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| Unit Title | Microbits | | | | |
| Subject group and discipline | Digital Design | MYP year | 3 | Unit duration (hrs) | 10 |

Inquiry: Establishing the purpose of the unit

| Key concept | Related concept(s) | Global context choose 1 and then drill down to exactly which aspect of these the unit will focus on |
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| Development | Innovation, Function | Scientific and technical innovation Systems, models, methods; products, processes and solutions |
| Statement of inquiry | | |
| Existing technology can be adapted to perform new functions | | |
| Inquiry questions | | |
| Factual— What is a variable? What are possible inputs and outputs from computers? | | |
| Conceptual— How do computers store and represent images? How do the tools available and my ability limit design possibilities? | | |
| Debatable— What is the best way to communicate with a very limited display? What makes a computer easy to interact with? | | |
| Objectives | Summative assessment <i>This does not always have to be a GRASPS task but it does need to involve students demonstrating progress by transferring the skills and knowledge they have learnt to a real-life context. An analytical essay or practice exam questions (not quizzes) counts as real life context. Students need to construct a response using the knowledge and skills they practised in the unit.</i> | |

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| <p>B Developing ideas</p> <p>i. develop a design specification which outlines the success criteria for the design of a solution based on the data collected</p> <p>ii. present a range of feasible design ideas, which can be correctly interpreted by others</p> <p>iii. present the chosen design and outline the reasons for its selection</p> <p>iv. develop accurate planning drawings/diagrams and outline requirements for the creation of the chosen solution.</p> <p>C Creating the solution</p> <p>i. construct a logical plan, which outlines the efficient use of time and resources, sufficient for peers to be able to follow to create the solution</p> <p>ii. demonstrate excellent technical skills when making the solution</p> <p>iii. follow the plan to create the solution, which functions as intended</p> <p>iv. explain changes made to the chosen design and the plan when making the solution</p> <p>D Evaluating</p> <p>i. describe detailed and relevant testing methods, which generate accurate data, to measure the success of the solution</p> <p>ii. explain the success of the solution against the design specification</p> <p>iii. describe how the solution could be improved</p> <p>iv. describe the impact of the solution on the client/target audience.</p> | <p>Outline of summative assessment task(s) including assessment criteria:</p> <p>Goal design a computing device that can help people with their health</p> <p>Role you are an application developer</p> <p>Audience adults to struggle to stay healthy</p> <p>Situation you have been hired to explore the possibilities of how this new technology can be useful.</p> <p>Purpose help people with making healthier choices.</p> <p>Standards and criteria</p> <p>B C D</p> | <p>Relationship between summative assessment task(s) and statement of inquiry:</p> <p>Students explore how being creative they can all create different applications with the same technology that are useful in their own ways</p> |
| <p>Approaches to learning (ATL) These can be listed or you could offer some explanation of how they will be developed</p> | | |
| <p>In order for students to solve programming problems they must practice 'bouncing back' after adversity, mistakes or failures. Explicitly taught and practiced skill strategies: 'Rubber duck debugging'</p> <p>Affective skills: practice bouncing back. Debugging strategies.</p> | | |