

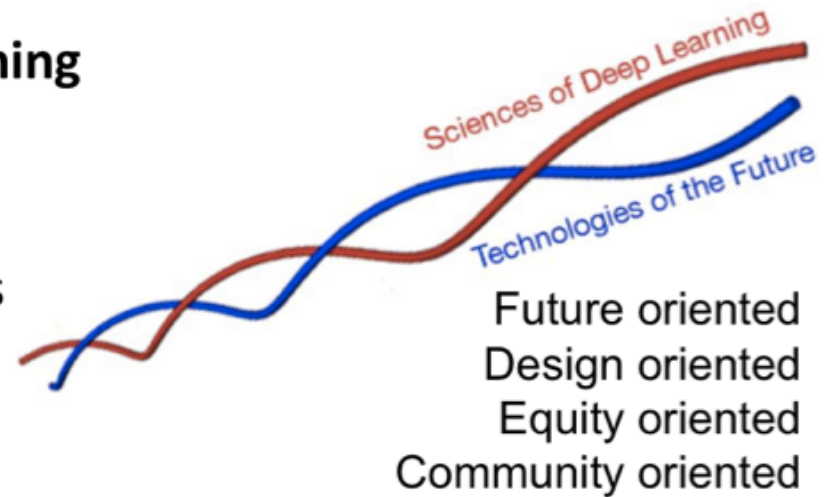
# How Parents Can Support CT

Webinar Series:  
Computational  
Thinking for Teachers  
and Parents

# CIRCL • A Network to Amplify Impact of Technology-Enhanced Learning

The **Center for Innovative Research in Cyberlearning** seeks to amplify research-based voices by:

- **A**ddressing common needs and new directions
- **B**uilding relationships & nurturing communities
- **C**reating broader impact together



CIRCL is a partnership between:



**SRI** Education



**NORC**  
at the UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO



Funded by grants IIS-1233722, IIS-1441631, IIS-1556486

# CIRCL • Connect, Collaborate, Create

## Meet Tammy Clegg

[Back to Perspectives](#)

*CIRCL perspectives offer a window into the different worlds of various stakeholders in the cyberlearning community — what drives their work, what they need to be successful, and what they think the community should be doing. Share your perspective.*



Tammy Clegg is a Learning Scientist and an Assistant Professor in the College of Education and the iSchool at the University of Maryland. After receiving her PhD at Georgia Tech working with Janet Kolodner, she conducted a post-doc at the University of Maryland in Participatory Design with Allison Druin, and is now a faculty member at the same University. Her interests are in developing technology to support life-relevant learning environments, participatory design with children.

(Read the [interview](#), which took place January 27, 2015)



[circleducators.org](http://circleducators.org)

# CIRCL• Primers, Projects, Designs Themes

## Primers

CIRCL Primers are brief summaries of key topics in the field of cyberlearning. They are used to build capacity in the field and to give people a sense of cyberlearning's main themes. Primers are developed by small teams of volunteers and licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#).

 Want to write or contribute to a primer? [Learn how.](#)

<p><b>COMPUTATIONAL THINKING</b></p> <p>Computational thinking (CT), a term that experienced a surge of popularity in the 2000s, refers to...</p>	<p><b>SPEECH TECHNOLOGIES AND LEARNING</b></p> <p>The classroom learning environment is filled with speech in all forms—classroom discourse has notably been called...</p>	<p><b>DATA SCIENCE EDUCATION</b></p> <p>Data Science is an Interdisciplinary field that seeks to derive insights and knowledge from the analysis...</p>	<p><b>PERSISTENCE IN EDUCATION</b></p> <p>Perseverance has become part of the everyday language of education. The misconception that intellectual power alone...</p>
<p><b>CITIZEN SCIENCE</b></p> <p>Citizen science is the practice of public participation and collaboration in scientific research or scientific exploration...</p>	<p><b>REMOTE LABS</b></p> <p>Labs are widely considered to be essential to learning science and engineering. Remote labs can overcome...</p>	<p><b>LOOKING AHEAD: TRENDS THAT WILL SHAPE CYBERLEARNING</b></p> <p>This primer organizes two dozen current trends that we feel are most relevant into five categories:...</p>	<p><b>SMART AND CONNECTED COMMUNITIES FOR LEARNING</b></p> <p>Smart and connected communities for learning (SCCL) leverage networks and technology to foster</p>
<p><b>EVIDENCE-CENTERED DESIGN</b></p> <p>Evidence-centered design, or ECD for short, takes the art of test design and turns it into...</p>	<p><b>UNDERSTANDING UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR LEARNING</b></p> <p>UDL is a research-based framework intended to guide the design of learning technologies that are accessible...</p>	<p><b>THE CUTTING EDGE OF INFORMAL LEARNING: MAKERS, MOBILE, AND MORE!</b></p> <p>Cyberlearning spans in-school and out-of-school learning – and these days, a lot of meaningful learning is...</p>	<p><b>GAMES AND VIRTUAL WORLDS</b></p> <p>Computer-based games and virtual worlds provide opportunities for players to think about choices, take action, and...</p>
<p><b>PARTNERING FOR IMPACT: INCREASING</b></p>	<p><b>TECHNOLOGY ENABLED FORMATIVE</b></p>	<p><b>COLLABORATIVE LEARNING</b></p>	<p><b>EDUCATIONAL DATA MINING AND</b></p>

 <p><b>Community Mapping</b></p>	 <p><b>Virtual Peers and Coaches</b></p>
 <p><b>Expressive Construction</b></p>	 <p><b>Remote Scientific Labs</b></p>
 <p><b>Digital Performance Spaces</b></p>	 <p><b>Collaborative Learning with Touch Interfaces</b></p>

## Cyberlearning Community Report (2017)





# Computational Thinking Series Overview



## Episode 1

- Overview: computational thinking (CT)?
- CT Terms
- Why is CT important?



## Episode 2

- CT in Schools: Primary, Upper Elementary, Middle, and High
- Getting started and schoolwide initiatives



## Episode 3

- Parent Episode
- What activities can parents do to support CT development at home?

# Agenda

- ▶ What is Computational Thinking?
- ▶ Why Computational Thinking?
- ▶ Search Activity
- ▶ Resources for Parents

# What is computational thinking?

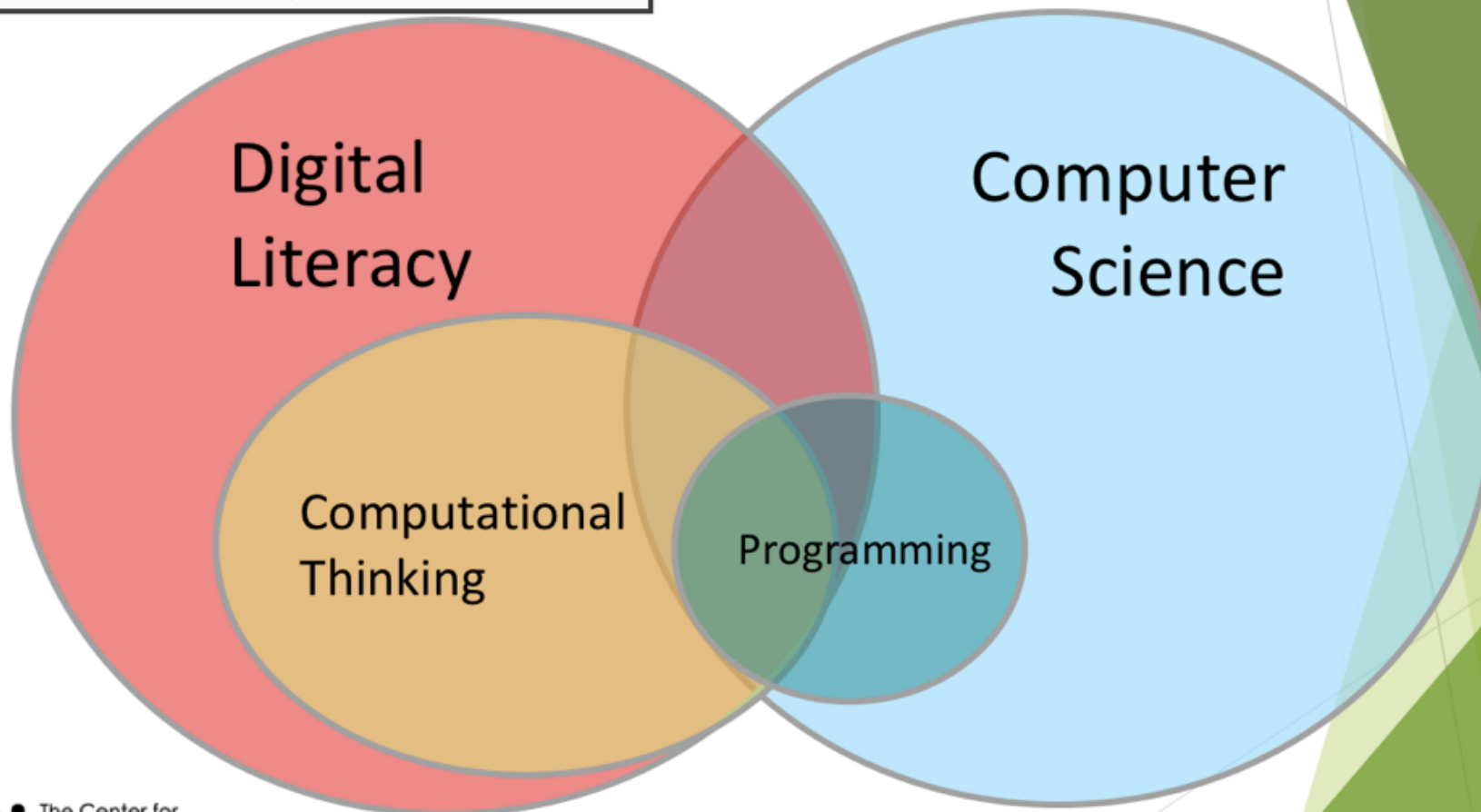
Thoughts from Jeannette Wing



- ▶ "A way that humans, not computers, think."
- ▶ "A way human beings think about the world and its problems and how we might solve those problems."
- ▶ "It is not ~~trying to get humans to think like computers.~~"



Where does computational thinking fit in?





# Computational Thinking

Computational thinking (CT) is the range of processes that help people learn by engaging the power of computing to set up and solve problems and automate a broad range of processes.

# Computational Thinking Skills

## Problem Decomposition

Decomposing large complex tasks into manageable modular subtasks

## Abstraction

Defining multiple layers of abstraction, understanding the relationships between the layers

## Pattern Recognition

Iteratively developing solutions and systematically detecting and correcting errors through pattern recognition

## Algorithms

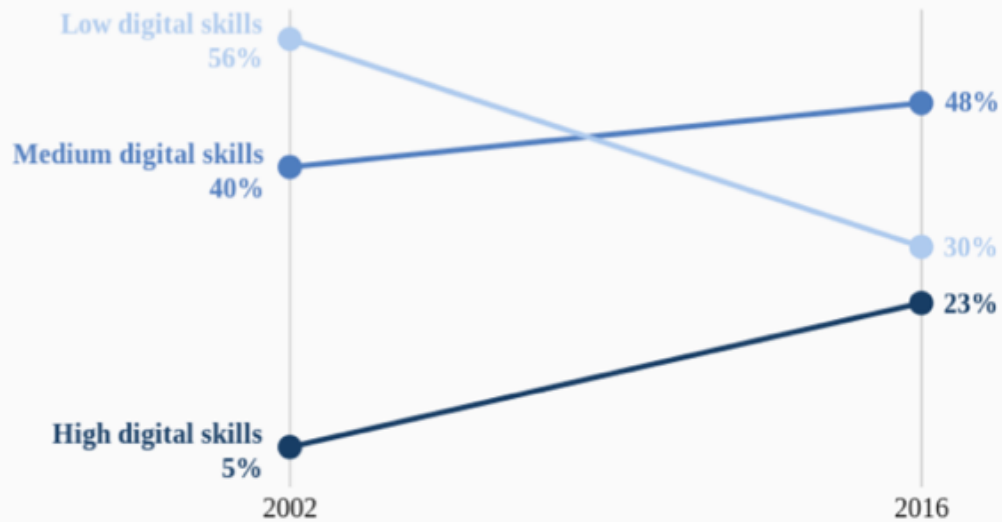
Formulating problems so that their solutions can be represented as computational steps and algorithms

# Why Computational Thinking (CT)?

- ▶ More prepared to succeed in a technologically-driven economy
- ▶ Better equipped for interpersonal relationships and civic participation

## Share of jobs in low, medium, and high digital skill occupations

2002 and 2016



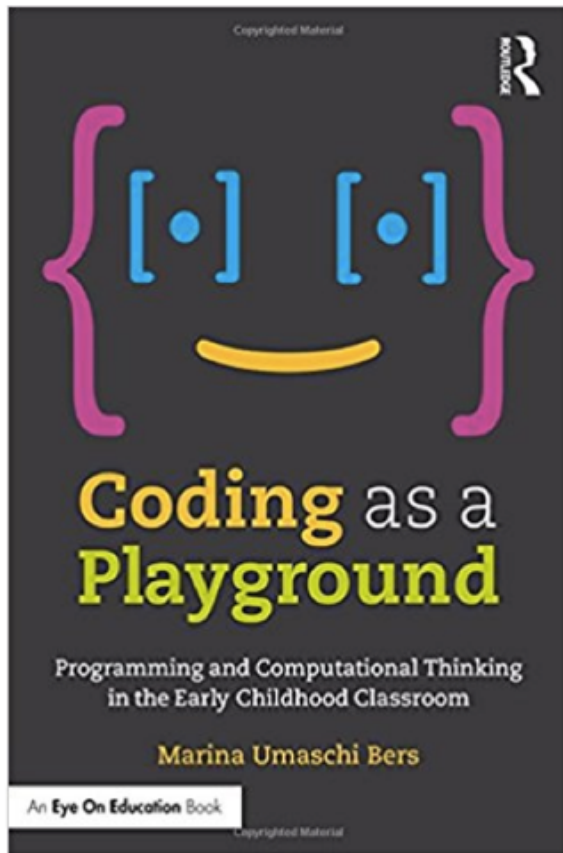
The need for digital skills has been steadily increasing.

"High digital skills" jobs grew by 18%.

"Medium digital skills jobs grew by 8%

"Low digital skills" jobs decreased by 26%.

<https://www.brookings.edu/research/digitalization-and-the-american-workforce/>



## Computation as a Literacy

- ▶ Computational literacy resembles textual literacy (Vee, 2013)
- ▶ Computer literacy empowers people (Bers, 2018)
- ▶ “Those who can produce digital literacy will do better than those who can only consume them.” (Bers, 2018)
- ▶ “Coding is more than a technical skill; it is a way to achieve literacy in the twenty-first century, like reading and writing.” (Bers, 2018)



## The Computational Thinking Leadership Toolkit lists all these benefits:

- ▶ CT expands children's **creative process** and their abilities to **innovate**
- ▶ CT prepares students for **success in college**
- ▶ CT prepares students to be competitive in a **global workforce**
- ▶ CT prepares students for **jobs of the future** and access to **well-paying jobs** today
- ▶ CT reinforces and extends **higher-order thinking** skills

# Modeling CT

# Binary Search Activity



What is central to the problem and what can be ignored?

What is central to the problem and what can be ignored?

▶ What CT characteristic does that model?



# Computational Thinking Skills

## Problem Decomposition

Decomposing large complex tasks into manageable modular subtasks

## Abstraction

Defining multiple layers of abstraction, understanding the relationships between the layers

## Pattern Recognition

Iteratively developing solutions and systematically detecting and correcting errors through pattern recognition

## Algorithms

Formulating problems so that their solutions can be represented as computational steps and algorithms

# Abstraction

Defining multiple layers of abstraction, understanding the relationships between the layers

We can model the problem with fewer doors without losing the heart of the problem. Let's play the game with 16 doors.

Now play the game  
with 100 doors.

Now play the original  
game with 400 doors.



Were there similarities in how to win all three games? Did you find a strategy that worked every time?

Were there similarities in how to win all three games? Did you find a strategy that worked every time?

► What CT characteristic does that model?

# Computational Thinking Skills

## **Problem Decomposition**

Decomposing large complex tasks into manageable modular subtasks

## **Abstraction**

Defining multiple layers of abstraction, understanding the relationships between the layers

## **Pattern Recognition**

Iteratively developing solutions and systematically detecting and correcting errors through pattern recognition

## **Algorithms**

Formulating problems so that their solutions can be represented as computational steps and algorithms

## Pattern Recognition

Iteratively developing solutions  
and systematically detecting and  
correcting errors through  
pattern recognition

Were there strategies that worked for the 4x4 that did not scale to the 20x20?

Were there strategies that worked for the 4x4 that did not scale to the 20x20?

► What CT characteristic does that model?

# Computational Thinking Skills

## Problem Decomposition

Decomposing large complex tasks into manageable modular subtasks

## Abstraction

Defining multiple layers of abstraction, understanding the relationships between the layers

## Pattern Recognition

Iteratively developing solutions and systematically detecting and correcting errors through pattern recognition

## Algorithms

Formulating problems so that their solutions can be represented as computational steps and algorithms



## Pattern Recognition

Iteratively developing solutions  
and systematically detecting and  
correcting errors through  
pattern recognition

Write a series of steps that explains how to do the strategy we just discussed.

## Write a series of steps that explains the strategy we just discussed.

Step 1: Divide the total number of doors by two.

Step 2: If the number is a whole number, open that door. Else, round up to a whole number (or truncate) and open that door.

Step 3: If the number behind the door is the desired number, stop because you found it! Else, go on to step 4.

Step 4: If the number is less than the desired number, eliminate the first half of the doors and loop to Step 1. Else, eliminate the second half of the doors and loop to Step 1.

Write a series of steps that explains the strategy we just discussed.

► What CT characteristic does that model?

# Computational Thinking Skills

## Problem Decomposition

Decomposing large complex tasks into manageable modular subtasks

## Abstraction

Defining multiple layers of abstraction, understanding the relationships between the layers

## Pattern Recognition

Iteratively developing solutions and systematically detecting and correcting errors through pattern recognition

## Algorithms

Formulating problems so that their solutions can be represented as computational steps and algorithms

# Algorithms

Formulating problems so that their solutions can be represented as computational steps and algorithms



# How Can You Foster CT?



# Model it.

When you recognize that you are engaged in CT, start thinking out loud.



# Look for opportunities.

Point out and praise	Point out and praise kids when you see them using CT
Encourage	Encourage them to create more efficient solutions when they might be content to just get something working.
Connect	Connect specific solutions to more general scenarios.

# Family Game Night

- ▶ Robot Turtles board game
- ▶ Computer Science Unplugged activities
- ▶ Family Design Journal activities using ScratchJr.
- ▶ Try out the game I demonstrated at home



All resources mentioned in this presentation are available on:

<http://circlcenter.org/events/computational-thinking-for-teachers-and-parents/resources/>

# Put that screen time to good use.

## Older Kids

- ▶ Zoombinis
- ▶ Human Resource Machine
- ▶ Scratch

## Younger Kids

- ▶ Scratch, Jr.
- ▶ Lightbot
- ▶ Daisy the Dinosaur
- ▶ Kinderlogo
- ▶ Kodeable



Screenshots from Zoombinis app



# The 6 Ps

Projects + Peers + Passion + Play + Parents = Phun\*



*The annoying acorn*  
"R" Age 6

*Fairies Quest*  
"R" Age 7

*The yummy carrot*  
"A" Age 5

\*Am I carrying the P thing too Phar? Don't forget personalize and persevere!



Thinking



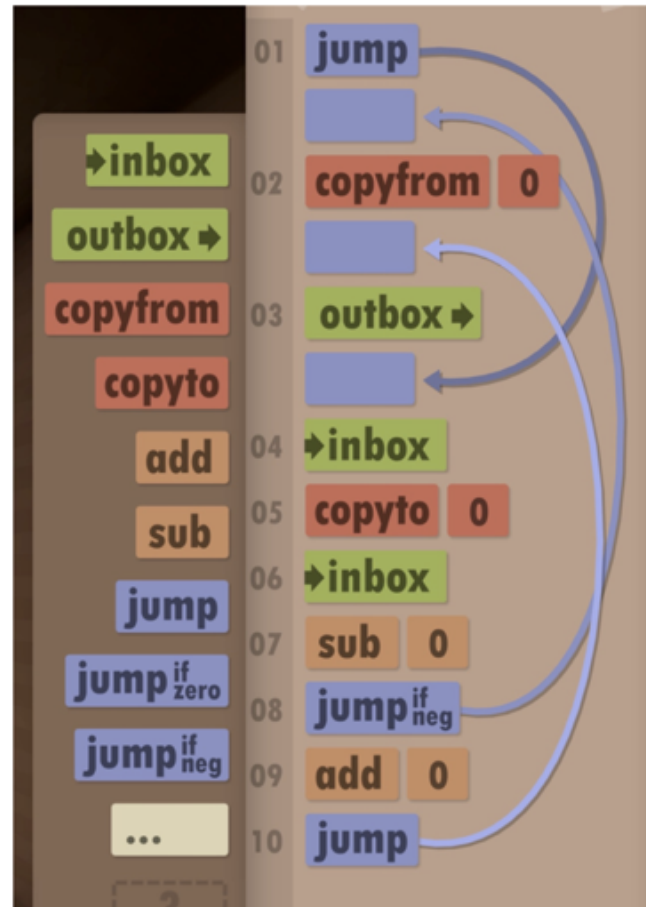
Doing

# Human Resource Machine



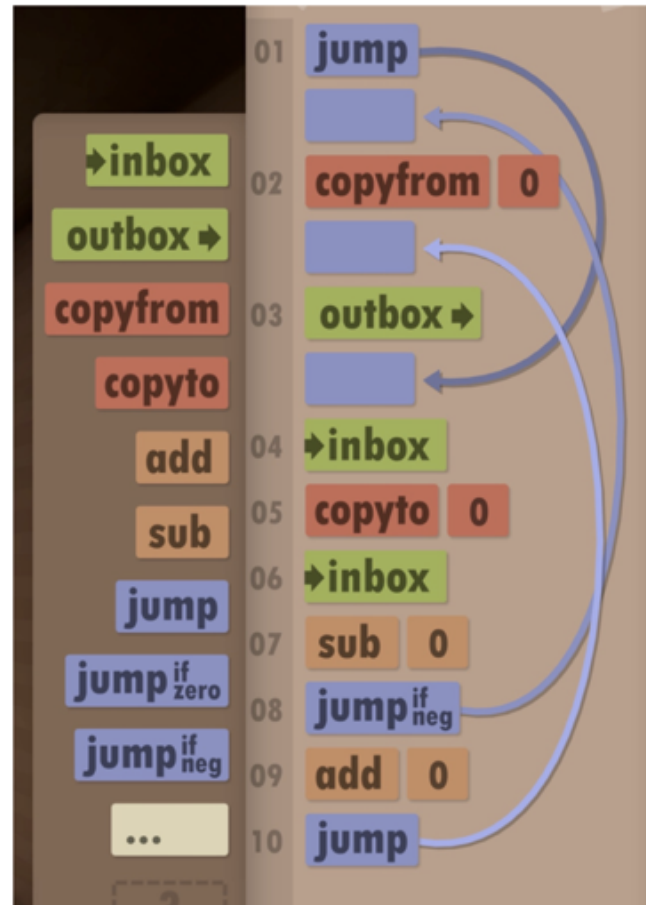


# Human Resource Machine



# Human Resource Machine

10 and 6 -- first to the out box  
2 and 3 -- second to the out box  
6 and 6 -- either to the out box





Thinking



Doing

# Types of Resources for CT

**Unplugged activities** -- includes binary search game, board games, card games, puzzles, recipes, & thinking exercises

**“Plugged” or Coding activities** -- includes apps, block & script languages, & robots (make screen time count)

**Robots** -- some require a computer interface; some have tangible interfaces for young kids so no screen time

# Tips and Tricks

Learning is more than a “beautiful product” or “dog and pony show”

Projects - kids should lead, parents should help

Play is such an important part of learning

Failure is okay - iteration improves

Learn with your child and show lifelong learning

Learning is messy and can be painful, but it's part of the process

# Final Tip—Have PHUN!



Thank you, Crunchy84 @ Ebay for the basketball game pictures.



Merlin is still alive and well at my house!



# Thoughts, Questions, Concerns?

“We believe that those in possession of computational competencies will be better positioned to take advantage of a world with ubiquitous computing. Early experiences with this way of problem solving will....generate interest and prime students for success in this growing field rife with opportunity.”

Grover, S. & Pea, R. (2013).  
Computational Thinking in K-12: A  
Review of the State of the Field.  
*Educational Researcher*, 42(1), 38-43.