

# UNIVERSITY "UKSHIN HOTI" PRIZREN

## Educational faculty

## PROGRAM: Basic program

SYLLABUS												
Level of studies		Bachelor Pi		Prograi	m EDU- Bos		Academic year		year	2018/2019		2019
SUBJECT         Contemporary tendencies in education												
Year	1rd	Status										
Semester	IV	Of the subject	ele	ctoral		Code		ECTS credits		5		
Teaching weeks15Hours teaching45Lectures2						Exercises						
Teaching Met	hodology		Le	ectures, exer	cices, seminar papers, cons			sultations, etc.				
Consultations	,					1 hr /	week					
Declaration				<i>E-mail:</i> <u>ajka.aljilji@uni-prizren.co</u>					1.com			
<i>Trojessor Trojessor Tel.:</i> 045 438			45 438 378									
Assistant			-			E-mail	•					
11551514111						Tel.	:					
Obligations	of student	t <b>:</b>										
		Lectures				Exercises						
The student should be regular in lectures and especially in exercises, make use of all learning opportunities, use compulsory and broader literature, be active and respect the rules on high school ethics in courtesy and cooperation.				reflect the readiness and knowledge of initiatives, ideas and demonstrations of the knowledge acquired in the lectures.								
Methodology	for the im	plementation	of educa	tional topics	:							
A stu     Pract     Conditions fo	ident case tical work <b>r realizati</b> o		ng exerci s in scho onal topic	ise) is assoc ols. Analysi	iated	d with a l				resentation	1.	
Adequate lit		<u>,</u>					• •	0./				
Ways of asse	essing of t	he student (	in %):			Evaluat	luation in% Final		grade			
• Correctness		s 0-5%					91-1	.00		10 (	(ten)	I
<ul><li>Activity 0-5</li><li>Seminar particular</li></ul>		,					81-90			9 (nine)		1
• Test I 0-109										8 (ei	8 (eight)	
• Laboratory exercises 0-10%						61-70				7 (seven)		
• Final exam		a a 0 50/					51-60 6 (six)					
<ul><li>Participation in exercises 0 - 5%</li><li>Work on groups on tasks and case studies 0-5%</li></ul>						0-5	0		5 (five)			
Total			100.00 %	/0								
Study goal and table of content						Benefits of student						
The preparation of young people for everyday life in a multicultural reality as well as their acceptance of					<ul> <li>The central theme and student's profits in studying and research is the formation of an image of the amount of use of information technologies and</li> </ul>							

responsibility for future development are based on the definition and establishment of European education. Education should enable: Acquiring knowledge in your personal life, creating a positive and realistic picture of yourself. Knowledge will be realized on personal, community circumstances. The acquisition of knowledge to be applied in the workplace, will enable them to have a quality life.	<ul> <li>modern educational techniques and teaching resources in educationDetermining quality and quantity in the actual educational process.</li> <li>Using deductive methods in research, which is based on the breakdown of the whole into several elements.</li> <li>Our interest and curiosity in this area is fueled by the fact that science is rapidly developing on the one hand and activating new knowledge, and on the other hand, the practical application of these knowledge is difficult to implement and is not sufficiently used and applied.</li> <li>This process and the wave of changes in education is a powerful motive for our further learning.</li> </ul>

Activities			ur/ weeks Days/Weeks To			ıl
Lectures			2	15 3		
Laboratory exercises			2	15	30	
Contacts with teachers / consultations			1	15	15	
Practical work			1	15	15	
P	rojects, presentations, etc.		1	15	15	
0	wn study time		1	15	15	
Preparation for final exam			2	10	20	
Т	ime spent in the assessment (tests, final exam, etc	.)	4	0	0	
	<b>: 1 ECTS credits= 25</b> hour commitment, e.g. if the student must have 150 hours during the stiment.	•	ct has	Total load: Exercises	125	
Week		Hour				
	Торіс		Торіс			
1	Individualistic and interactionist tendenciesIndividualistic and interaction tendencies• The notion of tendency in education.2• Presentin individualistic and interaction 			entin individu encies through v	alistic	1
2	Objectives of evaluation	2	Objectives	s of evaluation aluation analysis through tten exercises.		
Ζ	<ul><li>What is evaluation?</li><li>Definition of evaluation.</li><li>Evaluation analysis.</li></ul>	2		•	nrough	1

	Effects of teaching work		Effects of teaching work	
4	<ul> <li>How the teacher works during the lesson.</li> <li>What are the parts of the lesson .</li> <li>Evidence of time and auxiliary material.</li> </ul>	2	<ul> <li>Written exercises, an explanation of the effects of teaching.</li> </ul>	1
	Rating		Rating	
5	<ul> <li>Evaluation as a document.</li> <li>Values and characteristics of the rating.</li> <li>Evaluation from one to five.</li> </ul>	2	<ul> <li>Exerci, evaluation from one to five.</li> </ul>	1
	First intermedial evaluation		Exerci	
6		2	<ul> <li>Evaluation from one to five, through the quarter.</li> </ul>	1
	Valuation values		Valuation values	
7	<ul> <li>Primary characteristics of the assessment.</li> <li>What makes the quality of the assessment.</li> <li>Knowing through the assessment.</li> </ul>	2	<ul> <li>Exerci, knowing through the assessment.</li> </ul>	1
8	Errors teachers , factor of metric value	2	Errors teachers , factor of metric value	1
	<ul><li>What are the metric values.</li><li>What components do they do?</li></ul>		<ul> <li>Evaluation, exercise.</li> </ul>	
	Halo effect		Halo effect	
9	<ul> <li>Features of the halo effect.</li> <li>Positivity of halo effect, negativity.</li> <li>Applying halo effect, results.</li> </ul>	2	<ul> <li>Evaluation, applying halo effect, results.</li> </ul>	1
	Pedagogical egocentrism		Pedagogical egocentrism	
10	<ul> <li>Egocentrism, the term explanation.</li> <li>Where is egocentrism most present.</li> </ul>	2	<ul> <li>Avoiding egocentrism.</li> </ul>	1
			Exerci	
11	Other intermedial evaluation	2	<ul> <li>Exerci, evaluation from one to five. Avoiding egocentrism.</li> </ul>	1

12	<ul> <li>The shape of the questions</li> <li>Ways to ask questions.</li> <li>Questions that teach students the answers.</li> </ul>	2	<ul><li>The shape of the questions</li><li>Questions and answers with yes or no.</li></ul>	1
13	<ul> <li>Continuity in grading</li> <li>How it is assessed.</li> <li>Do we have to have continuity in monitoring students' work?</li> </ul>	2	<ul><li>Continuity in grading</li><li>Exercise, evaluations.</li></ul>	1
14	<ul> <li>Standards and assessment standards</li> <li>What are the standards in the evaluation?</li> <li>Respecting the grading standards.</li> </ul>	2	<ul> <li>Standards and assessment standards</li> <li>Visit to schools.</li> </ul>	1
15	<ul> <li>Evaluating knowledge and assessing students</li> <li>Methods of evaluating pupils. Rating.</li> <li>Competitions as a reward for a good grade.</li> </ul>	2	<ul><li>Evaluating knowledge and assessing students</li><li>Visit to schools</li></ul>	1

#### LITERATURE:

Dravinc, N.: (1970). Provjeravanje znanja i ocjenjivanje učenika iz matematike u osnovnim školama. Zagreb: Zavod za unapređivanje osnovnog obrazovanja.

Furlan, I. : (1966), Upoznavanje, ispitivanje i ocjenjivanje učenika. Zagreb: Pedagoško-književni zbor.

Kadum S. Brajković D.: Praćenje, provjeravanje. Metodički obzori 2(2007)2 50.

Kadum–Bošnjak, S. – Kadum, V. (2006), Nastava različitih razina zahtjevanosti. U: Metodički obzori, časopis za odgojno–obrazovnu teoriju i praksu. Pula: Visoka učiteljska škola u Puli, str. 26 – 36.

Švajcer, V. (1987), Didaktika. Rijeka: Pedagoški fakultet Sveučilišta u Rijeci.

### Notice for the student:

Students are required to be regular in the lectures and exercises section.

The contribution of students in the form of conversation and cooperation with students will be evaluated. Timely arrival in lectures and exercises is mandatory.