

Scratch: ambiente per l'introduzione dell'informatica nelle scuole

Barbara Demo

Dipartimento di Informatica

Università di Torino

barbara@di.unito.it

Convegno Didattica Aperta
Torino, 29 novembre 2014

- We are in a *transition time* as for Informatics in schools
→ in all countries big changes:
- new mandatory curricula in UK beginning September 2014 → see CAS initiatives
 -
 - Programma il futuro: optional, an example in Italy

Transition → means

- still under definition what a good curriculum is for the different levels and types of schools
- a (fast) evolving situation thus we must face the need of several and possibly also fast changes of approaches

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

2

- Need to agree on terminology

Informatics education: Europe cannot afford to miss the boat

Joint Report Informatics Europe & ACM Europe
on Informatics Education - April 2013

Informatics Europe:

Walter Gander (chair), ETH Zurich, CH
Antoine Petit, Inria & ENS Cachan, F
Gérard Berry, Collège de France
Barbara Demo, University of Turin, Italy
Jan Vahrenhold, University of Munster,
Germany

ACM Europe:

Andrew McGettrick, University of Strathclyde,
Scotland
Roger Boyle, University of Aberystwyth, Wales
Michèle Drechsler, INRP, Lyon, France
Avi Mendelson, Microsoft, Israel
Chris Stephenson, CSTA, USA

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

3

- Need to agree on terminology

Activities boosted by :

For Informatics Europe: **Walter Gander (chair), ETH Zurich, CH**

ACM Europe and Informatics Europe liaison:

- **Carlo Ghezzi, Politecnico di Milano, Switzerland**
- **Bertrand Meyer, ETH Zurich-CH, ITMO-Russia, and Eiffel Sw - USA**

Published April 2013 on:

<http://www.informatics-europe.org/>

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

4

- Need to agree on terminology

- All of Europe's citizens have to be educated in both
 - digital literacy and
 - informatics
- **Digital literacy covers fluency with computer tools and the Internet.**
- **Informatics covers the science behind information technology having its own concepts, methods, body of knowledge and open issues. It has emerged, in a role similar to that of mathematics, as a cross-discipline field**

From Joint Report, page 3

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

5

- Need to agree on terminology

Informatics education: Europe cannot afford to miss the boat

- Informatics education, unlike digital literacy education, is **sorely lacking in most European countries**
- Unless Europe takes resolute steps to change that situation, it will turn into a **mere consumer of information technology and miss its goal of being a major player.**

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

6

Recommendations :

1. All students should benefit from education in **digital literacy**, starting from an early age and mastering the **basic concepts by age 12**.
2. All students should benefit from **education in informatics as an independent scientific subject**, studied both for its **intrinsic intellectual and educational value** and for its applications to other disciplines.
3. A **large-scale teacher training program should urgently be started**. To bootstrap the process in the short term, creative solutions should be developed involving school teachers paired with experts from academia and industry.
4. The definition of informatics curricula should rely on the considerable body of existing work on the topic and the specific recommendations of the present report (section 4).

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

7

Informatics in the curriculum

- fosters **creativity**, by illustrating the variety of ways to approach and solve a problem
- is **constructive**: designing algorithms is engineering work, producing visible (if virtual) artifacts.
- helps master **complexity**: learning to solve informatics problems helps solve complex problems in other areas.
- enhances **accuracy and precise reasoning**: writing successful programs requires exactness in every detail.

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

8

Report Académie des Sciences, "Teaching computer science in France: Tomorrow can't wait", Paris, May 2013

<<The essential decision consists in implementing a programme in computer science from the primary to the secondary-school level, ... going far beyond simple use of hardware and software. This implementation can no longer be delayed.

.....
Teacher training is a top priority. The government proposes massive training of teachers in the uses of digital technologies, but it fails to specify anything in terms of training in computer science.>>

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

9

• What do we have to teach, where, how?

Several experiences are well known:

- ... **csunplugged** from 98, still popular
- Olympic Games of Problem Solving, Bebras or Castor, Kangourou,.....
- others where basic programming concepts are introduced already in primary schools with different approaches:
 - EasyLogo, by L. Salanci, Bratislava University
 - educational robotics
 -
- what is "computational thinking" in first years of education?

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

10

• What do we have to teach, where, how?

Why choosing PROGRAMMING for PRIMARY?

It is the practical, almost tangible, aspect of computer science: you learn how to do something generally felt as "real" computer science

N. Wirth, Program development by stepwise refinement, CACM, April 1971

"The creative activity of programming – to be distinguished from coding- ... is here considered as a sequence of design decisions concerning the decomposition of tasks into subtasks and of data into data structures".



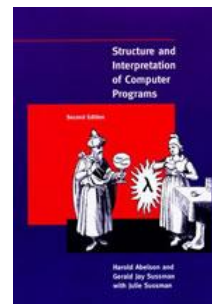
Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

11

• What do we have to teach, where, how?

Abelson often remembers:

"Programs are essential to make human beings used to reason in a systematic way on the solution of a problem and to write it in a formal way rather than to make a computer execute a job"



Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

12

HOW to teach programming: there is a danger here

We are used to teach

- either to vocational or technical students
- or at the university

the same activities though made easier
are NOT suitable for all levels and types
of schools:

- what kind of problems to propose?
- What do we have to begin with?

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

13

- HOW to teach programming: there is a danger here

HOW: → methodology

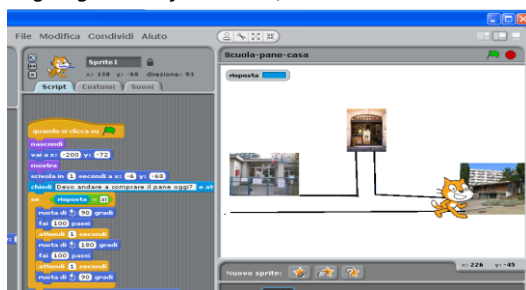
- Story-telling is the way we currently propose for introducing programming using a **look-seeInside-modify** methodology
- has proved to be quite appealing for both students and teachers having little cs knowledge
- *from Story-telling to telling-my-story* producing also sophisticated general stories and “stories-with-crossroads”
- *Students like stories also for traditional algorithms:*
 - find how many numbers in a sequence are >6

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

14

From Story-telling to Telling-my-story:

-- going home after school, do we need bread?



Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

15

Students write stories also for “traditional” algorithms: this one is for finding how many numbers in a sequence are >6



Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

16

High-low-guess-a-number



Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

17

Grazie dell' attenzione

E grazie agli insegnanti e agli studenti che hanno lavorato con noi

Scrivete i vostri commenti a:

barbara@di.unito.it

Didattica Aperta Torino 29 novembre 2014

18