Assessment

Lesson 3.2 Summative Assessment Questions

1. When you use a **Repeat** block to do something over and over again in code, you create a _____.

   A. Condition
   B. Circle
   C. Loop
   D. Path

2. One good strategy for writing complex code is to ___.

   A. Break it up into smaller manageable tasks.
   B. Write it all at once.
   C. Write the code as fast as you can and worry later if it works or not.
   D. Pull out all the blocks first and try different combinations.

3. What do you do when your code doesn't accomplish the intended goal or task?

   A. Get angry and give up
   B. Ask someone else to fix it
   C. Analyze, debug, and test it until it works
   D. Ask the teacher for the answer

4. When you write code that has a series of steps to accomplish a task, you are creating an __.

   A. Algebraic
   B. Algorithm
   C. Annotation
   D. Automation

5. When coding in PiperCode, what do you click on to test your code?

   A. Engineering Tab
   B. Start Button
   C. Help Button
   D. Electronics Tab

6. When running your code in PiperCode, where can you check to see if current is flowing to the right GPIO pin?

   A. Raspberry Pi pin map
   B. Project Tutorial
   C. Component Library
   D. Python button

7. The PiperCode projects we are writing code for are programmed in ___?

    A. Mouse language
    B. Blockly language
    C. Scratch language
    D. Python language

8. In coding, a series of steps for a task is called a _____.

    A. Sequence
    B. Loop
    C. Signal
    D. Conditional

9. A good practice before writing code is to write out the steps in plain language for a human to understand. This is called ___.

    A. Rhythm code
    B. Pseudo code
    C. Human code
    D. Parcel code

In PiperCode, you can view your code in which text-based programming language?

    A. Blockly
    B. Scratch
    C. Python
    D. Linux