

## Standard: AP.V.01 Grade Band: 3-5

Grade	Algorithms and Programming: Variables
3	Create <b>programs</b> that use <b>variables</b> to store and modify grade appropriate <b>data</b> .
4	Create programs that use variables to store and modify grade-appropriate data.
5	Create programs that use variables to store and modify grade-appropriate data.

Grade	Essential Skills
3	<p>Create a <b>computer program</b>, using <b>code</b> that is provided, in which <b>variables</b> are used to store <b>data</b>.</p> <p>Identify the data that is stored in a variable in a computer program that uses a variable.</p>
4	<p>Create a computer program in which a variable is used to store data.</p> <p>Identify how a variable changes within a computer program that uses a variable.</p>
5	<p>Create a computer program in which the value of a variable changes, resulting in a change in the <b>output</b> of the program.</p> <p>Use variables for more than one type of data (e.g., text and numbers) in a computer program.</p>

Explanation
<p>Students will be able to create a <b>program</b> (in a programming language or in pseudocode) that contains one or more <b>variables</b>. Variables, in computer science, are like containers that can be used to store different types of <b>data</b> or information within a computer program. Variable names that are descriptive (like “score”) allow our programs to be understood more clearly by the programmer and users. Variables can be referenced, used and manipulated within a computer program. Unlike variables in math, variables in a computer program can reference and change their own value; <math>x=x+1</math> is impossible in math, but a common way to count in a computer program.</p>

Think of this as similar to....
<p>The score of a basketball game changes each time a team gets a basket.</p>

Essential Questions
<p>How do <b>variables</b> make it easier for the user to store and retrieve <b>data</b> in a <b>computer program</b>?</p>

## Implementation Examples—What would this look like in the classroom?

Grade(s)	Title	Description	Link	Content Connection & Notes
3	<b>Binary Bracelets</b>	Grade 3--Students learn about how computers store information in binary --since all information in the computer has to be ON or OFF. Students are given a key that translates the alphabet into a binary code. They use a bracelet template -- the variable-- to "store" (color) their initials.	<a href="#">Binary Bracelets</a>	
3-5	<b>Robot Boxes</b>	<p><b>Grade 3</b>--Students explore variables in the game Robot Boxes. Boxes on a handout become "variables" that hold different values (on small cards or sticky notes). One student chooses a value for each box and ""assigns"" those values to the variables by putting the slips of paper in the boxes. A second student is the Robot and ""dances"" based on the values that the first student has assigned to the variables.</p> <p><b>Grade 4</b>--Variable boxes can contain text and actions as well as numbers so that the Robot can speak and perform other actions (jump, spin). Once students are familiar with the ""program"" as written, they can create a variation on that program.</p> <p><b>Grade 5</b>--Using the values assigned, a third student applies the formula for finding the area or perimeter using values assigned to the variables. The Robot performs some action (output) based on that calculation.</p>	<a href="#">Variables: Robot Boxes</a>	This lesson is part of the <a href="#">Scratch Encore</a> curriculum, which is available free with registration. See pages 2-4 of the <a href="#">Variables Module</a> write up for additional context.

Grade(s)	Title	Description	Link	Content Connection & Notes
3-5	<b>Variables-- Math Chat</b>	<p><b>Grade 3</b>--Students try this Scratch program and notice how two different values are inputted to calculate area. When they look inside the code, they determine what variable is storing which input and correct the formula for area. They can further modify the program to calculate the perimeter</p> <p><b>Grade 4</b>--Students add variables to the program that can accommodate text. For example, students can have the user input their name and then ""Ben"" (the character in the program) can address the user by name.</p> <p><b>Grade 5</b>--Students modify the program to react to the calculations. For example, they can add a sprite that changes size depending on the area or perimeter calculated; or ""Ben"" can say different things depending on if the output is the area or perimeter, and/or how large the numbers are."</p>	Use the Scratch project <a href="#">Variables--Math Chat</a> as a starter or sample project	This lesson is also aligned with <b>CS</b> AP.C.01 and AP.PD.03 and Math 4.MD.A.3 and 5.MD.C.5b. It is part of the <a href="#">Scratch Encore</a> curriculum, which is available free with registration. See pages 5-8 of the <a href="#">Variables Module</a> write up for additional context.
4-5	<b>Pong</b>	<p><b>Grade 4</b>-- Students modify the Pong starter project and create a variable to keep score. They should decide on how they want the game scored and how they would like the score displayed. They should also create an additional variable that has a different type of information, for example the ball can say "Good Try" if the user loses, or "You Won!" if they win.</p> <p><b>Grade 5</b>--Students modify the game further based on the score. For example, the color of the ball or the background can change as the score changes. "</p>	This <a href="#">Pong Starter Scratch program</a> can be used as a starter or sample project	This is a lesson from <a href="#">Creative Computing Curriculum</a> , Unit 4. <a href="#">Collect Game</a> is a similar lesson from <a href="#">CSinSF</a> .

Standard: Grade Band: 3-5

These annotations are a collaboration between [Maryland Center for Computing Education](#) and the [Maryland State Department of Education](#).