

<b>Level: bachelor</b>				
<b>Course title: INNOVATION IN TEACHING GEOGRAPHY</b>				
<b>Status:</b> obligatory				
<b>ECTS: 7</b>				
<b>Requirements:</b> passed course Teaching Geography Methods				
<b>Learning objectives</b> Modern organization of teaching in elementary and high schools is unimaginable without innovation. Through innovations, we refer to changes and new trends in all areas of teaching. Innovation should develop dialectic way of thinking in pupils when explaining objects, phenomena and processes in nature and society, as well as enable students to recognize causal links. Students should be able to encourage pupils to maximum activity in their research work and independent work by applying new methods.				
<b>Learning outcomes</b> Recognize the importance of using computers in teaching. Acquire skills of data mining on the Internet. Recognize advantages of using Power Point in different types of teaching. Determine the types and forms of information significant in teaching, which are provided by Encarta. Define different types of multimedia, which can be applied in teaching Geography. Define active learning and active teaching. Determine the possibilities of activation through group work, teamwork and programmed instruction. Determine the possibilities of computer-based testing. Distinguish different models of workshops in order to activate teaching. Define significance of direct observation in learning.				
<b>Syllabus</b> <i>Theoretical Instruction.</i> The notion of teaching. The role of computer in teaching in general. Teaching via computer. Choosing the teaching software. Current conditions of using computer in teaching. Other countries' experiences. Different possibilities of using computer in teaching. Using e-mails. Browsers and their role in finding textual and statistic data, pictures, schemes, drawings, graphs, geographic maps, etc. Using specialized websites for teaching Geography. Application of Power Point in teaching curriculum (frontal learning, group work, individual work, programmed instruction) and knowledge check (testing). Significance of multimedia in teaching in general. Microsoft Encarta Premium 2006. Role and significance of specialized types of multimedia (atlases, guides, encyclopaedias, countries, regions). Notion, types and ways of activation in teaching. Activation in different types of work in teaching Geography. Activation through frontal work. Activation through group and pair work. Activation through individual work, teamwork and programmed instruction. Testing by applying different types of quizzes and tests by using the computer. Organizing different types of workshops. Role and significance of learning by observation.  <i>Practical Teaching.</i> Familiarizing with basic tools necessary for writing and planning the curriculum and the class preparation. Collecting material for writing class preparations. Making Power Point presentation for the class. Collecting the material for class preparations. Completing the Power Point presentation for the class. Making class preparation – frontal work, by using the computer. Making class preparation – group and pair work, by using computer. Making class preparations – individual work, pair work and programmed instruction by using the computer. Making quizzes and tests for knowledge checks. Organizing geographic workshops. Making itinerary for the geographic excursion.				
<b>Weekly teaching load</b>				Other:
Lectures: <b>2</b>	Exercises: <b>2</b>	Other forms of teaching:	Student research:	