**WEEK 1**

**1.**

Question 1

In computational thinking terms, breaking down a complex problem into smaller, more specific sub-problems is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1 / 1 point**



Pattern Recognition



Decomposition



Problem Identification

**Correct**

Correct! Decomposition involves breaking a large, complex problem down into smaller sub-problems.

**2.**

Question 2

True or False: Computational thinking techniques can help programmers conceptualize problems before they begin programming.

**1 / 1 point**



True



False

**Correct**

Correct! Before programmers begin the process of coding, computational thinking techniques help them to identify the proper computational questions, decompose problems into smaller problems, recognize patterns, and abstract any information that is less relevant.

**3.**

Question 3

In computational thinking terms, framing a problem and determining if it can be solved by computers is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1 / 1 point**



Abstraction



Pattern Recognition



Problem Identification

**Correct**

Correct! Problem identification determines if a problem is solvable by a computer, and it helps frame the overall problem.

**4.**

Question 4

While writing a program for building a cake, you decide that some information is less relevant for your particular program. For instance, you might decide that you **don’t** need to know the flavor of ice cream that the cake is being served with, and you **don’t** need to know what color plates the cake is being served on. In computational thinking terms, this process of ignoring or filtering out less relevant information is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1 / 1 point**



Pattern Recognition



Abstraction



Decomposition

**Correct**

Correct! Abstraction is the process of filtering out less relevant information and focusing on more relevant information.

**5.**

Question 5

True or False: When identifying a problem for a computer to solve, it is best to identify problems that are subjective or open-ended.

**1 / 1 point**



True



False

**Correct**

Correct! Computers work best when they are asked to solve problems that are specific and objective.

**6.**

Question 6

True or False: Computational thinking is a linear process.

**1 / 1 point**



True



False

**Correct**

Correct! The computational thinking process is highly iterative and complex.