

Curriculum links:

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

Key Knowledge:

- Explore the crumble kits.
- Use the components to create a simple circuit.
- Understand what a microcontroller is and use it to create a simple program.
- Explain what an infinite link is.
- Connect and control more than one output to a microcontroller.
- Design sequences that use count-controlled loops.
- Explain what a condition is (true/ false, conditional loops)
- Use selections (if... then...) statements within programs.
- Design and make a program.
- Test and debug code produced.

Possible programs/ websites:

- Teach computing
- Scratch
- NCCE

We should already know:

- An algorithm is a simple instruction for the computer.
- Debug programs to ensure the achieve a specific goal.
- Use logical reasoning to correct errors.





Key Vocabulary:

Conditionals	Statements that perform different ac- tions based on whether a condition is true or false.
Event	An action or occurrence that triggers an event handler or a sequence of events in programming.
Input	Data or information given to a com- puter system.
Loops	Control structures that cause a set of Instructions to be repeated multiple times.
Micro-controller	Devices that can be programed to control output devices that are connected to them.
Output	The result produced from a computer system
Sensor	A device that detects or measures a physical property and records, indi- cates, or otherwise responds to it
Variables	Containers for storing data values in computer programs.