

Computational Thinking Introduction Self Evaluation

1. True or false, everyday tasks and chores such as driving a car, cooking a meal and grocery shopping are examples of problem solving.
2. List other tasks and chores from your everyday life that are examples of problem solving. Think about your everyday routine, such as getting ready for work, projects you are working on, etc.
3. Using the following problem solving steps, break down the steps involved in completing an everyday task. (Define the problem, analyze the problem, determine criteria for optimal solution, propose solutions, evaluate proposed solution, select a solution, suggest strategies to implement the solution)
4. Define Computational Thinking in your own words. Use the Operational Definition of Computational Thinking from the video to help you.
5. List the four steps in Computational Thinking.
6. True or false, Computational Thinking always involves computers or problems solved using computers.
7. True or false, Computational Thinking can only be used to solve Computer Science problems.

8. True or false, Computational Thinking can help lead to a better understanding about how computers operate.
9. True or false, Critical Thinking and Computational Thinking are the same thing.
10. List at least three reasons why Computational Thinking could be important to you and/or your students.

11. Is Computational Thinking addressed by any of the educational standards you use in your classroom? (Computational Thinking is directly addressed in the K-12 Computer Science Teachers Association Standards and the Next Generation Science Standards)

12. Did this video help you gain an understanding of what Computational Thinking is? Why or why not?