. You may ask them to write a short report that summarises any articles or videos they have found.

Overview

Research (30 mins)



Learners will get a chance to research the tools available on our platform that they will need to use to construct their solution.

Plan (15 mins)



This lesson will end with a session where learners will plan how to construct their solutions, either as a class, in groups or as individuals.

Lesson Resources



[Presentation slides \(Imagine\)](#)

Glossary

1. Automation:

Automation is all about using technology to carry out tasks that a human would have traditionally carried out. Examples include robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains. Humans are good at critical thinking, whereas most technology is great at repeatedly performing the exact same action. This is why routine tasks (tasks that involve performing the same action repeatedly) are usually the first to be automated as little or no critical thinking is needed.

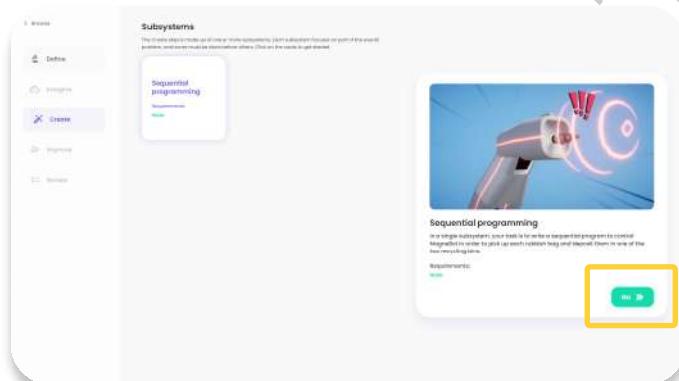
E.g. robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains.

2. Autonomous:

A device or vehicle that is autonomous is able to operate without any direct human control. A device or vehicle is normally made autonomous by writing code that is able to take in information, use that information to make a decision, and then automatically perform a designated action for the outcome of that decision.

E.g. traffic light that only turns green when there are cars waiting in that lane. A “dumb” autonomous vehicle or device would skip the information processing and decision-making steps and simply perform a repetitive task. For example, a traffic light that changes colours on a timer.

1. Tell your students to visit the Create step, start the first subsystem (Sequential programming), and complete all of the content under the **Research** section. Their learning journals will guide them.



Tips for Educators

In this Project, your learners have the option to code their answers in: a visual programming language called Flow, or a text programming language called JavaScript (JS). The platform contains Research content for both languages, so if you want your learners to code in only one language, you should let them know so that they can skip the Research content for the other language.

2. Make sure that your students read and try to understand every card. Students should be returning to the Research step later in the Project if they get stuck, but it is still important that they try to understand the content the first time, or at least know what is there, so they know where to go to find the information when they need it.

Rather than letting students read through it themselves, you may instead want to go through it as a class so that you can help explain the content to your students.

3. Once you are confident that every student has read and understands all of the Research content, ask them to move to the **Plan** section on the platform.

1. Tell your learners to read through the Plan step on the platform and then answer the **Plan** questions in their **learning journals**.
2. Bring the learners away from their computers back to the front of the class when they have all finished.
3. Tell the class:

"Now that we know all of the tools at our disposal and the basics of operating the robotic system, we will now plan how we will utilise these tools to solve the problem."

4. Start by asking learners to talk about how they played the game.

Example questions that you might ask include:

1. "Did the rubbish bags have to be in the centre of the magnetic sphere to pick them up? "
 - a. *No, the centre of the rubbish bag could have been anywhere inside the magnetic sphere as they are pulled towards the centre upon activation.*
2. "What would cause the arm to break? "
 - a. *Hitting the ground.*
 - b. *Hitting the side of the bins.*
 - c. *Hitting its own base*
3. If we tried to move the arm through its own base, it would collide and break. If we encounter a situation where we can't move directly from point a to point b in one movement (for example, because there is an obstacle in the way), what should we do?
 - a. *Break that one movement into multiple smaller movements in order to move around the obstacle. For example, if there is another item on the ground that we are going to hit if we try and move directly to the bins, we might have to first lift the gravity sphere up above the height of that obstacle.*

4. Talk through each action that you will need to perform to move deposit one rubbish bag into a bin:
 1. Move gravity sphere to within range of a bag.
 2. Enable the magnet to grab the rubbish.
 3. Lift the rubbish above the ground.
 4. Move the gravity sphere above one of the two bins (might require multiple movements).
 5. Disable the magnet to drop the rubbish into the bin.

5. Conclude the lesson by telling the class to plan out each action they will need to perform using a code block to deposit a rubbish bag into a bin, as starting from the next lesson, they will be coding and testing their solutions!



Homework

Homework is optional for this lesson, but it may include the learners drafting their algorithms at home. If you want to make sure this is completed, tell the learners to write down or draw their thinking process for controlling the robot, ready to present during the next lesson.

Overview



Code (45 mins)

Your learners will use our platform to create and test their solutions in our simulation. Your role as an educator will be to guide struggling learners while prompting excelling learners with questions to help them identify areas of improvement.

Lesson Resources

[Answer document](#)

Glossary

1. Automation:

Automation is all about using technology to carry out tasks that a human would have traditionally carried out. Examples include robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains. Humans are good at critical thinking, whereas most technology is great at repeatedly performing the exact same action. This is why routine tasks (tasks that involve performing the same action repeatedly) are usually the first to be automated as little or no critical thinking is needed.

E.g. robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains.

2. Autonomous:

A device or vehicle that is autonomous is able to operate without any direct human control. A device or vehicle is normally made autonomous by writing code that is able to take in information, use that information to make a decision, and then automatically perform a designated action for the outcome of that decision.

E.g. traffic light that only turns green when there are cars waiting in that lane. A “dumb” autonomous vehicle or device would skip the information processing and decision-making steps and simply perform a repetitive task. For example, a traffic light that changes colours on a timer.

1. Welcome the class back to the MagneBot Project. If there has been a significant delay between the current and previous lesson, then you might want to give a quick recap to your learners of what you covered in your class in the last lesson.
2. Tell the class that today they will be building and testing their solutions. If you requested your learners to create a plan for their algorithm between lessons as homework, then perhaps ask a few learners to share with the rest of the class.
3. Briefly explain to the class how the **Code** step will work:



Build

Learners will implement their solution by starting with individual elements and building up to the final solution.



Test

Learners should constantly be testing their code to see how well their individual components or final solution solves the problem.



Iterate

Learners will continue building and testing until the problem has been completely solved.



Share

When learners think that they finished, encourage them to share their solution with other classmates who have finished and/or an educator to get their feedback. Make sure that the learners explain how they arrived at their solution. If necessary, they might need to start iterating again, either because a problem was identified or an educator/classmate gave them an idea for how to improve their solution.

4. Tell your learners to return to the platform and start the **Code** step:

[https://app.createbase.co.nz/project/magnebot/create/
Sequential%20programming/code](https://app.createbase.co.nz/project/magnebot/create/Sequential%20programming/code)

💡 Tips for Educators

In this Project, your learners have the option to code their answers in a visual programming language called Flow, or a text programming language called JavaScript (JS). Learners can switch between the two languages by clicking on the FLOW and TEXT tabs in the bottom right corner of their screen in the simulation.

When you write code using Flow in the FLOW tab, the text equivalent is automatically generated in the TEXT tab! This can be a good tool for you to use to help transition your learners from coding with a visual language to a text language.

💡 Tips for Educators

- If your arm is breaking, it is most likely because you are hitting an obstacle along the way, or contorting the arm into a non-conformable position. To solve this problem, try to identify which movement is causing the break, then split that movement into multiple smaller movements, avoiding the location that is causing the break.
- You do not need to move the magnetic sphere to the exact coordinates of each rubbish bag and bin. In particular, try moving above those coordinates to avoid clipping the ground.
- When moving a rubbish bag to one of the bins, you normally want to start by lifting the bag straight up.

 **Tips for Educators**

Attached as a lesson resource is an [answer sheet](#) with explanations for the educator's viewing only. You can use the help sheet to assist struggling learners and give additional prompts to excelling learners to make them think more about their solution.

5. If any learners finish early and you do not see any more ways for them to work on their solution in the **Code** step, then either ask them to help the other classmates or let them move onto the **Improve** step early.
6. At the end of the lesson, tell the class to wrap up their work by taking a screenshot of their final code and inserting it into their **learning journal** under the **Code** step. They should do this regardless of if they have a working solution or not.
7. Ask any learners who have yet to finish the **Code** step to visit the platform from home and try to get a working solution before the next class.

Overview**Improve**

(30 mins)



Your learners will get a chance to apply the skills they have learnt and the knowledge they have gained to solve more advanced problems. We might adjust the problem parameters or solution constraints to enable new solutions.

Review (15 mins)

Learners will then review their work. Options for review include having members of the class share their unique solutions and the decision-making that got them there and/or conducting self-assessments using their learning journal.

Glossary**1. Automation:**

Automation is all about using technology to carry out tasks that a human would have traditionally carried out. Examples include robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains. Humans are good at critical thinking, whereas most technology is great at repeatedly performing the exact same action. This is why routine tasks (tasks that involve performing the same action repeatedly) are usually the first to be automated as little or no critical thinking is needed.

E.g. robots in car manufacturing assembly lines and self-driving trains.

2. Autonomous:

A device or vehicle that is autonomous is able to operate without any direct human control. A device or vehicle is normally made autonomous by writing code that is able to take in information, use that information to make a decision, and then automatically perform a designated action for the outcome of that decision.

E.g. traffic light that only turns green when there are cars waiting in that lane. A “dumb” autonomous vehicle or device would skip the information processing and decision-making steps and simply perform a repetitive task. For example, a traffic light that changes colours on a timer.

- To start the lesson, confirm the number of learners who have completed the **Create** step. Tell all of the learners who have a working solution that their next task is to move on to the **Improve** step.
- If any learners have yet to complete the **Create** step, make sure they complete the **Create** step first and post a screenshot of their now working solution in their **learning journal**.

Every learner working on **Improve** should be able to show and explain to you a working solution for **Create** (as long as their answer works, it is okay, and even encouraged, if it is different from their peers). You should prioritise spending your time to help these learners complete the Create step so that they also can move on to Improve.

- Let the learners who have finished the **Create** step try to complete the **Improve** step with minimal assistance. The **Improve** step helps reinforce the learners' learning but, in this Project, there is no set objective to complete. Instead, learners are given an opportunity to experiment with a more complicated environment.



If you want to give your learners a more concrete goal, ask them to see who can stack the most items on top of each other using Flow code.

- At the end of the **Improve** step (when you feel like the learners have progressed far enough), tell the class to wrap up their work by taking a screenshot of their final code and inserting it into their learning journal. They should do this regardless of if they have a working solution or not.

The final part of this Project is the **Review** step.

As part of the Review process, we provide two suggested options:

Share and Reflect. Feel free to do one or the other or both, depending on the time that you have available.



Share

1. Encourage your learners to talk to the person next to them about their final solutions and their decisions at each step to their classmates.

This helps learners remember what they have done and get new ideas by listening to how others solved the problem differently, which may help with learner reflection in the next task.

2. During this process, walk around the classroom and ask learners who do not have much to say prompts to get them talking.

Reflect

1. Ask your learners to complete the Reflection section of the learning journal.
2. When every learner has completed their learning journal, you could ask some learners to share its contents and ask them questions as they do so.
3. **Optional:** At the end of the lesson, ask each learner to submit their completed learning journals somewhere where you have access in case you want to review them.