Standard: CS.T.01 Grade: 4

Standard 4.CS.T.01

Identify, using appropriate technical terminology, simple hardware and software problems that may occur during everyday use, discuss problems with peers and adults, and apply various strategies for solving these problems (e.g., rebooting the device, checking the power, forced shutdown of an application, running anti-virus).

Essential Skills

Apply a variety of **troubleshooting** strategies to address the problems that arise with **computing devices**.

Essential Questions

What are some common **troubleshooting** strategies you should try if a **program** isn't working properly?

Why is it important to use appropriate terminology when describing **hardware** and **software** issues?

How do you know what strategies to try to solve issues with computing devices?

Explanation

Students are expected to use accurate terminology to describe simple problems with computer **hardware** and **software** in order to effectively communicate issues to others and help resolve problems efficiently. Students should be familiar with common **troubleshooting** strategies. Examples include restarting a **computing device** or an **application**, checking that power is available, adjusting the volume if the sound isn't working, checking that physical and **wireless** connections to the internet are working, making sure the keyboard, mouse and monitor are properly connected, etc. By fifth grade, students should be able to explain why they chose the strategies they used and the order in which they used them.

Think of this as similar to....

If you are walking and your foot begins to hurt, first you check to see if you have a rock in your shoe, then you check to see if your sock is bunched up, finally you check to see if you have a cut on your foot.

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

Title	Description	Link	Content Connection & Notes
Troubleshooting	Grade 3Troubleshooting should be included organically when using any device. When a problem arises, students articulate what the issue is using appropriate terminology and perform basic troubleshooting steps (restart device, check to make sure device is plugged in, check connections, etc.) Grade 4Students should articulate and apply strategies to troubleshoot; if the issue is with an application they should try to refresh or shut the application down; if the issue is with the volume, they should check the headphones, the volume on the device, etc. Grade 5Students should identify and articulate common problems as such and relate a strategy they choose to troubleshoot a problem to past experience. They should attempt to explain why certain problems occur (the connection between the charger and the device is faulty, there is an adjustment on headphones that is easily to accidently turn, etc.)		Can post the graphic from Your Computer isn't Broken and use this Basic Troubleshooting video when teachable moments arise.
Common Troubleshooting Strategies	Grade 3Students identify common computer issues and suggest possible solutions to try. Students could create a set or cards, poster or other reference showing the sets for troubleshooting common issues. They could use this in their own classroom and/or create it for younger classes. Grade 4Students suggest a series of logical steps for each common computer issues. They can consider taking the easiest steps first, the ones that most commonly succeed, etc. Grade 5Identify a problem (mouse doesn't work), relate it to possible issues (poor connection, battery ran out) and suggest troubleshooting strategies	Common Troubleshooting Strategies	
Computer Troubleshooting Jeopardy Game	Grades 4 and 5- -This resource provides a Jeopardy-style game to help students remember troubleshooting techniques and technical terminology.	Computer Troubleshooting Jeopardy Game	

Standard: CS.T.01 Grade: 4

These annotations are a collaboration between Maryland Center for Computing Education and the Maryland State Department of Education.