



Queen Mary

University of London

Science and Engineering

# Unplugged computing and semantic waves

## Analysing Crazy Characters

---

Jane Waite, Karl Maton, Paul Curzon, Lucinda Tuttiett



Queen Mary  
University of London



Queen Mary  
University of London

**Barefoot**

institute of  
**CODING**

# Aim

To explore the use of semantic waves as a way to better understand the effectiveness of unplugged computing activities

By analysing the semantic profile of a popular unplugged teaching activity

## Rational for our study

- Research on effectiveness of unplugged approach mixed (Feaster et al., 2011; Thies and Vahrenhold, 2016; Rodriguez et al., 2017 ).
- Suggestion that physical enactment makes concepts concrete and memorable (Curzon et al., 2009; Baraslou et al., 2003).
- LCT provides a way to explore how and why unplugged works (or not)

## Method :

- Technique: Simplified semantic profiling approach for exploratory case study (Maton, 2014).
- Case study: Appropriate for in depth description/analysis of an instance in action (Merriam 2009; Stake 1995).
- Resource: Most popular product Barefoot (The Royal Society, 2017) Crazy Characters lesson plan.

### Overview


An **algorithm** is a precisely defined sequence of instructions or a set of rules for performing a specific task. By teaching this short unplugged activity, your pupils will create a set of instructions on how to draw a crazy character and so start to understand what algorithms are.

### Pupil objectives

- ✓ I know what an algorithm is
- ✓ I can write an algorithm
- ✓ I can use an algorithm
- ✓ I can debug my algorithm

### Introduction - whole class (10 mins)

- Explain you are going to teach pupils a new word - can they listen out for it?
- The lesson is going to be about instructions, and that they are going to follow some instructions to draw a crazy character
- Say you have created an **algorithm** to help them draw it. Slip the word in and see if anyone spots it. What might this word mean?
- Share the learning intentions on slide 2
- Say you are going to use the algorithm now. Read out your steps giving them time to draw each stage. Don't give them extra detail at this stage!



From Barefoot. With kind permission of BCS and BT.  
<https://www.barefootcomputing.org/resources/crazy-character-algorithms>

# Let's do crazy characters

## Overview

An **algorithm** is a precisely defined sequence of instructions or a set of rules for performing a specific task. By teaching this short unplugged activity, your pupils will create a set of instructions on how to draw a crazy character and so start to understand what algorithms are.

## Pupil objectives

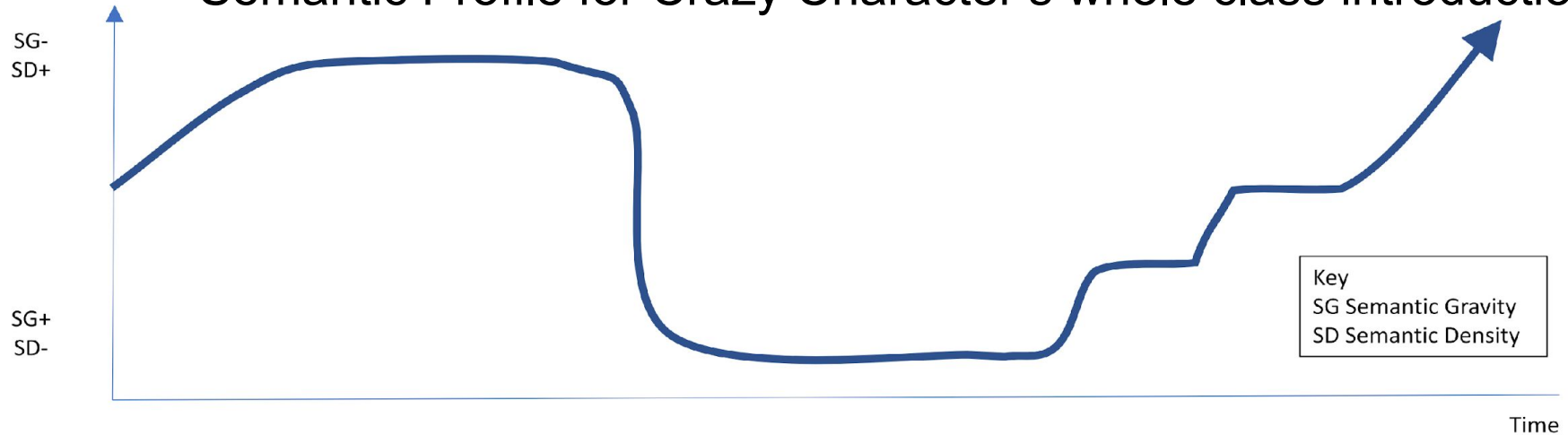
- ✓ I know what an algorithm is
- ✓ I can write an algorithm
- ✓ I can use an algorithm
- ✓ I can debug my algorithm

## Introduction - whole class (10 mins)

- Explain you are going to teach pupils a new word - can they listen out for it?
- The lesson is going to be about instructions, and that they are going to follow some instructions to draw a crazy character
- Say you have created an **algorithm** to help them draw it. Slip the word in and see if anyone spots it. What might this word mean?
- Share the learning intentions on slide 2
- Say you are going to use the algorithm now.  
Read out your steps giving them time to draw each stage.  
Don't give them extra detail at this stage!



# Semantic Profile for Crazy Character's whole class introduction



Lesson  
Plan  
Steps

Explain you are going to use a new word – can they listen out?

Share the learning intention.

Say you are going to use the algorithm now.

Read out your steps and learners draw the crazy characters. Model adding extra detail.

Ask pupils to show what they have drawn. I didn't expect that.

How could you change that?

Ask what the algorithm was. Explain what an algorithm is

Semantic  
Profile  
Notes

## Signalling

A signal that a high is coming on the semantic profile.

## Concept Introduction

This is what you are going to learn about.

## Connecting

Connecting the theory to the concrete.

## Concrete activity

Practical activity with high semantic gravity. Learners are adding knowledge if the meaning is connected. The extra detail adds flow.

## Counter expectancy

Alternative options are introduced, increasing density.

## Staged return

Density increases as context is reduced

## Packing

Develop/reveal the definition and pack the concept.



Queen Mary  
University of London  
Science and Engineering



**Barefoot**

Results

# Back to Paul ...

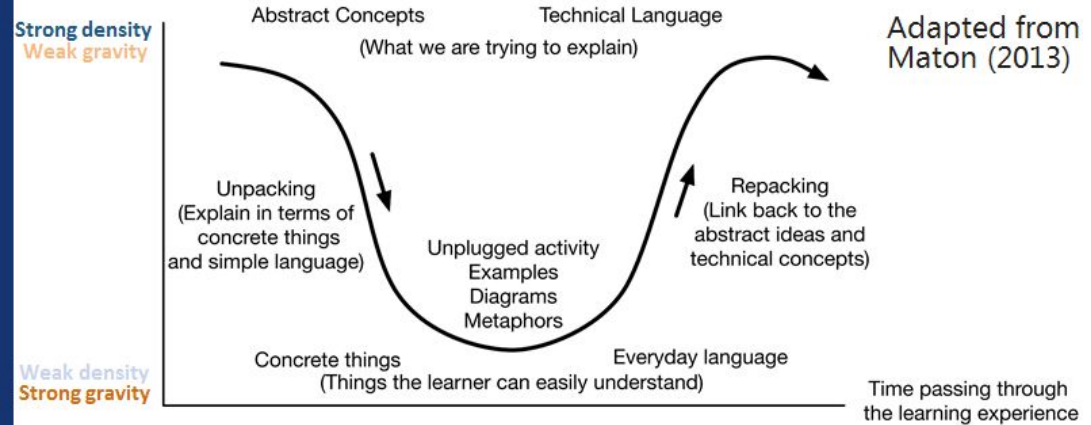
# Discussion Points

What are the different ways to pack and unpack knowledge?  
(Discussion 1)

Who packs and unpacks?  
(Discussion 1)

Google doc <http://bit.ly/LCTSept>

## Semantic profiles and semantic waves





# Discussion Points...back to Paul

<http://bit.ly/LCTSept>

Layers, ladders and routes...  
What routes can you follow  
between metaphor and  
concept?  
(Discussion 2)

How important are waves  
within waves?  
(Discussion 2)

## References

- L.W. Barsalou, P.M. Niedenthal, A.K. Barbey, and J.A. Ruppert. 2003. Social embodiment. *Psychology of learning and motivation* 43 (2003), 43–92.
- T. Bell, J. Alexander, I. Freeman, and M. Grimley. 2009. Computer Science unplugged: school students doing real computing without computers. *The New Zealand Journal of Applied Computing and Information Technology* 13, 1 (2009), 20–29.
- T. Bell and M. Lodi. 2019. Constructing computational thinking without using computers. *Constructivist Foundations* 14, 3 (2019). <https://constructivist.info/14/3> In press.
- waves: using Legitimation Code Theory as a tool to aid the teaching of chemistry. *Chemistry Education Research and Practice* 15,462 (2014).
- P. Curzon and P.W. McOwan. 2008. Engaging with Computer Science through magic shows. *ACM SIGCSE Bulletin* 40, 3 (2008), 179–183. Also in *Proceedings of ITiCSE 2008*.
- P. Curzon, P.W. McOwan, Q. Cutts, and T. Bell. 2009. Enthusing and inspiring with reusable kinaesthetic activities. *ACM SIGCSE Bulletin* 41, 3 (2009), 94–98.
- P. Curzon, P.W. McOwan, J. Donohue, S. Wright, and D.W. Marsh. 2018. Teaching Computer Science concepts. In *Computer Science Education: Perspectives on Teaching and Learning in School*, S. Sentance, E. Barendsen, and C. Schulte (Eds.). Bloomsbury Publishing, London, Chapter 8, 91–108.
- Y. Feaster, L. Segars, S.K. Wahba, and J.O. Hallstrom. 2011. Teaching CS Unplugged in the High School (with Limited Success). *Proceedings of the 16th Annual Joint Conference on Innovation Technology in Computer Science Education, ITiCSE '11* (pp. 248–252). Darmstadt, Germany: ACM. doi:10.1145/1999747.1999817
- legitimationcodetheory.com. 2019. Legitimation Code Theory. (2019). Retrieved June 13, 2019 from <http://legitimationcodetheory.com/>
- D. Love. 2016. Any tool works if you are using the language: The role of knowledge in ICT integration in a Johannesburg private school . Master's thesis. School of Education, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. Retrieved July 27, 2019 from <http://wiredspace.wits.ac.za/handle/10539/22614>
- L. Macnaught, K. Maton, J.R. Martin, and E. Matruglio. 2013. Jointly constructing semantic waves: implications for teacher training. *Linguistics and Education* 24, 50-63 (2013) .<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.linged.2012.11.008>

## References

- K. Maton. 2013. Making semantic waves: a key to cumulative knowledge-building. *Linguistics and Education* 24, 8-22 (2013).
- K. Maton. 2014. *Knowledge and Knowers: Towards a realist sociology of education*. Routledge, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon.
- K. Maton, S. Hood, and S. Shay. 2016. *Knowledge-building : educational studies in legitimation code theory* . Routledge, New York.
- B. Rodriguez, S. Kennicutt, C. Rader, and T. Camp. 2017. Assessing computational thinking in CS Unplugged Activities. In *Proceedings 2017 ACM SIGCSE Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education* . ACM, New York, 501–506.
- S Sentence & A Csizmadia . 2016. Computing in the curriculum: Challenges and strategies from a teacher's perspective. *Education and Information Technologies*, 1–27.
- R.E. Stake. 1995. *The art of case study research* . Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA ; London.
- The Royal Society. 2017. After the reboot: Computing education in UK schools. (2017). Retrieved July 24, 2019 from <https://royalsociety.org/topics-policy/projects/computing-education/>
- R. Thies and J. Vahrenhold. 2016. Back to school: Computer Science unplugged in the wild. In *Proceedings 2016 ACM Conference on Innovation and Technology in Computer Science Education* . ACM, New York, 118–123.
- J. Waite. 2017. Pedagogy in teaching Computer Science in schools: a literature review (After The Reboot: computing education in UK Schools). Online. (November 2017). Retrieved July 24, 2019 from <https://royalsociety.org/-/media/policy/projects/computing-education/literature-review-pedagogy-in-teaching.pdf>

# Links

Google doc

<http://bit.ly/LCTSept>

Teaching London Computing  
Webpage

<http://bit.ly/LCTSeptWebPage>



Queen Mary  
University of London