MIDDLE SCHOOL | BLUE VALLEY DISTRICT CURRICULUM OVERVIEW

Code Studio



UNIT 1: Intro to Computer Science

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	BIG IDEAS
Why is coding considered the language of the future?	 Students understand the classroom culture of a coding class. Students understand how to operate in a blended learning environment. Students explore how computer science impacts our world. Students explore innovative, trending and future technologies and their applications in our lives. Students explore computer science careers and the impact on their current world and what may possible in the future.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Content

- How do computers work? How has the computer changed over time? How will it change in the future?
- How are computers used to control machines/devices? How many jobs do computers help people do?
- What is computer science? How many jobs/careers are impacted by computer science?
- Why is computer science one of the most in demand jobs?
- What does the computer science workplace look like? What skills are these workplaces looking for in employers?
- How will computer science change the future? What examples are we seeing of this today? What could be next?

Process

- How can I make an impact on the future? Can computer science support this?
- How can I develop industry standard skills?
- How can looking at current jobs/careers in computer science help deepen understanding of future needs?

- What skills are highly sought after in the computer science industry? Are these valuable for any industry?
- Why are millions of computer science jobs going unfilled? How can we change this?
- Do I understand the skills computer science builds in students? Are these skills valuable for any career?

UNIT 2: The Mindset of a Coder

How do you develop the mindset of a coder? Students have opportunities to develop future ready skills which include; problem solving, perseverance, team building, collaboration, conflict resolution, communication and computational thinking. Students understand roles within a team setting. Students understand the coding class environment and the role they play. Students follow classroom structures developed to enhance their future ready skills. These structures include establishing teams and

collaboration opportunities.

Students understand how future ready skills translate to content.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Content

- What skills are important for a coder?
- What are things that successful teams do?
- What does it mean to be a leader? Are there good and bad leaders?
- When working in teams, why is it important to establish norms? What is the best way for everyone on a team to have a voice? How does establishing roles create better teams?
- How does culture and environment play a role in successful classroom?
- What role does reflection play in problem solving?
- What is computational thinking? Can we use this for any problem we have in life?
- How do you create buy in on a team?
- What are some good strategies to use when you have a problem?

Process

- How does the design process play a role in problem solving?
- How can thoughts be expressed on a team without feelings being hurt?
- How can the skills I am learning be applied in other parts of my life?

- What significant choices have been made in your team?
- Why is it important to consider multiple points of view?
- What can we learn from our failures and successes?

UNIT 3: Processes

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	BIG IDEAS
Why do we have processes and what purpose do they serve?	 Students collaborate in a coding environment to deepen knowledge of coding processes. Students explore the fundamentals of Swift. Students use future ready skills to navigate new learnings. Students problem solve and preserve through coding challenges by utilizing team members, classroom structures and supports previously established.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Content

- What vocabulary is essential to speak the language of a coder?
- What are boot camp basics (fundamental knowledge) that help us think and create the language of coding? (Learn to code 1 provided by Swift)
 - What are commands and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What are sequences and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What is a bug and how do they impact coding?
 - What is debugging and what processes can we use to overcome the challenges it creates?
 - What is a function and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What is a for loop and what purpose do they serve in coding?
- What are the next level of skills that help us logically process and create code?
 - What are conditions and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What is boolean and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What are logical operators and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What is a while loop and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What is an algorithm and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What is pseudocode and what purpose do they serve in coding?
- How can build on our fundamental knowledge to develop more advanced coding skills? (Learn to code 2)
 - What are variables and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What is initialization and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What are parameters and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - What are arrays and what purpose do they serve in coding?
 - How can we make connections from the real world to coding languages?
- Can I communicate my process or method for solving coding problems?
 - o To an audience, team, individual
- How can I utilize my team to troubleshoot coding challenges as they arise?

Process

• What purpose do analog activities serve in learning how to code?

- Are there multiple processes to solving the same problem?
- What are good processes for handling conflict resolution? (Person to person, person to device)

- What process works for me?
- Are processes transferable to other school subjects or even my own personal life?
- What activities helped me strengthen my understanding?
- What can I learn from observing others processes?

UNIT 4: Design

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	BIG IDEAS
What is good design?	 Students use the design process to create, innovate and overcome challenges. Students empathize, define, ideate, prototype, test
	Students design individually, with a partner, or with a team.Students look at how code designs the world around us.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Content

- What is the design process?
 - Empathize
 - Define
 - Ideate
 - Prototype
 - Test
- What does it look like to empathize?
 - Understand the way they do things and why?
 - o Physical and emotional needs
 - How they think about the world
 - What is meaningful to them
- Why do we empathize?
 - o Problems you are trying to solve are rarely your own
 - o Observing gives you clues
 - Learn to see things with fresh set of eyes
 - Engaging people directly reveals how they think and values they hold
- How do you empathize?
 - o Observe
 - Engage
 - Watch and Listen
- What does it look like to define?
 - o Clarity and focus to the design space
 - Craft a meaningful and actionable problem statement
- Why do we define?
 - o Results in your point of view
 - Right challenge to address
 - Synthesize your scattered findings into powerful insights
- How do we define?

- What stood out
- What patterns emerge
- Understanding the user
- Needs that are important to fulfill
- Articulate a point of view
- What does it mean to ideate?
 - Idea generation
 - o Go wide
 - Provides the fuel and source material for prototyping
- Why do we ideate?
 - Transition from identifying problems to creating solutions
 - Push for the widest possible range of ideas
 - We are not looking for the right solution here
 - Step beyond obvious solutions
 - Harness the collective perspectives and strengthen your team
 - Uncover unexpected areas of exploration
 - Create fluency and flexibility
 - o Get obvious solutions out of your heads and drive team beyond them
- How do we ideate?
 - Combining conscious and unconscious mind and rational thoughts with imagination
 - Deferring judgment: separating the generation of ideas from the evaluation of ideas
 - Give your imagination and creativity a voice
 - Designate a three voting criteria then carry those forward
- What does it mean to prototype?
 - Stages to prototyping
 - Anything a user can interact with
- Why do we prototype?
 - Ideate and problem solve
 - Communicate
 - Test possibilities
 - Manage the solution-building process
- How do we prototype?
 - Start building
 - Build with user in mind
 - ID a variable
 - Don't spend too long on one prototype
- What does it mean to test?
 - Solicit feedback about prototypes
 - Opportunity to understand the user
 - Rule of thumb: always prototype as if you know you're right but test as if you're wrong
 - Testing is chance to refine your solutions and make them better
 - 0
- Why do we test?

- Refine prototypes and solutions
- Learn more about your user
- Refine your POV
- How do we test?
 - Show don't tell
 - Create experiences
 - Ask users to compare
- Students explore how code creates the world around us and how other coding languages play a role.
 - What languages impact our world everyday?
 - What will this language allow me to design and create?

Process

- What purpose does observation serve?
- If the statement, "Actions speak louder than words" is true. Can what I observe someone doing and what they say be two different things? What does it mean if I observe what someone says and what they do are two different things?
- What is the purpose of a guiding statement?
- What are some important structures to understand when ideating?

- How can I apply the design process to problems I have in life?
- How can using the design process help me grow as a human being?
- What can we learn from empathy?
- Can empathy help us better understand why people do what they do?
- What can you learn about yourself through prototyping?
- Did I struggle? What did I learn from my struggle?
- How can I use the design process in other classes or other parts of my life?