Year 1 Create Simple Programs Part 2 Knowledge Organiser

Key Learning

instructions

I understand the importance of sequence when giving

I can use logical thinking to predict the outcome of an algorithm and a route-based program for a screen turtle

I can create a simple route-based program for a screen

I can debug my simple route-based program for a screen

I know that there is more than one way to solve a problem,

I can use logical thinking to evaluate my algorithm and

route-based program to improve the outcome

but some are more efficient than others



Self-Assessment

WA

WT

Key words and prior learning from Year 1 Simple Algorithms and Programs Part 1

Algorithm – a set of instructions written in plain English – NOT computer code, that a programmer writes to create instructions that will carry out a specific task.

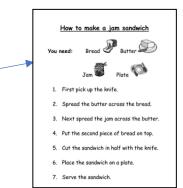
Debug – find the mistake.

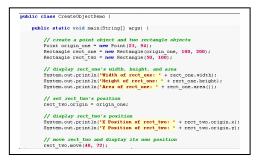
Program – instructions written in a language that a standard computer or device understands which is not a language a human would ever use to communicate with another human.

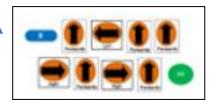
Physical device – something that can be touched can be touched and programmed to move around a playmat e.g. BeeBot

Route-based program – uses simple directional commands forwards, backwards, left and right to control movement.

Encode – turn instructions into code for programming.







New key words we will use in Year 1 Create Simple Programs Part 2

Sequence – a particular order in which related things follow each other.

Programmer – a person who writes computer programs.

On-screen turtle – acts as a pen on screen that you use for drawing on a virtual canvas.

Predict – say or estimate what you think will happen or will be the consequence of something.

Logical thinking – use what we know and apply it to what might happen to make sense of it all.

Who uses skills like these?



- Programmers that update Sat Nav systems
- Programmers that create location services and GPS systems