# Lesson 8: Snail Car

## Suggested Time

One 30-minute session

## Lesson Overview

Students will build and program a LEGO car that uses gears to travel as slowly as possible. The students will compete in a “snail race” to see whose car is the slowest. The last to cross the finish line will be crowned the winner.

- Class discussion of different building methods.
- Building of sturdy car with gears. Gears must be geared down.
- Overview of programming the car to move forward.
- Snail car race.
- Recording design and race results in Engineering Journal.

## Learning Objectives

**By the end of this lesson, students will be able to:**

- Define WeDo programming terms.
- Be familiar with the WeDo programming language.
- Be familiar with gears.
- Define engineering design as the process of creating solutions to human problems through creativity and the application of math and science knowledge.

## Teacher Background

### Introduction to Programming

**Start Block:**
This is the initiation of the program. This is needed to make the program go or commence.

**Wait Statements:**
This is used to stall the program in the state that it is currently in. This activity will use the wait statement to keep the motor running for a specific amount of time.

**Power Levels:**
When the motor is running, different levels of power, that relate to motor speed can be selected. The higher power level relates to a higher speed.

**Motor “This Way” or “That Way”:**
The direction of the motor is controlled by the direction of the arrow on the motor programming block. The best way for students to determine the forward direction is to test it.
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Loop:
Loops are used to repeat a section of programming. This is useful in the acceleration and deceleration challenge in that it repeats the motor forward code, but adds or subtracts to the speed for each loop.

**Engineering Design**
Engineers typically work together to solve the problems that face society. Engineering design is the process of creating solutions to human problems through creativity and the application of math and science knowledge. The basic steps within the design process include:

1. **Identifying a problem** –
   Observing a problem and seeing a need for a solution.
2. **Researching possible solutions** –
   Coming up with ideas to address the problem.
3. **Picking the best solution** –
   Determining which idea best addresses the problem. This decision may involve monetary, practicality, material, and property concerns.
4. **Building a prototype** –
   Build a working model of the chosen design.
5. **Testing the prototype** –
   Be sure the working model solves the problem and holds up to any important material property tests.
6. **Repeating any steps needed to improve the design** –
   The engineering design process is not always a step-by-step process, as engineers often repeat steps or go back and forth between the other five steps.

**Vocabulary**

- **Engineering** – the process of creating solutions to human problems through creativity and the application of math and science knowledge.
- **Gearing Down** – a small gear to a big gear. This results in the follower rotating much slower than the driver.
- **Start Block** – the start block is used to begin or start the program.
- **Speed** – the distance traveled over a specific time. \( V = \frac{d}{t} \)
- **Motor Statement** – turn the motor on in a specific direction. Other motor commands include: Motor On For Block, Motor Power Block, and Motor Off Block.
- **Power Level** – the power level is the speed at which the motor will spin.
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This is used with the Motor Power Block

**Wait Statement** – this causes the program to continue in its current state until a specified time has elapsed.

**Loop Statement** – this repeats a section of code. Use this when you are going to need to do the same thing over and over again.

**Add or Subtract Block** – add or subtract numbers to the current display number. This is useful when increasing or decreasing power levels or changing wait statement times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Materials</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For each student</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Engineer’s Journal Part 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For each student pair</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- WeDo kit</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>For the class</strong></td>
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<td>- Handout with program terminology of the programming blocks.</td>
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![Programming Blocks](image-url)
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- Play Sound Block
- Display Block
- Add to Display Block
- Subtract from Display Block
- Multiply by Display Block
- Divide by Display Block
- Display Background Block

- Send Message Block
- Wait For Block
- Repeat Block
- Text Input
- Number Input
- Random Input

- Record Stop Play
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**Snail Car**

**Preparation**
- Distribute Engineering Journals
- Prepare an example car and program

**Instructions for Teachers**

**Snail Car**

1. Begin with a class discussion about gearing down. Remind them of the Exploring Gears lesson where they discovered that gearing down results in a slower motion of the follower gear.

2. Tell the class that they will be building and programming a car to travel as slowly as possible. Show them your example car and how you geared down.
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Gearing down causes the car to travel slower

3. Allow 10 minutes for student pairs to build their cars. Students may use gears, friction, or any other strategies they think of, to slow their cars.

4. Tell students to use the same program they used for the last lesson “Going the Distance”. This will insure that everyone’s program is the same and that no one will have a programming advantage in the race.

5. Place the starting line on the floor with the tape. Once the cars are built, you and the students can determine an appropriate length for the race (if the designs are successful, the racecourse may be only a few centimeters long).

6. After the race, allow time for students to record their design and the race results in their Engineering Journals.