JUMP 1 2 3 teaching activities



Scaffold activities towards the lesson outcome.

Use any combination of these suggested activities in any order. Not all columns need to be included in a single lesson but all columns should be included multiple times in an entire unit of work. This is not an exhaustive list of possible activities under each heading.

Judge	Unpack	Modify	Program
What do you think this program will do/what will the output be? How could this program be improved? Why do you think this program was created like this? Why do you think this program will not work? What type of error will we get?	Can you identify the variables/input/selection etc.? What would be a suitable input to generate the output? How could you alter this part of the program? What would happen if?	Change your previous program so that What happens when you alter your program so that? Add to the program so that Improve your program. Find and correct the errors in this program.	Create a new program that will [written instructions]. Create a program from this flowchart. Draw a flowchart and then create the program that will
Theory: big picture view and giving opinions.	Theory: detailed view, drilling down into the mechanics of the program.	Practical: experimentation and alteration of a program.	Practical: create programs using different prompts.

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JUMP 1 2 3 programming assessment

JUMP 1 2 3

Method: Run and test program.

Aligned to the lesson outcome aims.

Can be teacher-assessed, self-assessed or peer-assessed.

accurately.

Method: Look at the code.

1	2	3
Some parts of the code, which they	The main focus of the lesson is	The entire program works correctly
should be familiar with, are coded	coded correctly.	and is fit for purpose .
accurately.		
	If using a self- or peer-assessment,	This involves running the program
If using a self- or peer-assessment,	you will need to remind pupils of the	and checking that it works to solve
you will need to provide guidance for	main focus of the lesson.	the given problem.
pupils of which areas to look for and		
what is acceptable.	It may not be possible to test those	This may involve running the program
	areas individually. Therefore, a visual	several times to test a variety of
It may not be possible to test those	assessment of the code is	possible outcomes.
areas individually. Therefore, a visual	completed.	
assessment of the code is		The pupil may not have produced the
completed.	A score of 2 should be awarded if the	same solution as the example
	main focus is coded accurately. Only	solution given, but if their solution
A score of 1 should be awarded if	a single occurrence of accurate code	works and entirely solves that
some areas have been coded	which covers the main focus is	problem a score of 3 is awarded.

Pupils are awarded the highest mark using the above criteria. Therefore, if they were awarded 1 and 2 but not 3 their overall mark is 2.

Method: Look at the code.

required to be awarded the score.

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