



Forthcoming Curricular Changes within the Governmental Strategy of Digital Education in the Czech Republic

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OVERVIEW

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Key changes in curriculum
- 3. Two national projects
 - DG (Digital literacy)
 - PRIM (Computational thinking)
- 4. Some case-studies for understanding of pupil's computational thinking development
- 5. Conclusion

1. INTRODUCTION

- Since 2006 up to now:
 - ICT has been a compulsory subject in curriculum for primary, lower and upper secondary schools
 - ICT subject develops fundamental user's skills (HW, SW, Internet)
 - ICT teachers in schools (only 18% teachers for lower secondary schools are qualified to teach the ICT subject)
- Pupils do not like the ICT subject:
 - old fashion content, old fashion teaching
 - Old fashion task and activities for pupils

2. KEY CHANGES IN CURRICULUM

- Government's Strategy of Digital Education (MoEYS, 2014)
- The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic (MoEYS) is currently preparing a new curriculum document, Framework Educational Programme, with two major changes: instead of ICT subject
 - (1) pupil's digital literacy development in all school subjects
 - » DigComp (2016): five dimensions (Information and data literacy; communication and collaboration; digital content creation; safety; problem solving)
 - (2) Informatics
 - Computational thinking (S. Papert, J. Wing)
 Data, informatics and modelling; Algorithms and programming;
 Information systems + computer and how to handle with it

All these changes are relatively radical and should be put into practice by 2020/21.

3. TWO NATIONAL PROJECTS

DG «Support for the development of digital literacy»

http://pages.pedf.cuni.cz/digitalni-gramotnost/

- Since January 2018, three-year project
- All nine faculties: co-ordinator: Faculty of Education, Charles University, Prague
- Target groups: teacher educators, student teachers, teachers, students, pupils
- Tasks: to implement digital literacy cross curriculum
 - » To analyse existing digital objects repositories and resources
 - » To design and develop digital educational resources and objects for all educational domains in curriculum for pre-primary, primary and secondary school education
 - » To design and pilot teaching approaches how to develop digital literacy of pupils / students

3. TWO NATIONAL PROJECTS

«PRIM» www.imysleni.cz

- Since October 2017, three-year project
- All nine faculties: co-ordinator: Faculty of Education, University České Budějovice
- Target groups: teacher educators, student teachers, teachers, students, pupils
- Tasks:
- » To develop and validate teaching materials, guidelines for teaching a new subject of Informatics
- » To validate these materials at about 60 selected schools (starting with pre-school centres ending with secondary schools)
- » At all faculties of education to innovate or implement compulsory courses in study programs for teacher education for pre-school, primary and secondary schools teachers
- » To design and open on-line courses for teachers of kindergartens, primary and secondary schools to be ready for the planned curricular changes / to teach informatics in schools

Q1: How can programming in Scratch contribute to understanding how computers work?

Age: 11-12, 20 lessons Ordinary basic school (N = 22, F=10, M=10) Excellent gymnazium (N = 14, F=2, M=10)

- Story-telling
- Literacy (reading and writing)

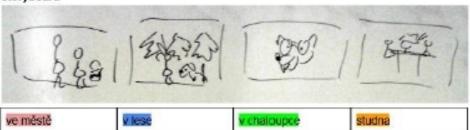
Research methods:

- Questionnaire, TEST 1, TEST2
- Interview with pupils, observing, monitoring
- Analysis of essays
- Analysis of products in Scratch

Červená Karkulka

Maminka vyslala Karkulku popřát babičce k svátku. Cestou v lese se Karkulka zdržela trháním květin pro babičku a potkala vlka. Vlk Karkulce ukázal delší cestu a Karkulku předběhl. Když Karkulka přišla k babiččině chaloupce, ležel v posteli vlk, který před tím snědi babičku. Karkulce se to nezdalo, tak se vyptavala a vlk ji také sezral. Nastěsti sel okolo myslivec. Dovtipil se, co se stalo a zachránil babičku i Karkulku. Do rozpáraného vlkova břicha zašil kamení. Vlkovi, když se probudil, bylo těžko. Šel se napít a přepadl do studny.

Storyboard



Seznam sprite

Maminka Karkulka Košík Bábovka Sirup	Karkulka Vilk Květiny Stromy	Karkulka Vik Myslivet	VIIk Myslivec Karkulka Babička Karneni Studna
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Little Red Riding Hood:

Podrobný scénář

scéna 1: ve městě

Maminka dává věci pro babičku do košíku a podává ho Karkulce. Karkulka bere košík a odchází. Mávají si s maminkou.

Q2: How can primary school pupils understand testing conditions (IF-THEN, IF-THEN-ELSE, ...) and some concepts (REPEAT, ...) when they design algorithms?

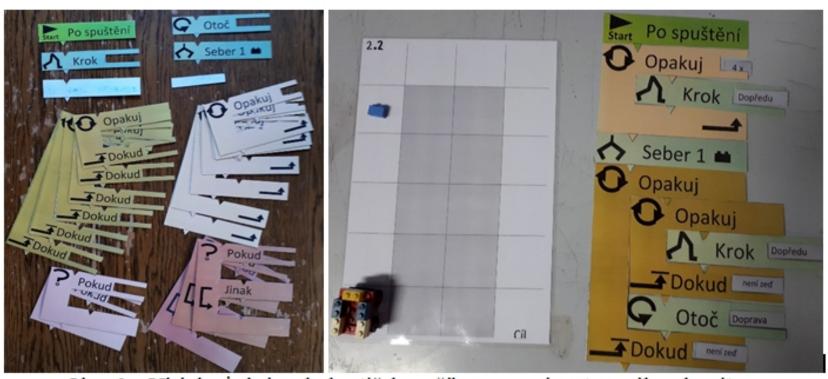
Age: 9-11, 16 lessons Small village basic school (N = 15, F = 8, M = 7)

- Unplugged activities
- Literacy (reading and writing)
- Reading and interpretation of notations and codes
- Team work

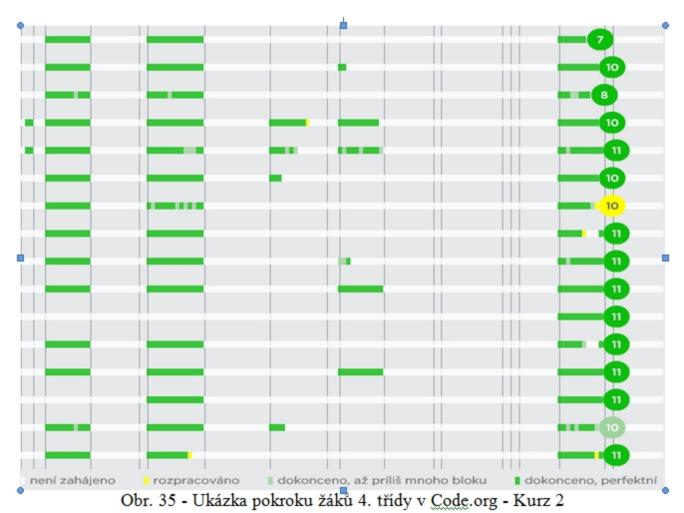
Research methods:

- Interview with pupils, observing, monitoring their work
- Analysis of activities in Blocky Games, Code.org
- Activities with OZOBOT
- REPEAT N, REPEAT, REPEAT UNTIL, IF, IF ELSE





Obr. 6 – Ukázka jedné sady kartiček s příkazy a z ní sestaveného algoritmu



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4. SOME CASE-STUDIES FOR UNDERSTANDING OF PUPIL'S COMPUTATIONAL THINKING DEVELOPMENT

REPEAT N

Žáci při těchto aktivitách objevili, že jim příkaz Opakuj Xkrát dokáže usnadnit práci a ušetřit čas při sestavování algoritmů.

• 3. třída:

Žák 1: "Protože se tam něco opakuje." **Žák 2:** "Že třeba tady dáme 3 a tady je třeba opakuj vpřed, tak že ono to bude třeba opakovat 3x, půjde 3x vpřed. Opakuj 3x krok vpřed."

4. třída:

Žák 1: "Když máme něco opakovat." Žák 2: "Když třeba potřebujeme opakovat kroky a musíme to udělat třeba 3x." Žák 3: "Když se něco opakuje. Třeba krok dopředu." Žák 4: "Třeba když je rovná dráha, tak si můžeme dát jeden krok dopředu a on to bude opakovat."

REPEAT – UNTIL

3. třída:

Žák 1: "Třeba umyj nádobí, aby bylo čistý. Opakuj omej nádobí dokuď, aby bylo čistý. Nemůžu říct omej 3x nádobí. Nevíme, kolikrát to má omýt."

Žák 2: "Dokud třeba nebude smetí pryč. Protože jsme nevěděli kolik tam je třeba smetí."

Case S

4. SOME CASE-STUDIES FOR UNDERSTANDING OF PUPIL'S COMPUTATIONAL THINKING DEVELOPMENT

Q3: How can programming in Scratch contribute to algorithmic thinking development?

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Age: 10-12, 16 lessons
Ordinary basic school (N = 47)

Group A (N = 11, Age 10-11, M = 8)

Group B (N = 12, Age 10-11, M = 10)

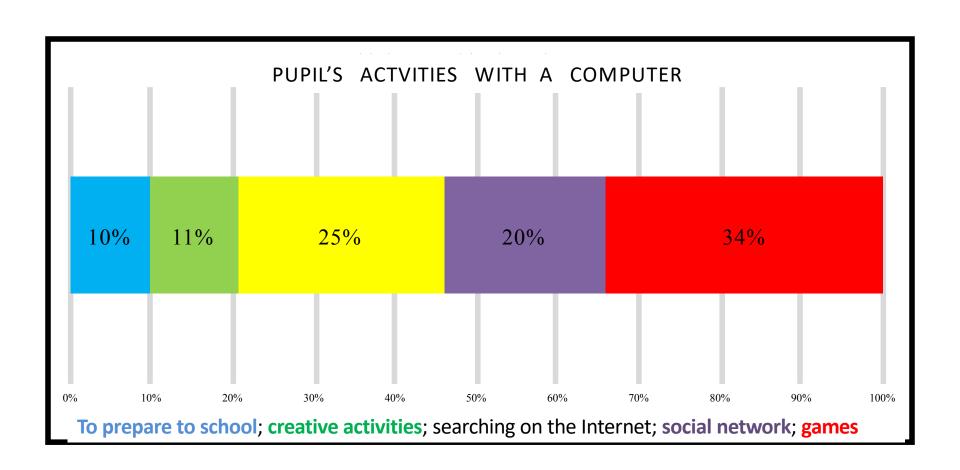
Group C (N = 13, Age 11-12, M = 8)

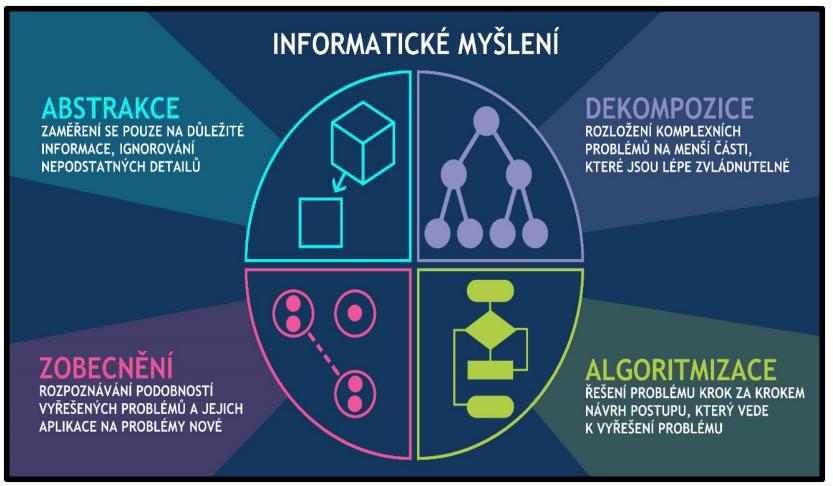
Group D (N = 11, Age 11-12, M = 5)
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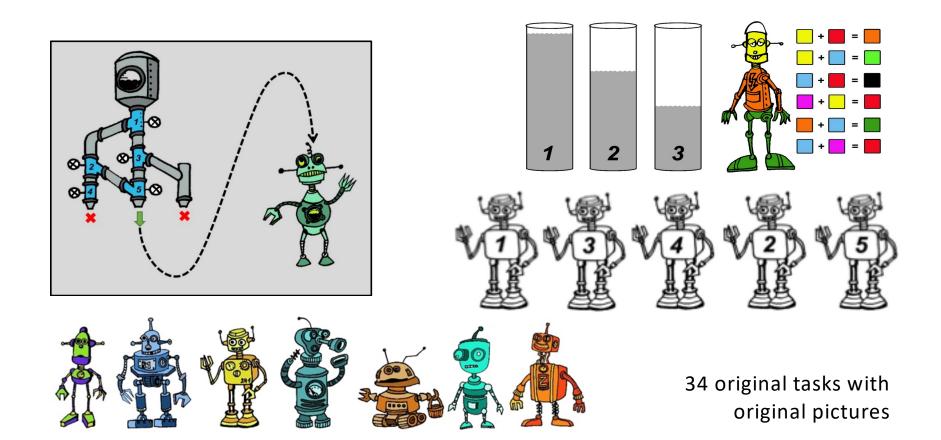
Examples taken from the everyday life (without using computers)

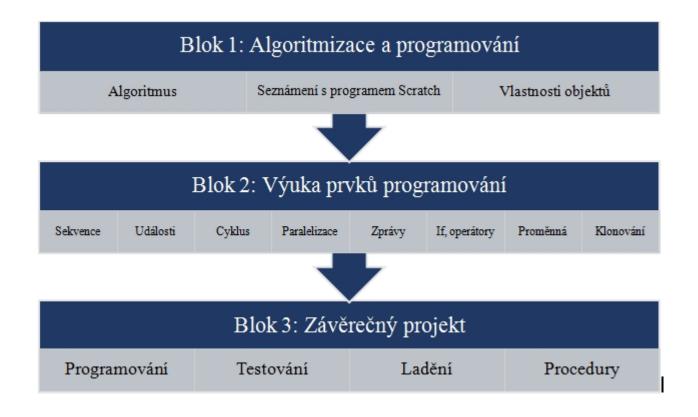
Research methods:

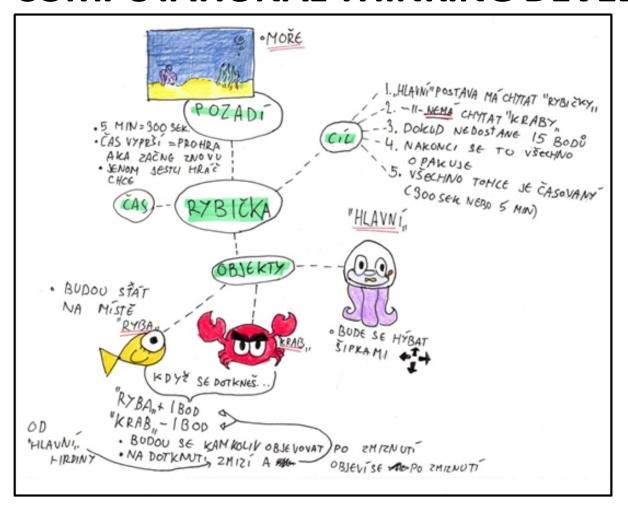
- Two Questionnaires, TEST 01, TEST02, Two questionnaires
- Analysis of a set of assignments focused on algorithmical thinking
 - » Before Scratch
 - » After Scratch
- Case study
- Interview with pupils, observing, monitoring pupils work
- Analysis of activities in Scratch

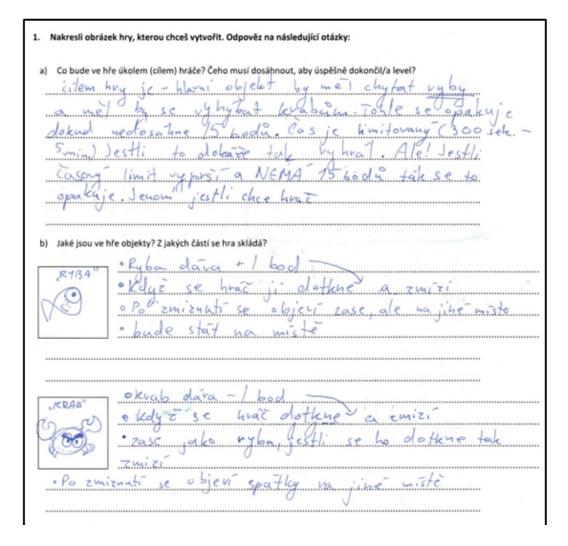


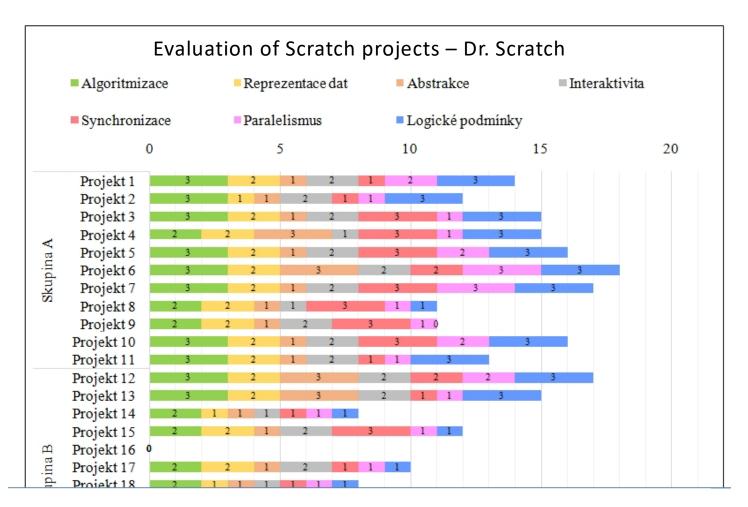












5. CONCLUSIONS

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Thank you for your attention.

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