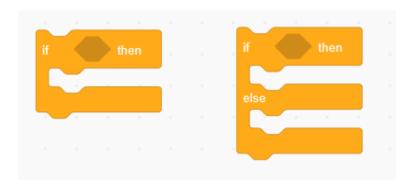


Introduction to Conditionals

Scratch project

The conditional blocks can be found in the 'Control' section. There are two main blocks which can used together o include as many or as few variables as are needed. With this in mind, either block can be used.

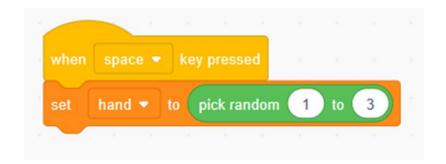
In the diamond shape, the pupils will need to add the variable that will determine which of the three outcomes the Scratch will 'choose'. The comparison block required for this is also under 'loops'.



The pupils should choose an input. We've chosen 'when space key pressed' but any could be used.

Next the variable should be set up to randomly pick either rock, paper or scissors. We've named our variable 'hand' to represent the hand gestures that are used in the classic game.

This 'choice' is stored in the Scratch memory until we tell it what to display. This is where the conditionals come in



Introduction

The Code

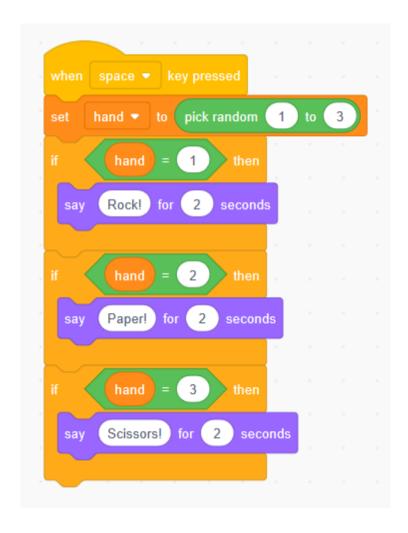
Notes

Introduction to Conditionals

Scratch project

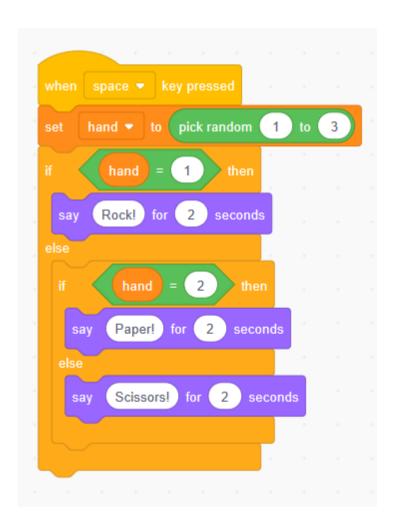
It is very likely that your pupils will come up with the above, using a separate conditional statement for each possible outcome (rock, paper or scissors). While this is not incorrect, the code on the next page is more concise and less repetitive. Using two 'if, else' statements instead of three 'if' statements will work.

Note that the code on the next page has one block nested inside the other.

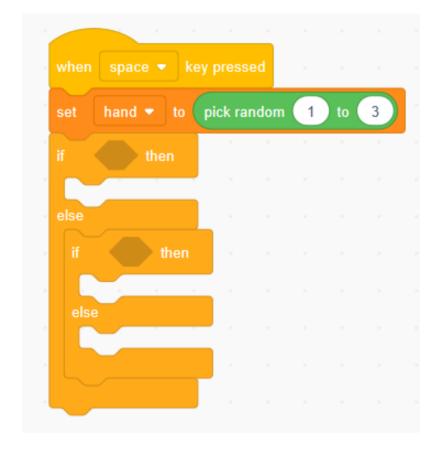


Introduction to Conditionals

Scratch project



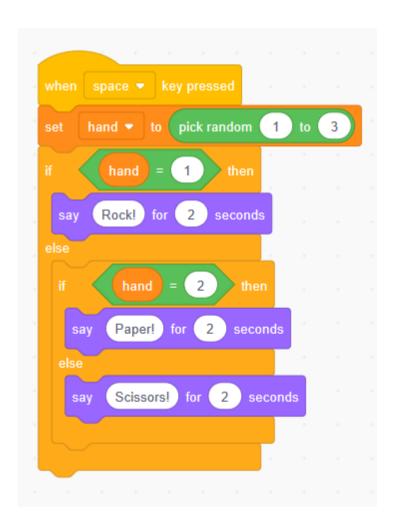
For pupils with lower ability, use the skeleton code below and ask the pupils to fill in the gaps



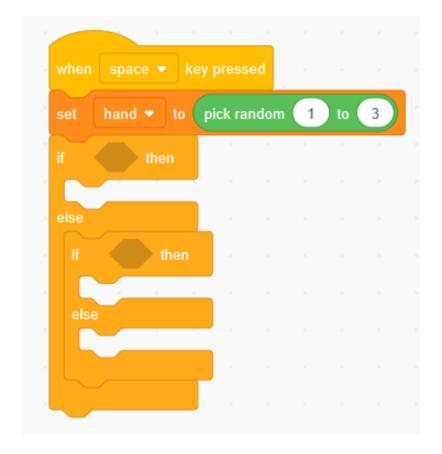
Code Playground ◀ Previous |4| Next page ▶

Introduction to Conditionals

Scratch project



For pupils with lower ability, use the skeleton code below and ask the pupils to fill in the gaps



Previous

|5|

Introduction

The Code

Notes

Notes

