Create snowflake patterns using Code-It

Computing

Knowledge organiser

Learning Lens: Computer Science—Computer Science (Code it—course

Class: 5

Previous Knowledge

Scratch

Project Hook or 'Wow' memory

Create mathematical patterns using circles and compasses.

Learning Steps	Key Knowledge (answers)
Introduction to Algorithm, create sprites in code-it and experiment with behaviour-sCreate a simple animated underwater scene (lesson 2)	Play Follow the Algorithm game (lesson 1) and explore issues raised. students will be programming their own Fish Tank. They'll begin by learning how to put some sprites on the screen, then they will make them move. Finally, they'll customize their fish tank to add extra creatures want.
Use events to make sprites move around the screen based on user input	Alien Dance Party with Sprite Lab (lesson 3)Create an interactive animation using sprites, behaviours, and events and Identify actions that correlate to input events. begin by reviewing how to put sprites on the screen, then they assign them behaviours and learn to change those behaviours when an event is initiated. (code it lesson 3)
Nested loops create intricate designs using the Artist.	This context-setting —create intricate designs using the Artist and create their own designs. (Code it lesson 8 and 9) Break complex tasks into smaller repeatable sections. Combine simple shapes into complex designs with nested loops. Count the number of times an action should be repeated and represent it as a loop.
Functions- understand why combining chunks of code into functions can be a helpful.	
Conditionals	
Final piece	

The key skills we want pupils to use during this topic:

Understand and create algorithms

Use loops to create detailed pictures

Key vocabulary

Behaviour -	An action that a sprite performs continuously until it's told to stop
algorithm -	A list of steps to finish a task
Sprite -	A graphic on the screen with a location, size, and appearance.
Event -	An action that causes something to happen
Function -	A piece of code that you can easily call over and over again
Conditionals -	Statements that only run under certain conditions.
Loop -	The action of doing something over and over again

Statutory Requirements

use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output.

use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs

Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts

