

We'll start by making clear some of the easiest ideas and plans in building things that go up. We'll talk about things that fly, things that go to space, and how to get ideas to make these things good. You'll learn quickly about up-goers because you'll be working with computers that tell you when you're learning the right things. You and your team will use your hands as you come up with up-goers that go up because they're lighter than air. First you come up with them, then you build them, then you make them fly in the right direction by sending them the kind of waves you can also listen to. This will help you learn **how things that are supposed to work are kind of like things that actually work.** After we check whether your ideas are good or bad, there's a part where you try to make the up-goers your team makes.

17	105	134		86	39	1			55	68
A	A	A		A	A	A			A	A
63	102	31	60	111						
A	A	A	A	A						
163	23		96	113	120		70	126	108	
A	A		A	A	A		A	A	A	
47	142	13	143					167		
A	A	A	A					A		

You'll learn how to make good ways to control things that watch what they're doing and fix it. You'll learn what these things that fix themselves are like and why they're good, how to tell

26	12	74		18	137		152
B	B	B		B	B		B
36	94	7	115	50	146	125	156
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

hing when things happen or how often things happen, how to tell like they're supposed to and **by how much**, whether things are by how much, two kinds of pictures you can look at to tell like they're supposed to, figuring out how to make things work the way they're supposed to, how often things happen, and ways to talk about these things that

There are lots of ways to tell whether things that are supposed to fly are good at flying. You can write down a lot of things and think about them, you can work with a lot of numbers, you can just try things and see what works, and sometimes you can even do all of these at the same time. You'll learn **how to match the way things act up close to the different way they act from far away**, how to look at the way wind goes around flying arms from far away, **how to understand flying arms that end instead of the ones that don't end that aren't real**, how to understand things that

166	38	56	11	82	3	98			
C	C	C	C	C	C	C			
144	89	44	118		59	30	123	72	19
C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C
40	46	15	66	148		135	9	158	162
C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C

	77		130	81	5
	D		D	D	D
106	153	51	32		
D	D	D	D		
124	101	69		84	
D	D	D		D	

Things that fly often have lots of stuff moving around in the things that make them go, and that stuff gets kind of bigger and smaller when it needs to. This is actually pretty much the way sound works, too, so we'll start with how you can talk about stuff that moves when you fly in the same way you talk about sound and how it hits things. When you understand sound you can use it to understand things that go around fast and things that go forward. One way to look at moving stuff is to say it's all moving back and forward in a straight line, like it's on a track. That's how you start to learn about other things, like **what happens to moving stuff when you are going really fast and it piles up in front of you**, why moving stuff slows down, what happens when two kinds of moving stuff get together and now there's more stuff that's moving more, stuff that goes around and around as it moves, and stuff that moves in different ways in different places. Next we'll talk about stuff that moves and gets bigger and smaller but you're not quite sure what it's going to do next, what all this sound stuff is anyway, where sounds and waves come from and where they go, **how to pretend that all the noise making stuff going on inside a thing that makes you go is just a few things that make noise in four directions**, and how to talk about all the noise that flying things make and how much noise there is

8		35	65	
E		E	E	
138	20	57	52	151
E	E	E	E	E

48	90	79	104	25	110	133		160	14
F	F	F	F	F	F	F		F	F
41		114		62	78		95		
F		F		F	F		F		
83	29	139		93	132				
F	F	F		F	F				

