



# Konkurso BEBRAS varžybos – vertinga mokymosi patirtis

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Vilniaus universitetas



# Kaip mes mokomės

Kas mums svarbu?

- Motyvuotumas?
- Naudingumas?
- Idomumas?
- I(si)traukimas?
- „Darymas drauge“?

O vaikams?



# Formalusis ir neformalusis mokymasis

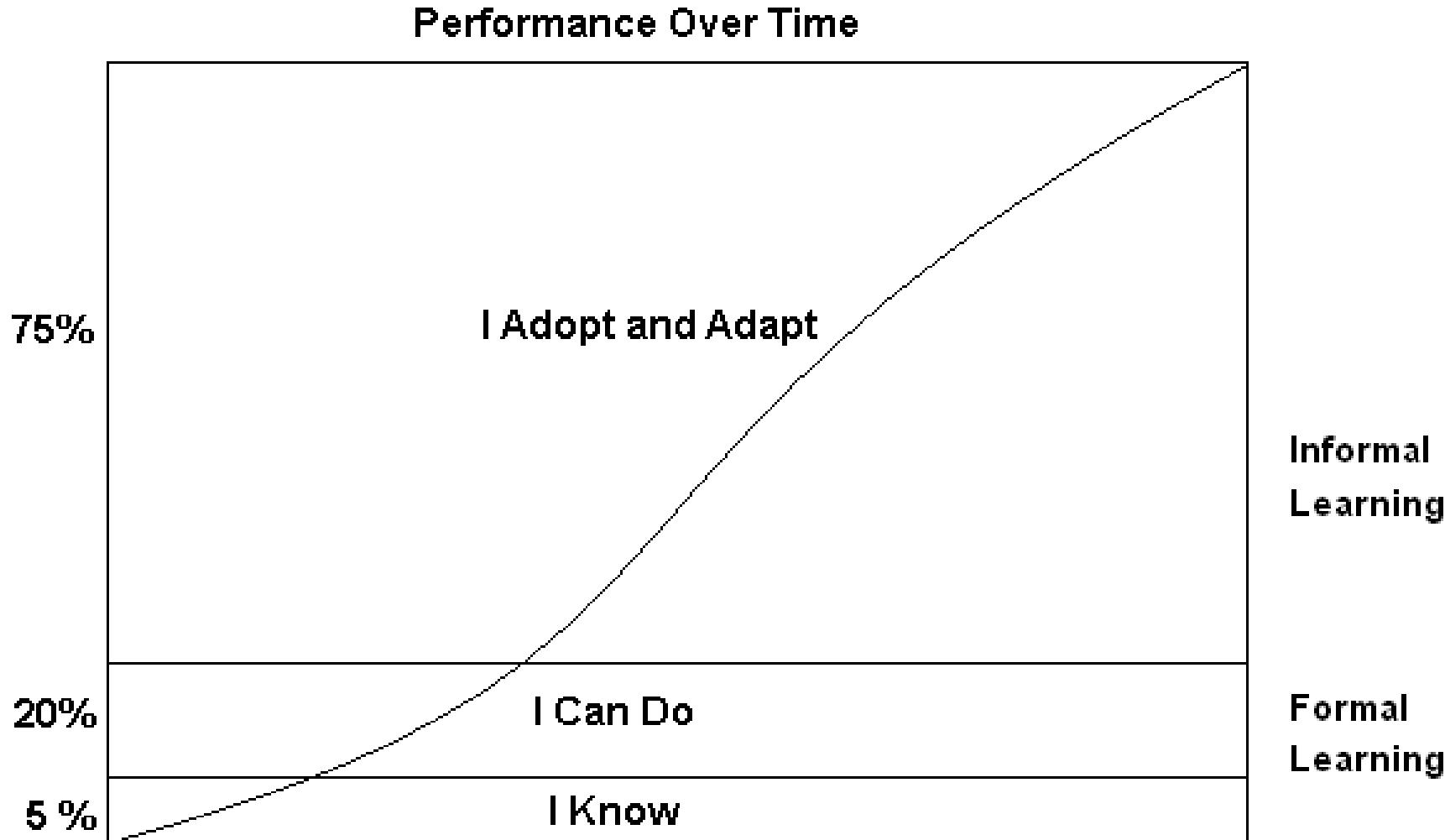
**Laikas sujungti formalųjį ir  
neformalųjį ugdymą?**

Formalusis ugdymas      Neformalusis, laisvasis mokymasis

**20%** / **80%**



# Laisvasis ar neformaluis mokymasis vyrauja!



Study by Sally Anne Moore, Digital Equipment Corporation  
"Time to Performance" .



# Informatikos apyaušris?

- Persisotinome bemokydami IKT – įrankius reikia naudoti, o ne juos studijuoti
- 2000-2010 m. IT (IKT) taikymas buvo dėmesio centre – tai buvo pažangu
- 2011-2012 m. pasaulyje prasideda lūžis: nuo IT mokymo pereinama prie informatikos mokymo
- KAIP mokytis ir mokytis?



# educative-games.org



# Educative-Games.org

Free-for-all **educative games** you wish **the kids** to play  
in order to teach themselves science  
and **learn more about** ...

0 +1 4

**Programming   Engineering   Touch-typing   Biology   Miscellaneous**

Playing these games will make you a better computer programmer.



One game led to the other, and — after a few days of ecstatic playing — I figured I would make the job easier for others pursuing the same task – searching for **games with real educational value** that help one **develop not only the interactive problem-solving skills**, but also create very real **hands-on experience** or certain depth of **understanding of a particular real-world field**. And for watchful parents and their likes. Gathered here are, incidentally, some of the **best puzzle games ever created**.

Find the games in the [menu above](#). Most games require **Adobe Flash**, others are links to their respective websites.



# Informatika be kompiuterio

csunplugged.org

Google Log In

# COMPUTER SCIENCE *Unplugged*

Computer Science... without a Computer!

Free activities for classroom or home

CS Unplugged is a collection of [free learning activities](#) that teach Computer Science through engaging games and puzzles that use cards, string, crayons and lots of running around.

The activities introduce students to underlying concepts such as [binary numbers](#), [algorithms](#) and [data compression](#), separated from the distractions and technical details we usually see with computers.

CS Unplugged is suitable for people of all ages, from elementary school to seniors, and from many countries and backgrounds. Unplugged has been used around the world for over fifteen years, in classrooms, science centers, homes, and even for holiday events in a park!



Get Started

Download the book

Twelve of the most-used Unplugged activities, with easy instructions for use in the classroom.



Unplugged Teachers' Edition

German Language

Spanish Language

Home

Activities

Books

Teachers' Edition

Original Edition

Open Source Edition

Events

Community

Promotional

Teachers



# Finite State Automata

Home

Activities

Binary Numbers

Image Representation

Text Compression

Error Detection

Information Theory

Searching Algorithms

Sorting Algorithms

Sorting Networks

Minimal Spanning Trees

Routing and Deadlock

Finite State Automata

Programming Languages

Graph Colouring

Dominating Sets

Steiner Trees

Information Hiding

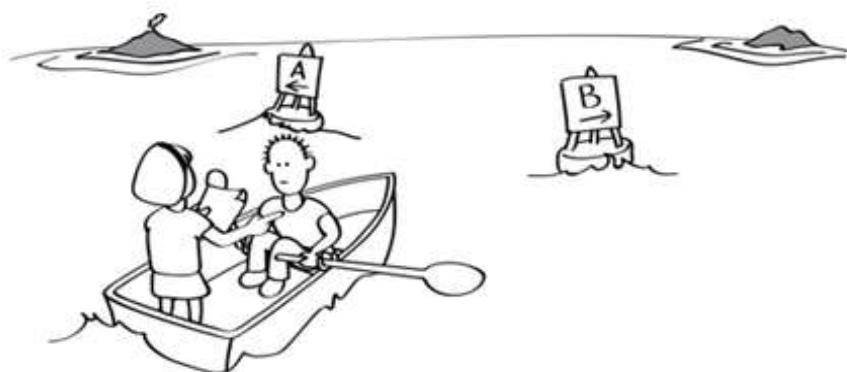
Cryptographic Protocols

Public Key Encryption

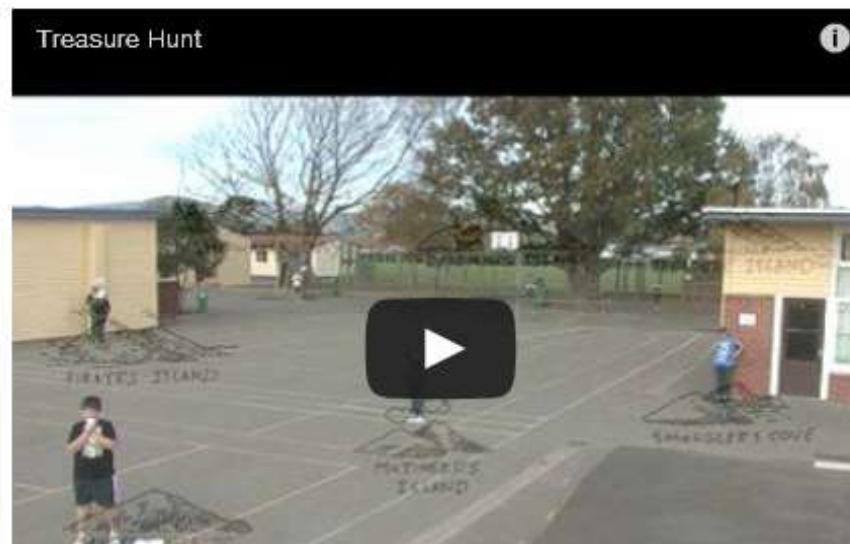
## Treasure Hunt

Finite state automata (FSAs) sound complicated, but the basic idea is as simple as drawing a map.

This fun activity is based around a fictitious pirate story which leads to the unlikely topic of reasoning about patterns in sequences of characters



## Videos



PDFs



Finite State Automata

- Italian Language Version
- French Language Version
- Greek Language Version
- Portuguese (Brazil)
- Language Version
- Polish Language Version
- Slovenian Language Translation

Can't find a translation? Check our [projects page](#) for status.

Categorisation

## Great Principles of Computer Science

- Computation

ACM K12 Curriculum



**Besimokantieji džiaugiasi mokymusi,  
kai jis patrauklus ir smagus!**



Patrauklu ir žaisminga!

„Serious“ žaidimai

Interaktyvi karta

Veikėjų rolių simuliacija

Massively Online Role Playing Games



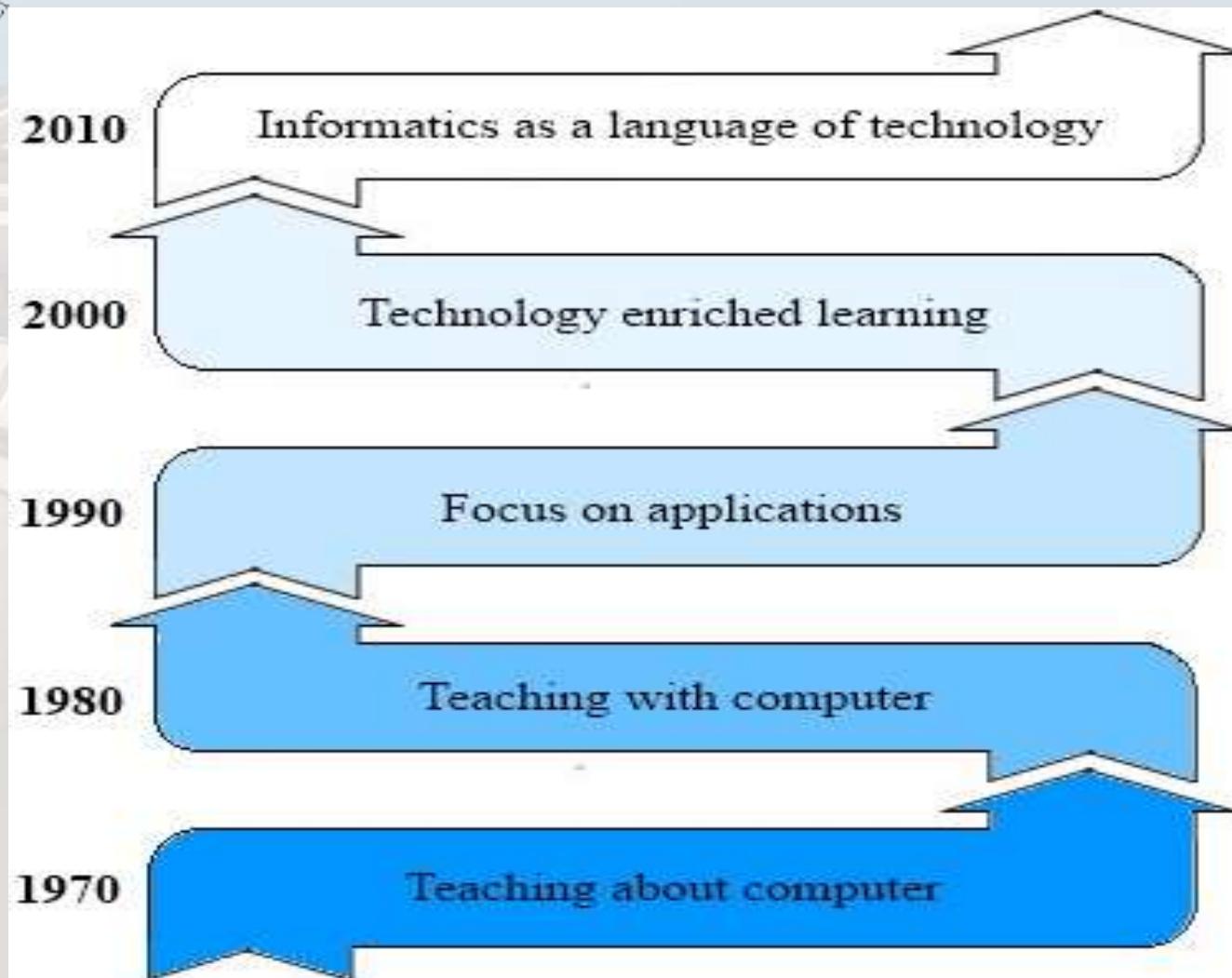


# Kokia situacija Lietuvoje?

- Privalomas informacinių technologijų kursas
- 2002 m. tai tiko
- 2012 m. tai „gniaužtai“ ir mokiniams, ir mokytojams, ir ugdymo sistemai
- Išaugome rūbą, turime keisti. Ir greičiau rinktis tinkamesnį



# Informatikos mokykloje spiralinė raida





# Kokia realybė?

Tarptautinis tyrimas ESSIE (2013):

- Lietuvos mokiniai dažniau nei vidutinis ES mokinys naudoja IKT ugdymo tikslais
- Mokytoi skiria daugiau laiko IKT kompetencijoms tobulinti nei vidutiniškai ES
- Mokytojų, 11 klasėje naudojančių IKT daugiau nei 25 proc. pamokų, yra daugiau nei vidutiniškai ES

Plačiajuostis interneto ryšys mokyklose



# Ką darome, kad būtų geriau?

- Inicijuojame įvairius projektus
- Prikūrėme mokomųjų objektų
- Iniciatyvūs mokytojai naudoja aktyvius metodus

Deja...

- Informatikai mokykloje neskiriama dėmesio
- Nėra tinkamų mokomųjų priemonių
- Nesusitariama, ko ir kaip mokytis
- Panaudokime neformalųjį ir laisvajį ugdymą!
- Konkursai, varžybos



# Kaip mokytis informatikos

- Kaip moko kitos šalys
- Žvilgsnis į kaimynus: Estija
- Jungtinė Karalystė: staigus posūkis nuo IT prie informatikos (*Computing*)
- Lenkai: diferencijavimas – visiems IT, norintiems ir galintiems – informatika
- JAV: ruošiami informatikos mokytojai, skatinamos inovatyvus mokymas
- Vokietija: programos ir standartai parengti, deja, nėra sutarimų tarp 16 žemių
- Suomija: mokykla – mokymosi tvirtovė



# Estija: pradinė mokykla

- 1–3 klasės (amžius 6-9 m.)
  - Interaktyvių istorijų kūrimas su Kodu  
<http://fuse.microsoft.com/page/kodu>
  - Pažintis su Scratch 3-ioje klasėje  
<http://scratch.mit.edu/>
- Kas daroma
  - Pernai pradėta taikyti poroje mokyklų
  - Pilotiniai mokytojų kursai
  - Itraukiama daugiau mokyklų



# Estija: pagrindinė mokykla

- 4–9 klasės (amžius 9-15 m.)
  - Toliau mokoma Scratch, papildomai Logo
  - Robotika (LEGO NXT/NXC arba vietinė įranga)
  - Tainklalapių kūrimas ar saityno taikymai
- Kas daroma
  - Naudojama patirtis iš kompiuterininkų klubų
  - Pilotiniai mokymai pradėti šiais metais
  - Kai kurie moduliai pasirenkamieji



# Estija: Vidurinė mokykla

- 10–12 klasės (amžius 15-18 m.)
  - Toliau mokoma saityno taikomųjų paslaugų programavimo
  - Programavimas skaičiuoklėse
  - Įvadas į informatiką
- Kas daroma
  - Pasirenkamieji moduliai
  - Privalomas informatikos kursas tiksliuju mokslu mokyklose



Estonia's plan to get 6 year olds coding is a stroke of genius — European technology news - Mozilla Firefox

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gigaom.com/europe/estonias-plan-to-get-6-year-olds-coding-is-a-stroke Google

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**GIGAom**

HOME APPLE CLEANTECH CLOUD DATA **EUROPE** MOBILE VIDEO

Sep 5, 2012 - 6:00AM PT

# Estonia's plan to get 6 year olds coding is a stroke of genius

BY Bobbie Johnson

20 Comments +1

*When should children learn to code? Estonia's Tiger Leap Foundation wants children as young as six to be enrolled in coding classes —*

Instant search



Why Estonia Has Started Teaching Its First-Graders To Code - Forbes - Mozilla Firefox

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**Parmy Olson**, Forbes Staff  
I cover those who agitate and innovate.  
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TECH | 9/06/2012 @ 12:24PM | 12,289 views

# Why Estonia Has Started Teaching Its First-Graders To Code

14 comments, 8 called-out [+ Comment now](#)

Estonia, a small country with a population of 1.3 million people, punches above its own weight when it comes to advancements in tech. It was the birthplace

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Most Read



## Estonia plans programming lessons for primary school kids - Get 'em young | TechEye - Mozilla Firefox

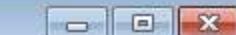
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news.techeye.net/software/estonia-plans-programming-lessons-for-prima



Google



# Estonia plans programming lessons for primary school kids

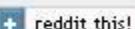
## Get 'em young

05 Sep 2012 09:32 | by Nick Farrell in Rome | Filed in Software, Skype, Europe

0 Comments



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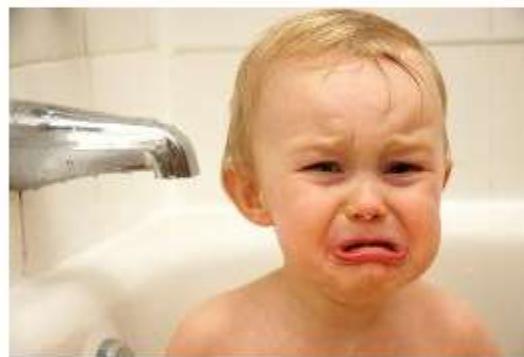
Meeldib

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3



Estonia is hoping to push kids into programming from an early age.

According to *Venture Beat*, the Estonian Tiger Leap Foundation has launched a program called "ProgeTiiger", where students in grades one to 12 will be introduced to computer programming and creating web and mobile applications.

The country which gave the world Skype and Playtech is planning to set its kids onto programming more or less from their first day at school, while British kids are mumbling their

way through the alphabet.

Tiger Leap Foundation training sphere manager Ave Lauringson said kids are interested in modern technology from an early age, and the ProgeTiiger programme creates prerequisites for students to develop from consumers of software to developers of software.

At the moment the programme is being tested in pilot schools with plans to roll it out to state schools later.

However, the first ones to start the lessons will be primary school students - after their teachers go through corresponding training in September.

## Popular softw

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RIM  
Mic

## EyeThink - join

■ How do I fix the



ProgeTiiger Takes Computer Programming To Estonian Schoolchildren - Mozilla Firefox

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www.arcticstartup.com/2012/09/05/progetiiger-takes-computer-programr Google

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## ProgeTiiger Takes Computer Programming To Estonian Schoolchildren

By Greg Anderson, September 05, 2012, Leave a Comment

 | Tiigrihüppe Sihtasutus

We just caught some news from [Ubuntu Life](#) about a new program in Estonia designed to bring computer programming to schoolchildren as young as first grade. The program, called ProgeTiiger (programming tiger) aims to hit all schoolchildren between first and 12th grade with a basic understanding of computer programming, and knowledge of how to create their own web and mobile applications.

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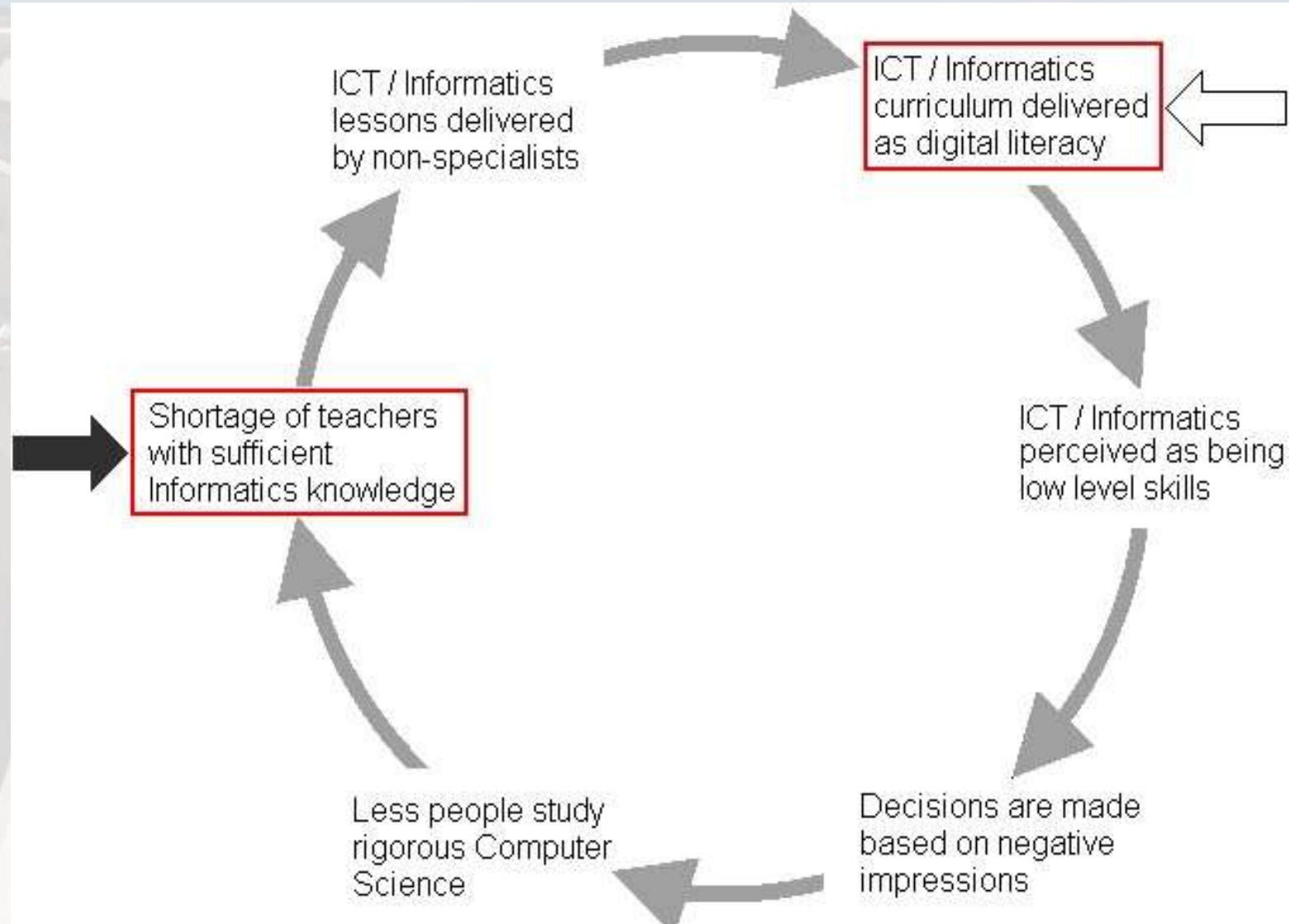


# Informatika JK mokyklose

- The Royal Society: Shut down or restart? The way forward for Computing in UK schools
  - January 2012, report, 122 pages
- Šioje ataskaitoje analizuojama esama informatikos mokymo situacija ir pateikiamos rekomendacijos, kaip ji gerinti
- [http://royalsociety.org/uploadedFiles/Royal\\_Society\\_Content/education/policy/computing-in-schools/2012-01-12-Computing-in-Schools.pdf](http://royalsociety.org/uploadedFiles/Royal_Society_Content/education/policy/computing-in-schools/2012-01-12-Computing-in-Schools.pdf)



# Main findings





# Recommendation 1: Redefine name

- The term **ICT as a brand** should be reviewed and the possibility considered of disaggregating this into clearly defined areas such as digital literacy, IT and CS. There is an analogy here with how English is structured at school, with reading and writing (*basic literacy*), English Language (*how the language works*) and English Literature (*how it is used*).
- The term '**ICT**' should no longer be used as it has attracted too many negative connotations



# Informatics should be recognized

- There is a need to improve understanding in schools of the nature and scope of Computing
- In particular there needs to be recognition that CS is a rigorous academic discipline of great importance to the future careers of many pupils
- The status of Computing in schools needs to be recognised and raised by government and senior management in schools



## Recommendation 2: Teacher preparation

- The government should set targets for the number of Computer Science and Information Technology specialist teachers, and monitor recruitment against these targets in order to allow all schools to deliver a rigorous curriculum. This should include providing training bursaries to attract suitably qualified graduates into teaching – for which industry funding could be sought.
- Education Scotland should ensure that the declared entitlement of all learners to third-level outcomes in Computing Science is implemented in all schools for all learners using appropriately qualified teachers.



# Recommendation 5: Educational tools

- Suitable technical resources should be available in all schools to support the teaching of CS and IT. These could include pupil-friendly programming environments such as **Scratch**, educational microcontroller kits such as **PICAXE** and **Arduino**, and robot kits such as **Lego Mindstorms**.



# Recommendation 7: Develop qualifications in CS

- Develop Key Stage 4 (KS4) qualifications in Computer Science in consultation with the UK Forum, universities and employers.
- Awarding Organisations across the UK should review and revise the titles and content of all new and existing qualifications in this area to match the disaggregation described above (e.g. Computer Science, Information Technology and digital literacy).



# Recommendation 9: Support

- The UK Forum (see recommendation 11) should put in place a framework to support non-formal learning in Computer Science and to support teachers
- Considerations include after-school clubs, school speakers and mentoring for teachers in developing their subject knowledge. Bodies such as STEMNET will have a role to play in implementing this.



# Curriculum

- The Department for Education should remedy the current situation, where good schools are dis-incentivised from teaching Computer Science, by reforming and rebranding the current ICT curriculum in England. **Schemes of work should be established for ages 5–14 across the range of Computing aspects, e.g. digital literacy (the analogue to being able to read and write), Information Technology, and Computer Science.**
- These should be constructed to be implementable in a variety of ways, including a cross-curricular approach for digital literacy at primary and early secondary school. Schools may prefer not to impose a timetable or separately staff these elements at this age, but the existence of separately-defined learning experiences will ensure that each strand is always properly developed – unlike at present.



# Informatikos mokytojų asociacija CSTA (JAV)

- ACM K-12 programa (1999), atnaujinta 2011 m.
- CSTA K-12 informatikos standartas
- Informatika kaip privalomas dalykas
  - Informatikos svarba asmens raidai
  - Reikalinga daugeliui profesijų
  - Moko problemų sprendimo
  - Ryšiai su kitomis mokslo šakomis
  - Galima pritraukti visus mokinius



# Informatikos mokytojų asociacijos parengta programa

Level 1  
Grades K-6

Computer  
Science and Me

Level 2  
Grades 6-9

Computer  
Science and  
Community

Level 3  
Grades 9-12

Computer  
Science in the  
Modern World

Applying Concepts and  
Creating Real-World Solutions

Computer  
Science  
Principles

Topics in  
Computer  
Science



# Informatikos standarto dalys

**Kompiuterinis mąstymas**  
*(Computational Thinking)*

**Visuomenės,  
globališkumo ir  
etikos aspektai**

**Bendradarbiavimas**

**Kompiuteriai ir  
mobilieji  
įrenginiai**

**Kompiuterinė  
praktika**



# CSTA K-12 Computer Science Standards

## 10 fundamentalių konceptų:

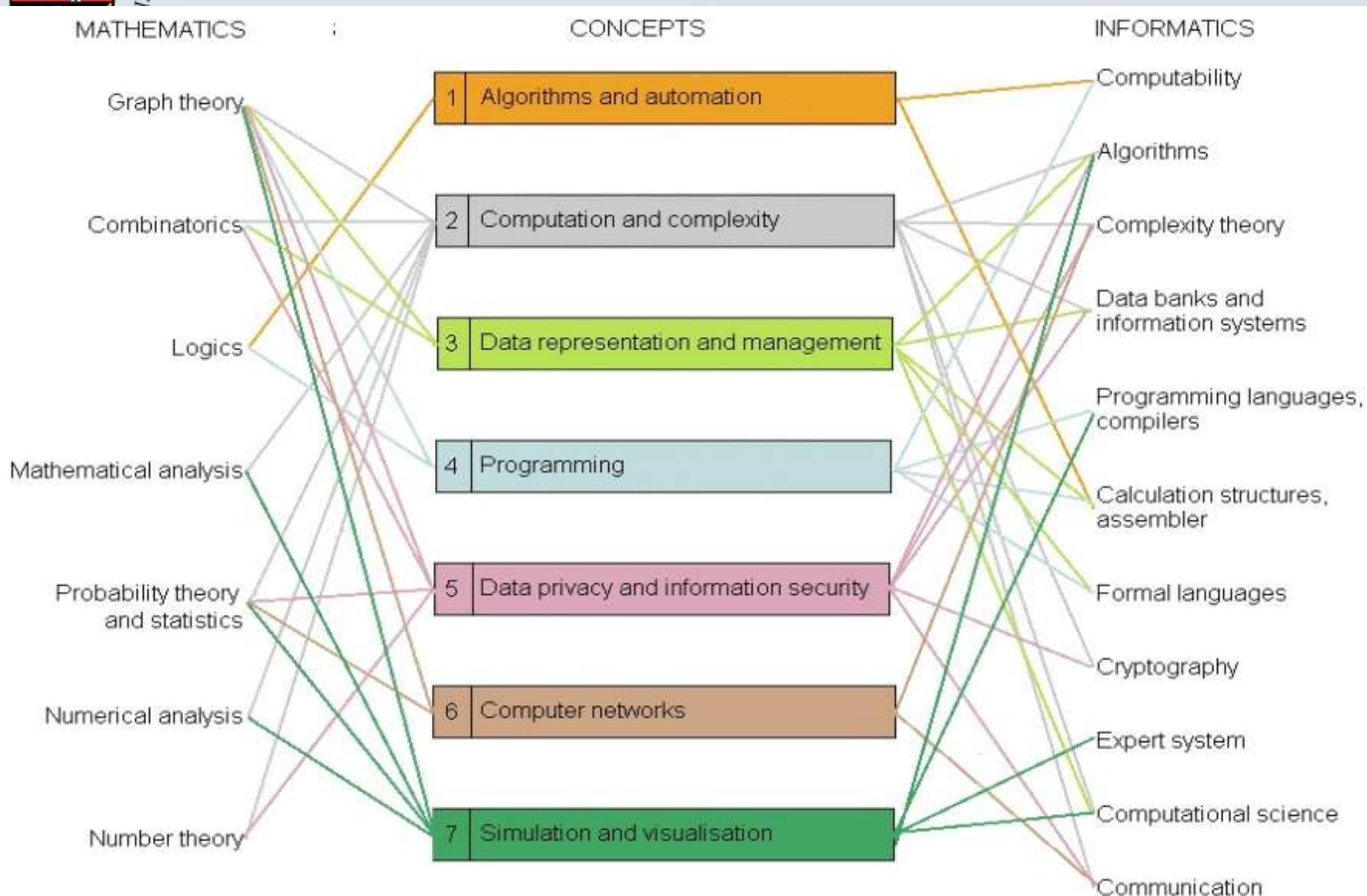
- Kompiuterių organizavimas
- Informacinė sistema
- Tinklai
- Skaitmeninis informacijos vaizdavimas
- Informacijos organizavimas
- Modeliavimas ir abstrakcija
- Algoritminis mąstymas ir programavimas
- Universalumas
- Informacinių technologijų ribotumas
- Informacinių technologijų socialinis poveikis



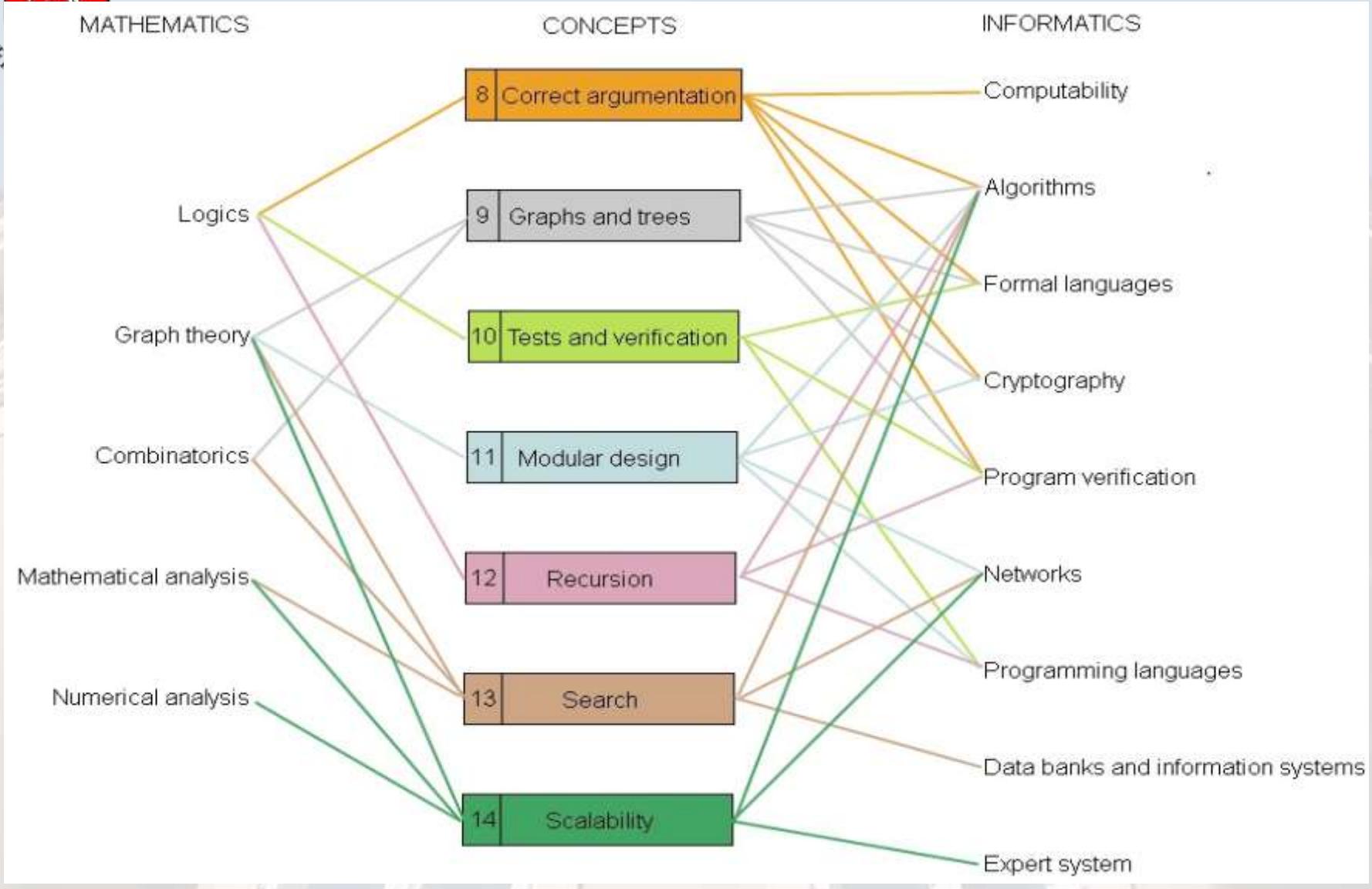
# Kurie informatikos konceptai būtini mokyklai?

- Atsakymas sunkus dėl šių priežasčių:
  - Informatika, IT naujas, sparčiai besivystantis mokslas
  - Informatikos praktinių taikymų gausa nustelbia nustelbia teorinius ir mokslinius informatikos konceptus
  - **Nėra bendro sutarimo**, kas turi būti mokoma mokykloje iš informatikos teorijos ir kaip tai daryti

# Informatikos konceptai mokykloje



# Informatikos konceptai mokykloje





# Kaip mums mokyti informatikos

- Siekti efektyvesnio mokymo
  - Mokiniams turi būti įdomu
  - Susieti su praktine veikla
  - Džiaugtis mokant - teigiamų emocijų kūrimas
- Parengti naują bendrojo ugdymo programą
- Susitarti dėl informatikos ir IT santykio
- Susitarti, ko reikia mokyti iš informatikos
- Padėti informatikos mokytojams

# Pirmoji jaunujų informatikų akademija



LT | EN | RU



## Naujienos

### STOJANTIESIEMS



### Atvirų durų diena tik TAU



## Neįgaliesiems

### Jaunujų informatikų akademija



2013-09-18 17:15

#### Jaunujų informatikų akademijos atidarymas



2013 m. rugsėjo 18 d. Alytaus kolegijoje atidaryta Jaunujų informatikų akademija. Renginį pagerbė garbūs svečiai: LR švietimo ir mokslo ministras prof. dr. Dainius Pavalkis, LRD Seimo narys Kęstutis Daukšys, Alytaus miesto meras Jurgis Krasnickas, Alytaus rajono meras Algirdas Vrubliauskas, LR švietimo ir mokslo ministerijos Švietimo kokybės ir regioninės politikos departamento direktorius Aidas Aldakauskas, KTU E. mokymosi technologijų centro vadovas Gytis Cibulskis, Alytaus miesto ir rajono savivaldybių Švietimo skyrių vadovai ir jų pavaduotojai, Alytaus bendrojo lavinimo, gimnazijų ir profesinio rengimo mokyklų direktoriai, pavaduotojai, mokytojai ir moksleiviai bei jų tėveliai. Renginio metu gražiausius kūrinius atliko Alytaus kolegijos studentai, Jaunimo centro moksleiviai, Alytaus Adolfo Ramanausko-Vanago gimnazijos gimnazistai.

Jaunujų informatikų akademijos tikslas - skatinti gabių vaikų ugdymą bei moksleivių pasirinkimą studijuoti IT, stiprinti jų pasirengimą tolimesniams mokymuisiems aukštumų mokyklų IT kryties studijų programose. LR Švietimo ir mokslo ministras prof. dr. Dainius Pavalkis sveikino bendrą Alytaus kolegijos ir regiono švietimo įstaigų iniciatyvą, bendradarbiaujant su IT įmonėmis padėti mokiniams iš arčiau pažinti, geriau suprasti informacinių technologijų sritį ir jos specialistų profesiją, skatinti rinktis darbo rinkoje paklausią specialybę ir tinkamai jai pasiruošti.

„Mūsų šalies informacinių technologijų specialistai, programuotojai sėkmingai dirba pasaulio garsiausiose informacinių technologijų kompanijose neįšvykdami iš Lietuvos. Matome, kad IT specialistų paklusa tik auga ir augs, nuo jų profesionalumo priklauso ir naujausių technologijų raida, mokslo pažanga“, - sakė ministras D. Pavalkis.

Alytaus kolegijos direktorė Danute Remeikiėnė džiaugesi, kad Jaunujų informatikų akademijos mokymo planai ir metodikos yra parengtos bendradarbiaujant su verslo atstovais, todėl mokiniams padės ne tik pasiruošti būsimai aktyviai profesinei veiklai, bet ir sparčiau ištvirtinti darbo rinkoje.

Jaunujų informatikų akademijos įsteigimo idėjos pagrindinis iniciatorius Švietimo ir mokslo ministerijos Švietimo kokybės ir regioninės politikos departamento direktorius Aidas Aldakauskas, idėją entuziastingai palaiko Alytaus miesto savivaldybės Švietimo skyriaus vedėjas Vytautas Valūnas.

Seimo narys Kęstutis Daukšys pabrėžė Jaunujų informatikų akademijos reikšmę Alytaus miestui ir visam regionui, linkėjo sklandaus darbo.

Alytaus miesto savivaldybės meras Jurgis Krasnickas sveikino Alytaus kolegijos bendruomenę ir susirinkusius mokinius: „Sveikinu visus ir džiaugiuosi Alytaus miesto savivaldybės, Alytaus kolegijos ir verslo atstovų gražaus bendradarbiaivimo rezultatu. Ypač dėkoju organizatoriams – Alytaus kolegijos kolektivui, kuriam teks didelė atsakomybė. Ši akademija atvers daugiau galimybių jaunimui giliinti informacinių technologijų žinias. Visada sakau paprastai – jaunimas yra mūsų ateitis, o ateitimi reikia rūpintis“, – sakė meras J. Krasnickas.

Jaunujų informatikų akademijos įsteigimu džiaugėsi Švietimo skyriaus vedėjas Vytautas Valūnas. Pasak vedėjo, „šios akademijos



Diploma Supplement Label  
2010 - 2013  
Awarded by the European Commission to  
Alytaus Colegija





# Varžybos – tinkamas metodas mokymuisi?

- Gal geriau – edukaciniai serijiniai žaidimai
- „Bebras“ ir „Kengūra“ – bendrumai ir skirtumai
- Informatikos konceptai „paslėpti“ Bebre
- Nuo nedidelių uždavinių link gilių idėjų
- Bebro uždavinių kūrimo veikla – įvairių šalių pastangos drauge „išrasti“ informatikos programą
- Svarbiausia – susitarti dėl informatikos pagrindinių konceptų



# Bebro veiklos struktūra

**Uždaviniai: patrauklūs, bendri,  
įkvepiantys, interaktyvūs**

**Technologiniai sprendimai**

**Administravimas šalyje**

**Organizavimas mokykloje**

**„Kodėl informatika?“ - mokytojai**

**„Sprendžiam!“ - mokiniai**



# Ką veikti mokiniams?

Dalyvauti  
varžybose

Spresti  
uždavinius

Klausti  
„Kodėl  
informatika“

Modifikuoti  
uždavinius

Kurti naujus  
uždavinius



# Varžybų sąsajos





# Informatikos ir matematikos varžybų palyginimas

Bebras	Kengūra
Informatikos kultūra mokyklose gana silpna	Mokyklose yra matematinė kultūra
Įdomūs uždaviniai, daugėja interaktyvių	Įdomūs uždaviniai, daug galvosūkių
Uždaviniai renkami tikslingai, kad formuotų informatikos programą	Nesiekiamas uždavinių sieti su mokyklos temomis
Kompleksinė veikla: 1) motyvuoti mokinius; 2) padėti mokytojams; 3) vykdyti mokslinius tyrimus	Iš esmės orientuojamasi į varžybas ir mokinius, mokslinių tyrimų beveik nėra
Varžyboms naudojamos technologijos: sukurtos sistemos, įrankiai	Technologijomis naudojamas minimaliai
10 metų nemokamas dalyvavimas	Yra dalyvio mokesčis
Sukūrė Lietuva 2004 m., 30 šalių	Pasiūlė Australija, įgyvendino Prancūzija 1991 m., 49 šalys dalyvauja



# Bebro šalys

24 šalys

Pilotinis

Israel

Sweden

Naujos  
šalys

Ireland

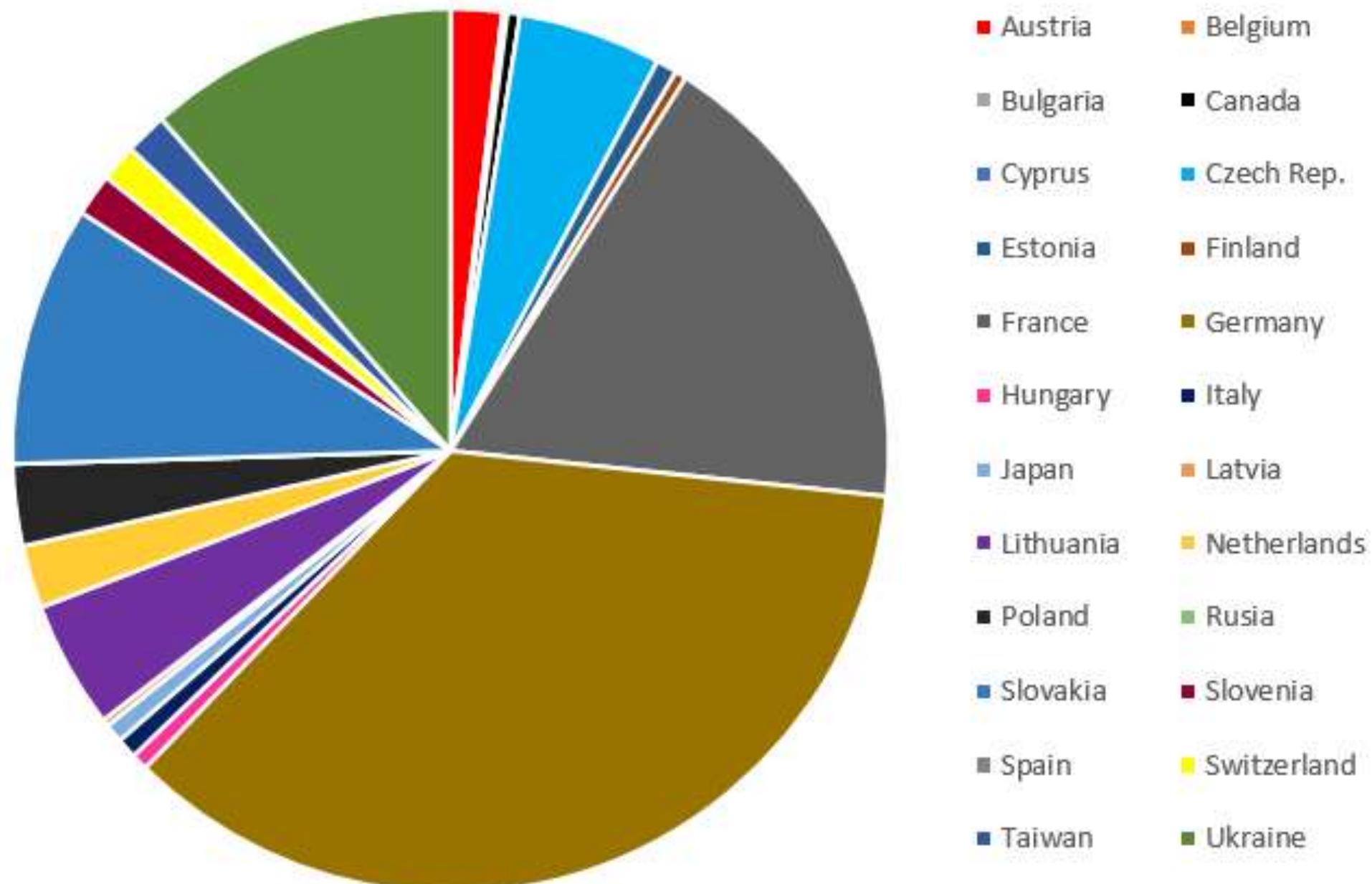
UK

USA

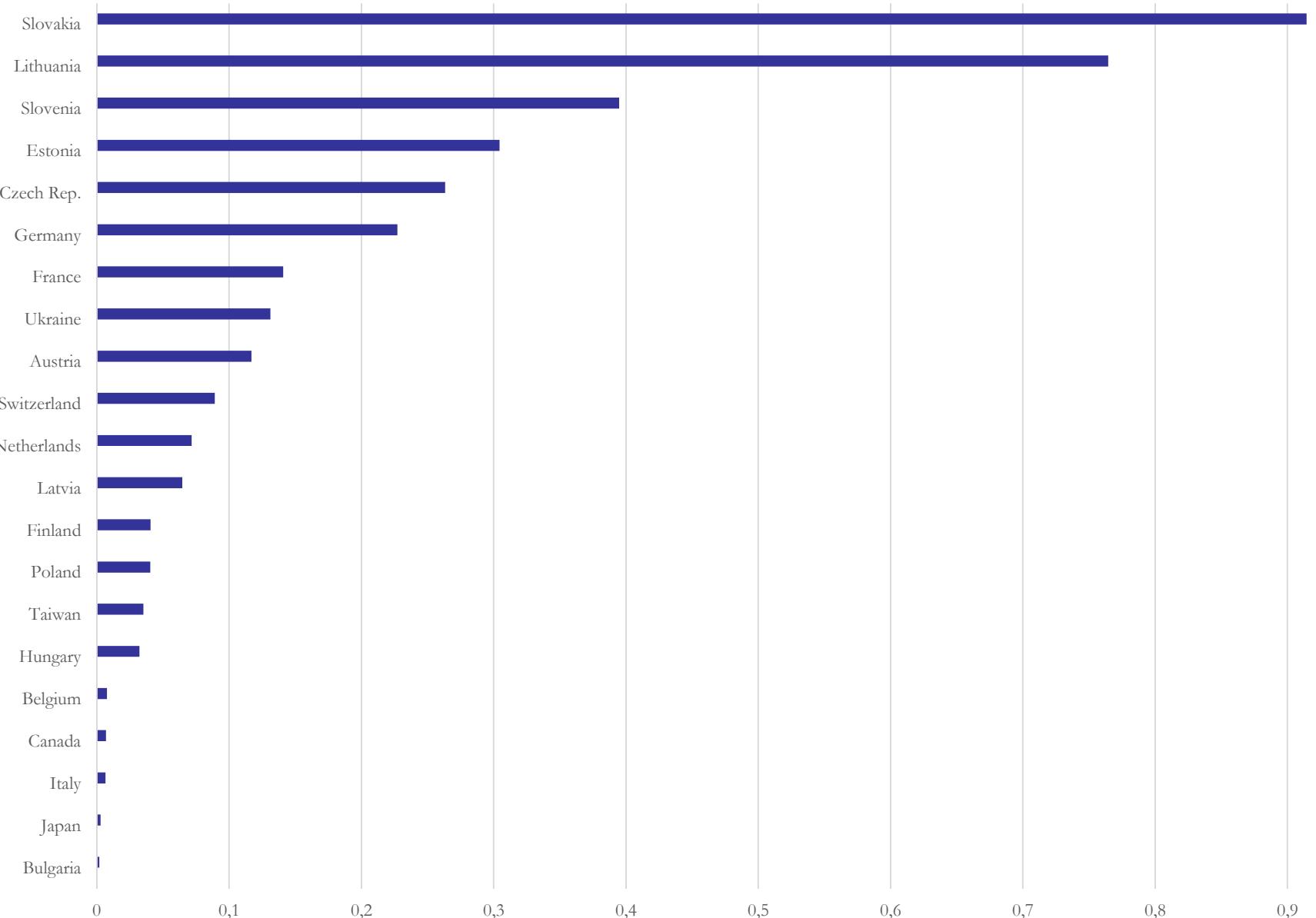
S. Korea

Country	Particip. 2010	Particip. 2011	Particip. 2012	First Contest
Austria	8 425	9 171	9877	2007
Belgium	-	-	848	2012
Bulgaria	-	-	137	2012
Canada	-	200	2400	2011
Cyprus	-	-	?	2012
Czech Rep.	14 867	19 280	27650	2008
Estonia	3 956	4 807	4012	2005
Finland	1 472	2 045	2197	2010
France	-	46 346	92000	2011
Germany	117 950	155 419	186048	2006
Hungary	-	1 911	3200	2011
Italy	1 325	1 597	3885	2009
Japan	-	1 600	3600	2011
Latvia	1 072	893	1336	2005
Lithuania	13 889	19 277	24390	2004
Netherlands	10 231	11 252	12000	2005
Poland	9 962	11 945	15587	2005
Russia	-	-	?	2012
Slovakia	22 139	36 382	49798	2008
Slovenia	-	3 454	8120	2011
Spain	-	-	?	2011
Switzerland	3 470	4 475	7086	2010
Taiwan	-	-	8100	2012
Ukraine	25 971	42 176	59918	2008

# Absoliutus dalyvavimas (2012)



# Santykinis dalyvavimas (2012)





# Bebro varžybos: skatinimas mąstyti

- To solve the tasks one has to **think**
- Already learned knowledge is not asked
- Pupils have to find solving strategies
- They have to find and understand structures
- They have to think about different cases
- They have to find arguments for or against given alternatives



# Problemų sprendimo įgūdžių formavimas

- Bebro uždaviniai ugdo kompiuterinę mąstyseną (*Computational Thinking*)
- Computer science (CS) like thinking is done while solving a task
- Tasks are mostly on CS-related problem solving skills
- Each task involves a CS concept that needs specific thinking qualities



# *Bebro* varžybu struktūra

- Skirtas vidurinių mokyklų mokiniams
- Visada vykdomas tik mokykloje
- Mokiniai turi išspręsti 24 (anksčiau 27) uždavinius per 55 minutes
- Yra 5 amžiaus grupės:
  - 3-4 klasių mokiniai (**Mažyliai**)
  - 5-6 klasių mokiniai (**Benjaminai**)
  - 7-8 klasių mokiniai (**Kadetai**)
  - 9-10 klasių mokiniai (**Juniorai**)
  - 11-12 klasių mokiniai (**Seniorai**)
- Pateikiama po 8 uždavinius:
  - lengvi (**3** t)
  - vidutiniai (**4** t)
  - sunkūs (**5** t)
- Uždaviniai dviejų tipų:
  - interaktyvūs ir testiniai (4 variantai)



# Nauja tarptautinė Bebro svetainė

About      Organizing the contest      Tasks      Contacts      X

**BEBRAS**  
International Contest  
on Informatics  
and Computer Fluency

Try Bebras Mini-Contest!

In informatica one of the ways to code data is using a binary tree. we start from the stem (S) and then go forward turning left (L) or right (R).

Which of the stated sequences will lead us to the blossom?

DONE

SRLLRLRLL    SRLRRLLLL    SRLRRRLLL    SRLRRRRLL

Rate this task:

Difficult  
 Medium  
 Easy  
 no rating

You need to be logged in to view your score!

Organised by  Website sponsors  Partners



# Mini Bebro varžybos

About      Organizing the contest      Tasks      Contacts      Log in / register

Home > Contest > Bebras Mini-Contest

## Bebras Mini-Contest

Bebro Bruno enters a cave consisting of several rooms connected by passages. The passages are one-way only. Bruno can move from left to right and from bottom to top, but not in the two other directions. There are some candles in each room (the numbers shown in white on the figure). Bruno wants to collect as many candles as possible, but he is allowed to enter the cave just once. How many candles can he collect?

- *Bebro* mini varžybos – iššūkis vaikams, kuris sudomina ir skatina mokytis informatikos ir IT
- Prisiregistravusiems vartotojams - skaičiuojami taškai ir rodoma eilė
- Užduočių sudėtingumo vertinimas

Organised by



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# Duomenų perdavimas

---

Įsivaizduokime, jog dabar XVIII amžius. Jūreivis Popajus Karibų jūros saloje randa lobių skrynią ir nori nusiųsti pranešimą savo draugams į žemyną. Popajus geba sukelti jūros bangas. Jo draugai žino šių bangų reikšmes.

*Radau lobj*



*Laukiu saloje*



*Greičiau!*



Popajus nusiunčia pranešimą sukeldamas tokią bangų seką:



Ką reiškia šis pranešimas?

Radau lobj. Laukiu saloje. Greičiau!

Greičiau! Greičiau! Radau lobj. Laukiu saloje.

Greičiau! Radau lobj. Greičiau! Laukiu saloje.

Laukiu saloje. Greičiau!

## Lengviausias uždavinys Benjaminams

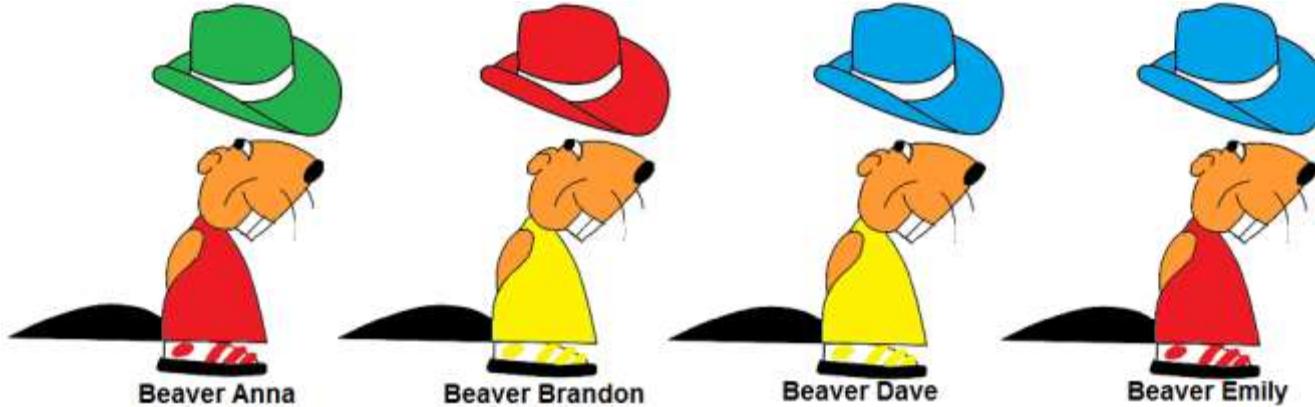
Teisingai atsakė: 70,62%. Klaidingai atsakė: 28,34%. Atsakymo nepažymėjo 1,03%

## NL-12 Wrong hat (Cadet medium)

The beavers Anna, Brandon, Dave und Emily have in dressing style two rules:

- All four beavers have the hat with their preferred colour.
- None of the beavers prefer the same hat colour as the colour of the shirt

But at the moment all four beavers have the wrong hat colour:



To which beaver belongs the green hat?

- A. Anna
- B. Brandon
- C. Dave
- D. Emily

### It is informatics

Logic deduction is the basis of computer science. Exclusion of impossible arrangements can lead to the desired solution.

## EE-03 Bookshelf (Junior medium)

The librarian wants to order the volumes of an encyclopaedia with as few steps as possible.

For doing one step he takes a volume out of the shelf, shifts some of the remaining ones to left or right and puts the volume in his hand to the new free space.

The following example sorts 5 volumes using just one step:



Now he wants to order the following 9 volumes.



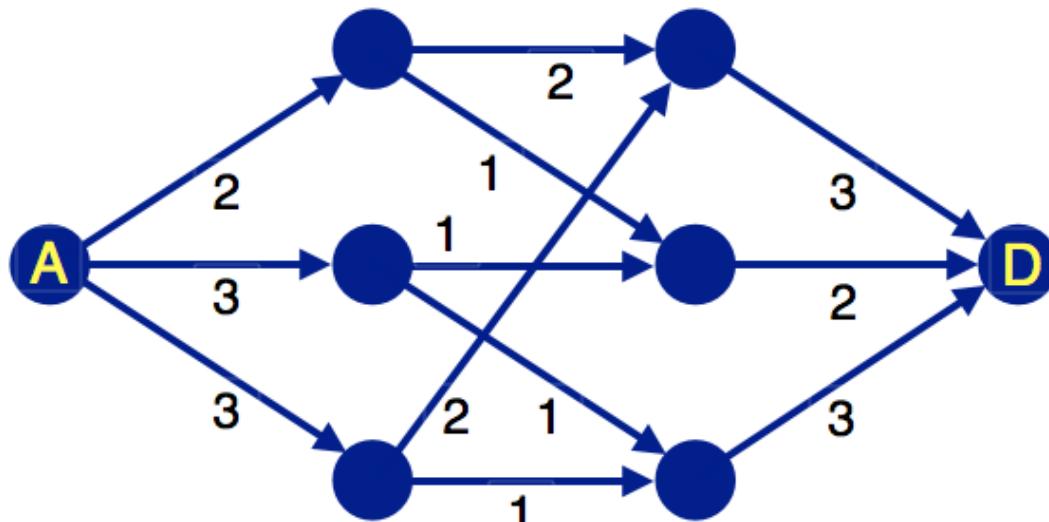
What is the smallest number of steps

**This is computational thinking**

A largest increasing subsequence remains untouched in the optimal solution . To find substructures that remain invariant is a key competence of computational thinking.

## CH-09 Beaver's log factory (Senior hard)

The beavers have established a site (A) where they do all their log chopping. They want to transport them through a series of canals to the biggest dam ever built (D). Unfortunately the canals allow the transport only of a certain number of logs per minutes (the number at each arrow).



How many logs can reach the dam (D) per minute?

### This is informatics

The “maximal flow” in a network with capacities is a typical optimization problem. It can be solved on a computer even for large networks with help of a systematical algorithm, that can efficiently calculate the exact solution.

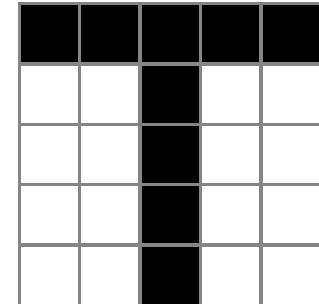
## NL-08 Black and white images (BENJAMIN)

Images on a computer are divided up into a grid of small dots called pixels.

In a black and white image, each pixel is either black or white. The computer can represent black and white images with numbers, for example:

The first number always gives the number of white pixels, the next number gives the number of black pixels and so on. So the first line consists of 0 white pixels followed by 5 black pixels. The second line consists of 2 white pixels, 1 black pixel and 2 white pixels.

0,5  
2,1,2  
2,1,2  
2,1,2  
2,1,2



**Which letter is represented by the following numbers?**

0,1,3,1

0,1,3,1

0,5

0,1,3,1

0,1,3,1

A) B

B) U

C) H

D) E



# BEBRAS Task Categories

- **INF - Information comprehension**
  - representation (symbolic, numeric, visual)
  - coding, encryption
- **ALG - Algorithmic thinking**
  - including programming aspects
- **USE - Using computer systems**
  - eg. search engines, email, spread sheet, etc.
  - general principles, but no specific systems
- **STRUC - Structures, patterns and arrangements**
  - combinatory
  - discrete structures (graphs, etc)
- **PUZ - Puzzles**
  - logic
  - games (mastermind, minesweeper, etc.)
- **SOC - ICT and Society**
  - social, ethical, cultural, international, legal issues

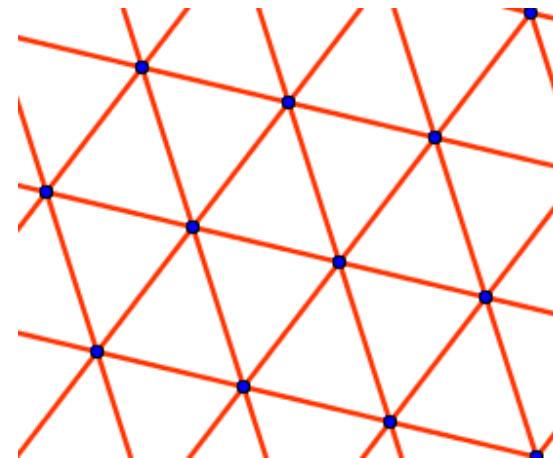


# Influence of *Bebras* Contest

- **On teaching informatics (computing)**
  - Introduces concepts to pupils
  - Encourages exploring
  - Gives examples of good tasks
  - Stimulates learning some topics of Informatics
- **On developing curriculum**
  - Sets an international standardization
  - Helps to agree on concepts
- **On teacher training**
  - Challenges teachers to deal with new concepts
  - Improves deeper understanding of informatics
- **On research**
  - Shows evidence
  - Helps to compare informatics education

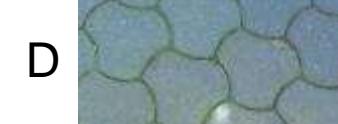
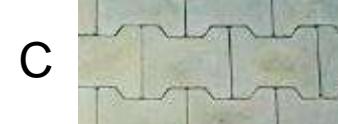
# A pavement (Junior-Medium), Lowest Girls/Boys rate (0,83)

Peter took a photo of a pavement in front of his house and then created a graph which describes the paving (see pictures).



A point on the graph represents a tile. A line joining two points represents any two tiles bordering.

Later Peter was walking in the town and was photographing pavements. When he returned home he realized that all pavements (except of one) were suitable to fit his graph. Can you recognize which of them was not?



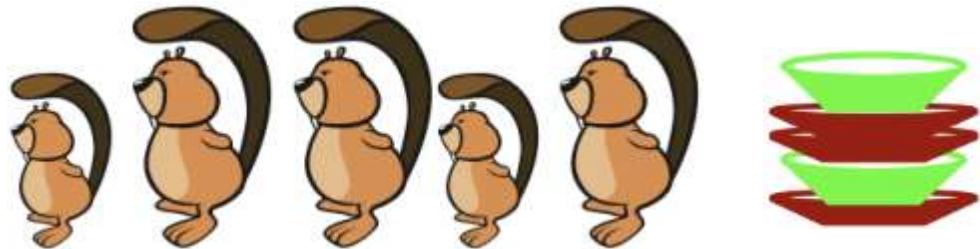
# Stack of plates (Benjamin - Medium) - easiest task (68,74%)

Least unanswered (1,95%)

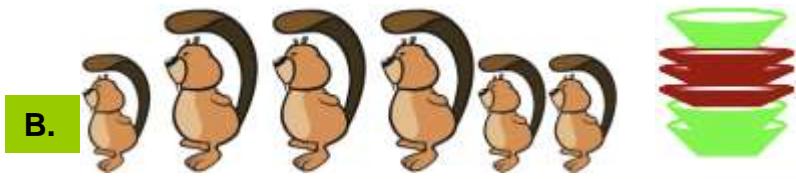
In the restaurant of the Beaver school, there are two different kinds of plates: the high green ones for the small beavers and the flat brown ones for the big beavers.

One day, due to building activities, there is only room for one stack of plates.

The beaver kids are queuing for their lunch, and the kitchen beavers need to put the plates on the stack in the right order to make the stack match the queue. Example:



In one of the following pairs of plate stacks and beaver queues, there is a mismatch between queue and stack. In which one?



# OX (Senior - Medium)

Here is a line of text, containing only underscores and one single X. The cursor (denoted by |) is placed at the very beginning of the line.

| \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_

Attention, the system is in the overwrite mode. That means, whenever you type a character you replace the character after the cursor and then the cursor moves to the right. Imagine you follow these instructions:

*While the cursor is not at an X  
write an O*

*While the cursor is not at the beginning of the line  
write an X and move the cursor two places to the left*

How will the above line of text look afterwards?

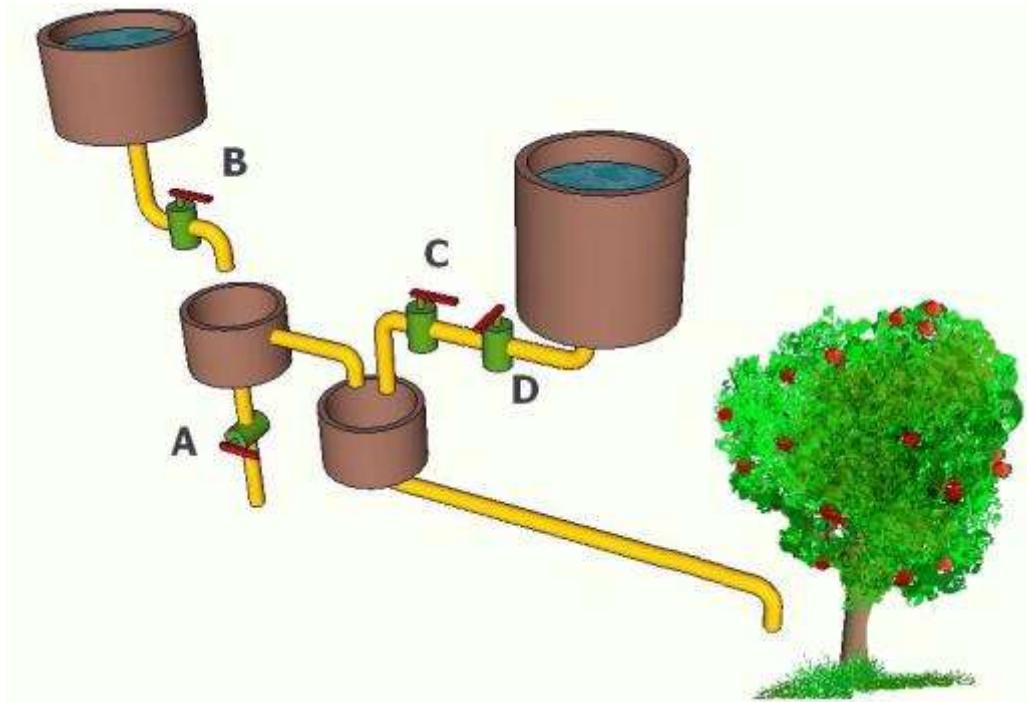
- A) X X X X X X X X X X X X X O O O O O O|
- B) O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O X X X X X|
- C) |\_ O O O O O O O O O O O O O O \_\_\_\_\_
- D) |O X X X X X X X X X X X \_\_\_\_\_**



# Water supply (Benjamin - Medium)

Beaver has constructed a pipeline system to water his apple tree. In which case the apple tree gets water?

The expressions contain variables A, B, C, D, which may be true or false. A variable has the value true, if the corresponding gate is open, and false, if it is closed.

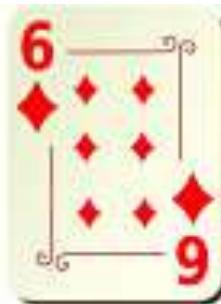
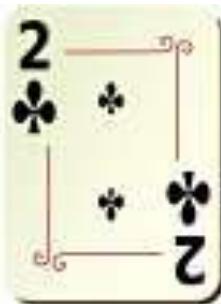
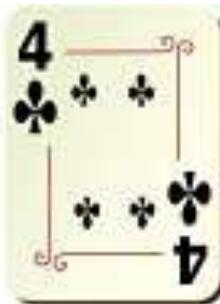


- 1) A = false, B = true, C = false, D = false
- 2) A = true, B = true, C = false, D = false
- 3) A = true, B = false, C = false, D = true
- 4) A = false, B = false, C = false, D = true

## Sorting game (Cadet - Hard)

On the break at the Beaver School pupils play sorting game with playing cards. In the game the cards must be ordered to the ascending order by switching the adjacent cards. Only numbers count, not the suits of the cards. If the numbers of the cards are in the right order you are not allowed to switch those cards.

How many moves does the game take with cards with the cards on the picture?



a) 4

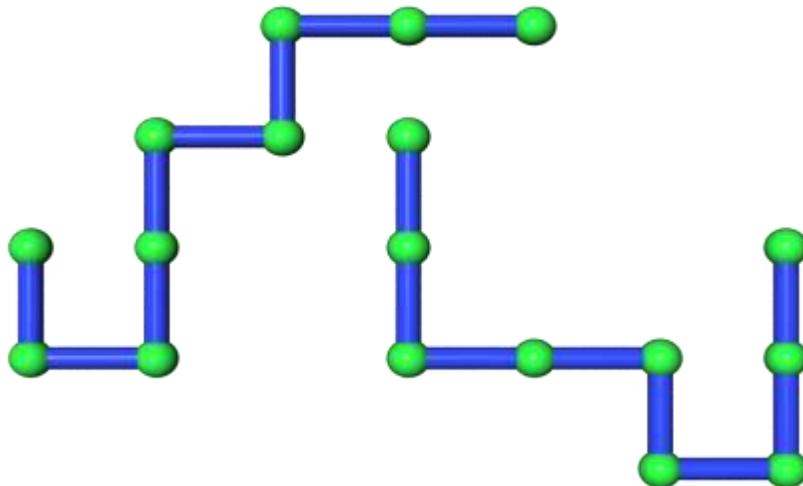
b) 5

c) 6

d) 7

## Twiddling (Junior - Medium) - hardest (28,13%)

Each of these two pieces of tube is made of 8 equal segments. These pieces are placed one above the other (they can be turned) so that they coincide partially.



What is the largest possible number of segments of their common part?

- A) 6
- B) 5
- C) 4
- D) 3

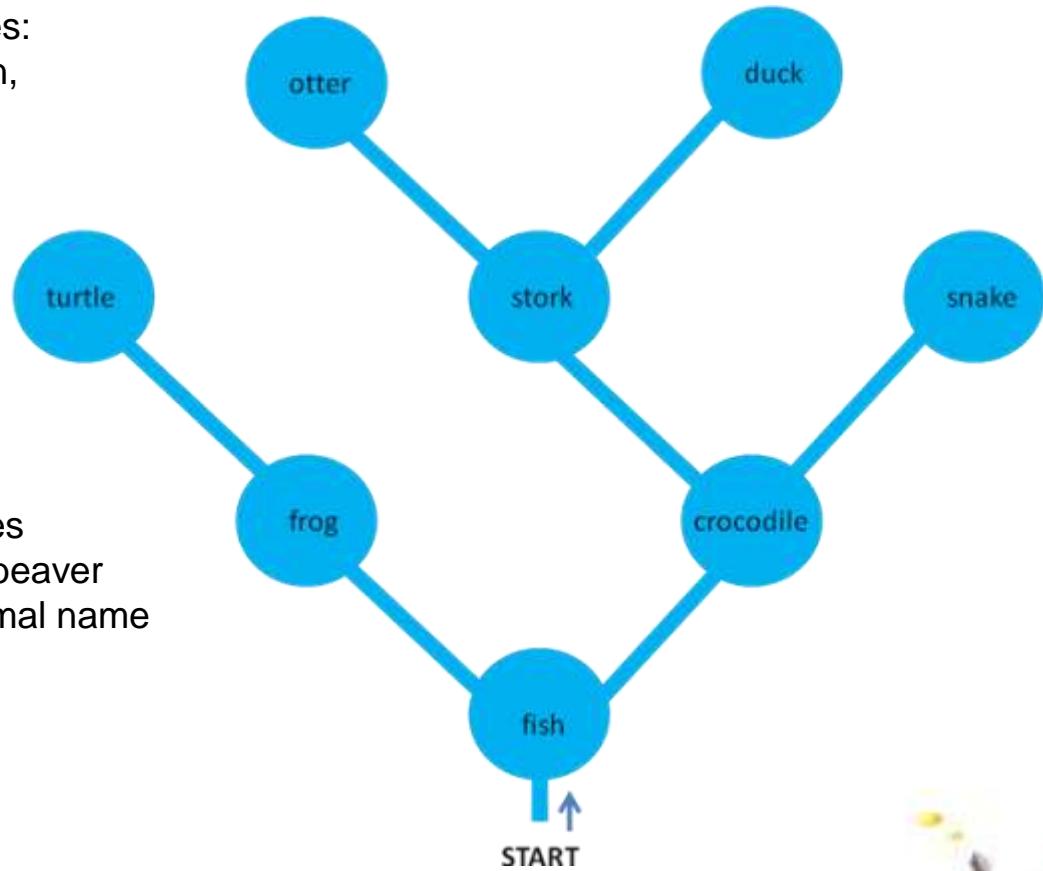
# Beaver in his canoe (Senior - Medium)

beaver paddles in his canoe on a river. The river has a number of little lakes. Beaver likes all lakes of the river and has thought of an algorithm to make sure that he reaches every lake.  
He knows that at each lake there is a maximum of two rivers that he hasn't yet seen. If beaver arrives at a lake he decides which river to take with the following rules:

- If there are two rivers he has not yet seen, he takes the river on his left hand side
- If there is one river which beaver has not yet seen, beaver takes this river
- If he has seen all the rivers from a little lake, he paddles his canoe one lake back towards the previous lake

beaver stops his day of canoeing if he has seen everything and has come back to the start point.  
In the picture you can see the river and the little lakes where beaver paddles his canoe. In each little lake beaver sees a different animal. Beaver writes down the animal name when he sees an animal for the first time.  
In which order will beaver write down the animals?

fish, frog, crocodile, turtle, stork, snake, otter, duck  
fish, crocodile, snake, stork, duck, otter, frog, turtle  
**fish, frog, turtle, crocodile, stork, otter, duck, snake**  
fish, frog, turtle



# Bebro kūrybinis seminaras

Kviečiame dalyvauti užduočių kūrimo seminare  
2014 metų gegužės 27-birželio 1 d. Vilniuje!

