



Computational Thinking in K-12 Schools Using Hands-on Activities

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Abstract

Recent reports have shown that there is a lack of interest in computer science in the K-12 level and number of incoming college freshmen specifying Computer Science (CS) as an area of study has dropped 60% over the last 4 years. The educators and administrators are challenged to find ways to engage and promote success and retention of students while maintaining standards in introductory computer science courses. One way to do this is through education and awareness about computational thinking in K-12 curriculum. There are a number of initiatives on this and one such initiative is the STARS (Students & Technology in Academia, Research & Service) Student Leadership Corps (SLC). STARS SLC is a NSF funded initiative at University of North Carolina at Charlotte with the primary objective of broadening participation in computing through best practices and community building. SC State is a participating university in this initiative. The objective of this paper is to discuss the STARS SLC outreach and other activities at SC State, its success and lessons learned with the engineering, science, and computing community.

Introduction

It is common knowledge that computing education lacks diversity and enrollments in computer science have plummeted. Recent reports have shown that there is a lack of interest in computer science in the K-12 level and number of incoming college freshmen specifying Computer Science (CS) as an area of study has dropped 60% over the last 4 years. Technology companies are facing a common challenge: finding a diverse, well-trained workforce. Enrollment of minorities and women in computer science in the United States is well below other ethnic and gender groups when compared to their percentages in the general population. Enrollment trends tracked by organizations like the National Center for Women and Information Technology, the Anita Borg Institute for Women and Technology and The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) all report similar stories^{1,2,3}. There is a steady decline in the number of university students graduating with Computer Science degrees over of the last ten years. More alarming is that enrollment and graduation rates in Computer Science are much lower for women and underrepresented minority students.

Computing is becoming part and parcel of every industry, and industries need a trained workforce to manage this new development. Engineering and technology graduates must have a comprehensive background covering a wider range of technical subjects. The graduates must be proficient in the use of computers, engineering and scientific equipment, conducting experiments, collecting data, and effectively presenting the results^{4,5,6,7}. In addition to having a good training in their respective disciplines, all graduates must be well-trained in courses and laboratories dealing with computer programming; computer aided design; computer organization and architecture; and others. Unfortunately, most of the graduates do not perform well in required introductory computing courses due to lack of preparation and interest in STEM subjects, especially computing in K-12 levels. Educators

are challenged to find ways to address this problem.

The STARS (Students & Technology in Academia, Research & Service) Student Leadership Corps (SLC), STARS SLC (<http://www.starsalliance.org/leadershipCorps.html>), a NSF funded initiative at University of North Carolina at Charlotte, is designed to aid the educators in addressing this challenge. The primary objective of STARS SLC is broadening participation in computing through best practices and community building, and there is an alliance of more than 40 academic institutions of higher learning, called STARS Alliance (<http://www.starsalliance.org/participants.html>), that are involved in these objectives. The STARS Alliance is open to students and faculty of computing disciplines in these institutions. The objectives of the STARS SLC, as stated in its website, are the following:

The STARS Leadership Corps (Corps) is a multi-year experience providing students with support throughout their academic journey. The Corps fosters an extended student community among academia, industry, and the community through civic engagement, mentoring, and professional development and/or research experiences to promote recruitment and leadership development through service learning. The Corps is implemented with the following central values found to be effective for recruiting and graduating under-represented students in computing.



Figure 1 – Corps Model from (<http://www.starsalliance.org/leadershipCorps.html>)

SC State University is a participating university in this initiative. SC State’s STARS SLC is designed to increase awareness about computational thinking in K-12 schools through hands on activities such as designing effective presentations, web design, robotics exercises, algorithmic thinking through the use of Flowchart software Raptor and number systems games. The hope is that these activities will enhance participation of women, under-represented minorities, and persons with disabilities in computing discipline and hence mission of STARS Alliance. SC State’s STARS SLC aims to encourage and inform students at all levels on the various computing careers that are available to them. The following are some of the details of our SLC:

SLC Participation & Organization

The SLC at SC State consists of 10 computer science students and 3 computer science faculty. We meet twice a month to plan various outreach and professional development activities. The students work in groups under the supervision of a faculty mentor. They prepare the K-12 outreach lesson plans and deliver the lessons to the participating K-12 school students. The STARS SLC provided nominal funding for students and faculty.

Community Building & Computing Identity

This is the second year of SC State SLC and we have managed to reach about 150 elementary/middle school students in two schools (Marshall Elementary School and Felton Laboratory School) during Fall 2011 and Spring 2012. We have started an after school robotics club at Felton Laboratory School, and we have involved one parent in this after school robotics club. We are looking at the possibility of starting one after school robotics club at Marshall Elementary School. We have also started A+ training for undergraduate students at SC State.

SLC Outreach Events/Activities

The outreach events/activities of SC State SLC are:

- Computational thinking through PowerPoint, EXCEL, robotics programming using Mindstorm NXT at the Marshall Elementary School.
- After school robotics club activities using Java, LabVIEW and MIndStrom NXT at Felton Laboratory School.
- Grant writing collaborations with Felton Laboratory School for grant proposal to 21st Century Grant Program.

Examples of Robotics Activities (3rd, 4th and 5th graders)

Example 1 – Assembling the Lego Robot

In this example students are given different parts of Lego Robots and a sketch depicting the type of assembly. Students are divided into teams and each team is asked to complete the assembly. Each team is supervised and assisted by our SLC members. Figure 2 depicts SLC leader explaining the students about this activity and Figure 3 depicts student participation in this activity.



Figure 2 – SLC Leader explaining the students

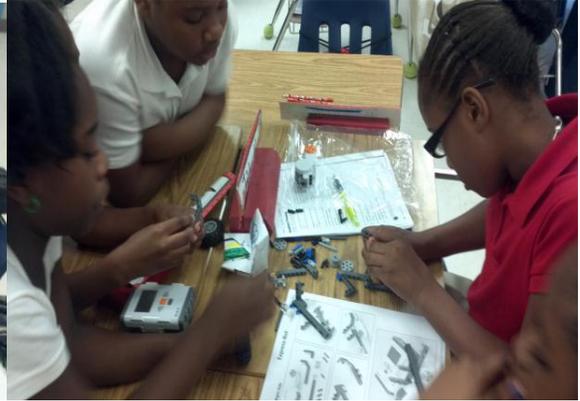


Figure 3 – Students Assembling the Lego Robot

Example 2 – Programming the Lego Robot

Bumper Car

This robot has a bumper in front that triggers a touch sensor to tell the robot when it has run into something. The program will make the robot drive around the room, turning each time it bumps into something. Students are asked to assemble and program the robot to accomplish this task. Figure 4 shows the assembly and programming of this activity



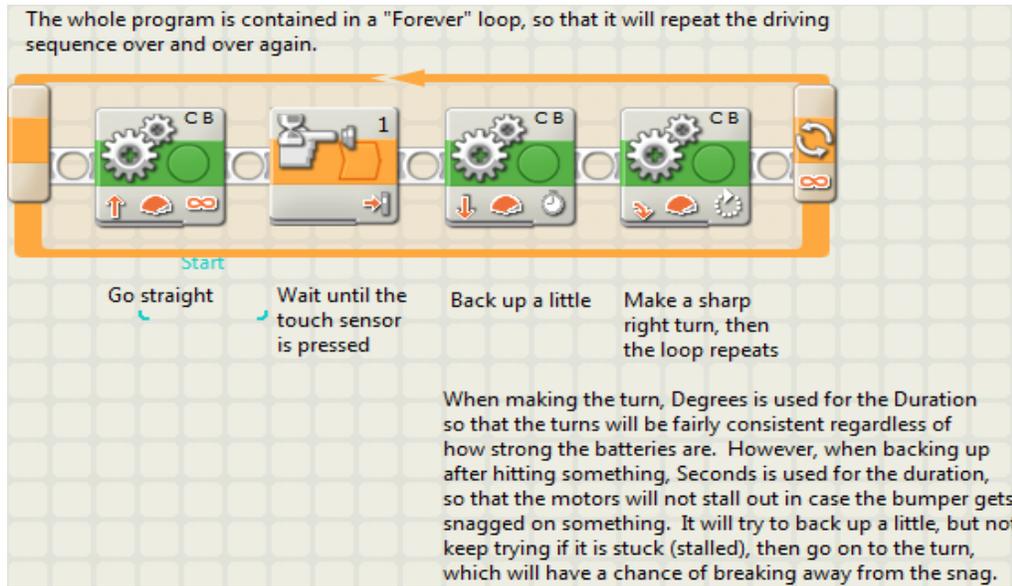


Figure 4 – Bumper car activity

Example 3 – Door Alarm Activity

In this activity students are asked to assemble the robot and program the robot. The assembly and programming is shown in Figure 5. Figure 6 shows SLC leader explaining the students about the activity. Figures 7 and 8 show student participation.

Door Alarm

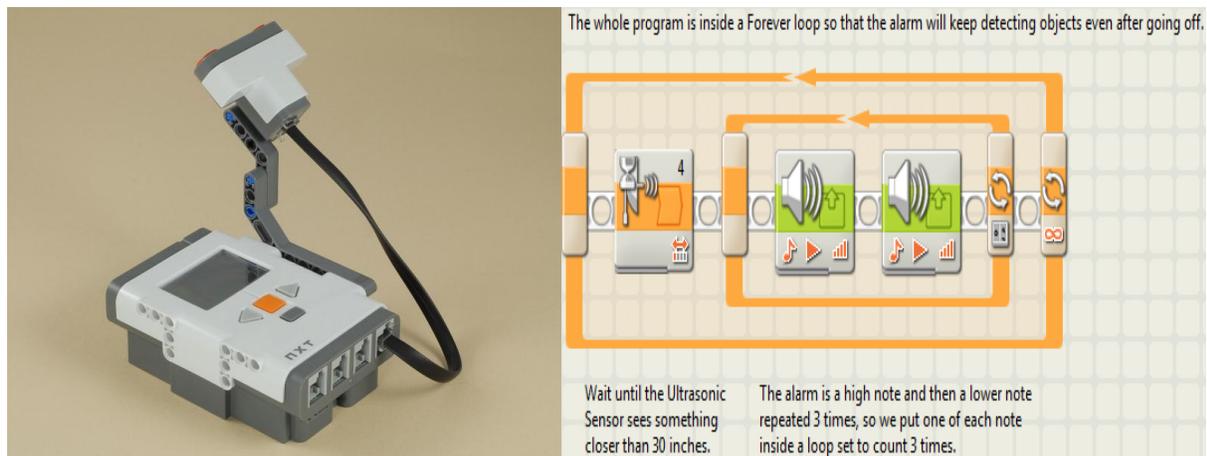


Figure 5 – Door Alarm Activity



Figure 6 – Explaining the students about the activity

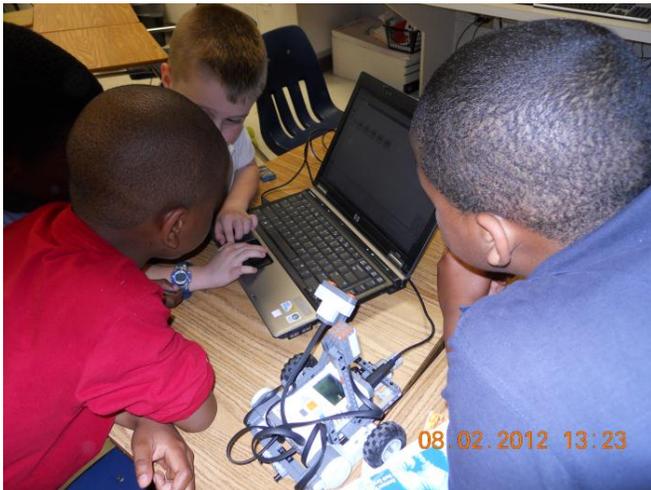


Figure 7 – Student participation (Door Alarm)



Figure 8 – Student Participation (Bumper Car)

Examples of EXCEL Activities (3rd , 4th and 5th graders)

Example 4 – Gradebook Exercise

Activity Description

Many school systems have begun to provide grade recording software applications to their teachers. Some instructors prefer to make their own grade book using Excel.

An image of a partially completed gradebook shown below is provided to the students. The SLC leaders explain the students various features and requirements. Students are asked to complete the gradebook and compare their solution with the given solution.

= (((D7+E7+F7)/3)*0.4)+(((G7+H7)/2)*0.5)+(((I7+J7+K7+L7)/4)*0.1)

Workbook2															
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6			Name	T1	T2	T3	P1	P2	H1	H2	H3	H4	Avg	Grade	
7			Ann	89	78	100	88	92	100	95	78	88	89.6		
8			Bill	68	87	72	60	80	65	100	50	42			
9			Carol	98	87	100	78	99	80	100	88	95			
10			Doug	78	68	92	88	76	95	99	88	72			
11			Elaine	89	78	100	88	92	100	95	78	88			
12			Frank	79	69	97	95	82	99	93	75	78			
13			Gloria	98	87	100	78	99	80	100	88	95			
14			Howard	78	68	92	88	76	95	99	88	72			
15			Imogene	89	78	100	88	92	100	95	78	88			
16			John	89	78	100	88	92	100	95	78	88			
17			Kesha	79	69	97	95	82	99	93	75	78			
18															
19			T 1-3 = tests 1-3												
20			P 1-2 = projects 1-2												
21			H 1-4 = homework 1-4												
22															

Example 5 – Group Graphing

Activity Description

Third grade students were asked to list their favorite sports. The list was compiled by the SLC leader and the results were shared with the students. Students were then asked to present the results in a graphical format using EXCEL. The resulting graph is shown below. The activity is shown in Figure 9.

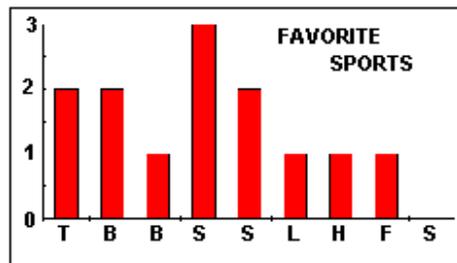




Figure 9 – Pictures of student participation in these activities

Summary of SLC Outreach Activities and Participation

Summary of our SLC activities is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Outreach Activity & Description (including CSDT used)	Primary audience attendee information			# and frequency	Duration of one visit	Total contact hours with each attendee
	#	Primary audience - Grade level or role (e.g. 7 th grade, middle, high, parent, teacher, counselor)	Ethnicity and gender			
Computing class- Introduction to MS EXECL 5 stars students 1 faculty	22	5 th grade	50% Female 60% African American 30% Caucasian 10% Asian	1	3 hrs	3 hrs
Computing class- Introduction to MS EXCEL 3 stars students 1	22	5 th grade	50% Female 60% African American 30%	1	3 hrs	3 hrs

faculty			Caucasian 10% Asian			
Computing class- Introduction to Programming using MindStrom NXT and Lego Robots 5 stars students 2 faculty	22	5 th grade	60% Female 60% African American 30% Caucasian 10% Asian	1	4 hrs	4 hrs
Computing class- Introduction to Programming using MindStrom NXT and Lego Robots 5 stars students 2 faculty	22	4 th grade	50% Female 60% African American 30% Caucasian 10% Asian	1	4 hrs	4 hrs
Computing class- Introduction to Programming using MindStrom NXT and Lego Robots 5 stars students 2 faculty	22	3rd grade	50% Female 60% African American 30% Caucasian 10% Asian	1	4hrs	4hrs

Computing class- Introduction to Programming using Java, LabVIEW, MindStrom NXT and Lego Robots 5 stars students , 1 faculty	20	After Hour Robotics Club. 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th and 6 th grades.	35% Female 100% African American	2 times a week. Total visits = 15	1.5 hours/visit	22.5 hours
First Robotics – participation in recruiting	40	First Robotics & Spring Open House	50% African American, 25% Hispanic, 25% Caucasian	3	6 hrs	6 hrs
Monthly Planning Meetings (Twice a month)	10	Within the group	80% African Americans, 10% Caucasian, and 10% Hispanic	2	3 hrs	3 hrs
Totals					28.5	49.5

Conclusion and Impact of SLC Activities

The computational thinking activities have been received very well by the students, faculty and staff at these schools and we have been requested to increase the frequency of our visits. These schools have helped us with letter of support for the outreach components of our grant proposals to external agencies. We have also helped in these schools in their grant writing efforts and currently our SLC is providing Felton Laboratory School with 4 hours/week after hour computational thinking (robotics, algorithmic thinking, MS Office and others) activities as a part of our commitment to their 21st century grant. We think we have made a difference. In the words of one mother “My son wants to be a robotics scientist/engineer after participating in the robotics activities by SC State SLC students”.

Acknowledgement

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