

Representing Information & Introduction to Codes Lesson Plan: Class 04 / IP / 02



Overall goal of the lesson	Representing Information and Introducing Codes.
Prior knowledge	
required	

MODULE 1: Module time: 35 minutes

Goal:	To learn how to represent information using symbols and codes.
Description:	Students will learn how to represent information with symbols and codes.
Material	Physical:
required:	Printed copy of the worksheet 04-IP-02-WS for each student, pencil and eraser.
	Electronic:
	Representing information & Introducing Codes (04-IP-02-PPT) Power Point presentation.
Procedure	1. Walkthrough the presentation 04-IP-02-PPT with the students.
Summary:	2. Distribute the worksheet copy 04-IP-02-WS to the students.
	3. Ask the students to complete the worksheet exercises to determine whether they
	have understood the lesson.
Procedure	1. Show the students a picture of a traffic light and ask them if they know what it is?
Details:	2. When the students identify it as a traffic light or signal, show them the Red-light
	picture and ask them to identify it. Ask them what is the purpose of a red traffic
	light? The answer is that the red light is the universal signal for all vehicles facing the
	light to stop at the signal till the light remains red.
	3. Show them the yellow light and ask them the purpose. The answer is that when the
	light is yellow it means that the traffic light is changing from green to red and
	vehicles need to slow down and proceed with caution.
	4. Show them the green light and ask them the purpose. The answer is that all vehicles
	facing the green light can move forward or continue moving forward, till the light remains green.
	5. Ask the students what will happen if we change the red color of the traffic light to
	pink? Will traffic stop when the light turns pink? Answer is No. Ask the students
	what will happen if we change the green color of the traffic light to blue? Will the traffic go when the light turns blue? Answer is No.
	6. What we have seen is a representation of information in a way that is universally
	understood. The Red light means you Stop. The Yellow light means you Proceed
	with Caution and the Green light means you Go. If change the colors, then the
	traffic signal loses meaning.
	7. Ask the students if they recall the Binary representation. Binary literally means
	composed of or involving two things. For example, a light bulb is Binary because it
	has two positions: it is either OFF or it is ON. OFF is represented by the number 0
	and ON is represented by the number 1. Binary is the basic building block of all
	digital devices. Digital devices are composed of millions of small electronic parts
	capable of generating ON/OFF signals i.e. 0 and 1. The binary information is then
	interpreted as images, sounds, and other kinds of data.

	8. We can use the 0 and 1 notations of binary numbers to create black and white
	pictures. For e.g., consider a grid of 1 row and 4 columns as below:
	9. If we color the cell containing 1 with black and erase the zero, we get:
	10. This is a picture representation of the binary number 0101.
	11. Each box is a picture element or "Pixel". A pixel is the smallest single component of
	a digital image. It is the smallest element of a picture or image represented on a
	screen.
	12. A collection of pixels makes an image. For example: we can make a smiley face
	image by creating a grid of 6 rows and 7 columns and representing it as:
	0000000
	0010100
	0001000
	0100010
	0011100
	0000000
	13. Slides 23, 24 and 25 break down how exactly we can create a smiley face using the
	6x7 grid.
Assessment:	Exercises on representing information and introducing codes.
Information	Completed lesson and exercises on representing information and introducing codes.
Broadcast:	