

<b>Study Programme:</b> Elementary Teacher
<b>Course Unit Title:</b> Geography
<b>Course Unit Code:</b> U-3-2-4-2
<b>Name of Lecturer(s):</b> Győri Lukrécia
<b>Type and Level of Studies:</b> Undergraduate Studies (BA)
<b>Course Status (compulsory/elective):</b> Elective
<b>Semester (winter/summer):</b> Summer
<b>Language of instruction:</b> Hungarian
<b>Mode of course unit delivery (face-to-face/distance learning):</b> Face-to-face learning
<b>Number of ECTS Allocated:</b> 2
<b>Prerequisites:</b> -
<b>Course Aims:</b> Providing knowledge in the field of general physical geography, social geography, cartography, and introducing the geographical features of Serbia in order to provide skills and knowledge for transferring these topics to children.
<b>Learning Outcomes:</b> <p>Students able to work on topics related to geographical, capable for independent research work, geographical way of thinking and having a view of the world around us by linking the phenomenon of physical and social geography.</p>
<b>Syllabus:</b> <i>Theory</i> <p>General Physical Geography - Cosmos. Planets. Constellation. Planets of the Solar System. Earth as a celestial body. Earth's internal structure. Litosphere. Internal and external forces. Surface shapes. Land. Atmosphere. Meteorological and climatic elements. Climate belts of the Earth. Hydrosphere. World Sea and ground water. Nature protection and sustainable development. Cartography. History of cartography. Orientation in the geographical area. Coordinate system. Cartographic projections. The size of the map. Graphic elements of the map. Source of information in cartography: measuring methods, GPS. Reading the map. Cartographic signs. Graphic hierarchy on the map. Digital mapping, cartographic multimedia, virtual and abstract space maps. Geography of Serbia. Geological history of Serbia. An overview of the geological structure, the mineral wealth. Climate and waters of Serbia. Land of Serbia. Serbian economy. Regional geography of Serbia. Nature protection, national parks. Belgrade, the capital.</p> <i>Practice</i> <p>Applying the theoretical lessons, primarily orientation in space, mapping... Using computers and the Internet in geography. Field work. Getting to know the geographical environment.</p>
<b>Required Reading:</b> <i>Compulsory:</i>

Endrédi, L. (2000): Földrajzi ismeretek, Budapest: Nemzeti Tankönyvkiadó.

Unger, J. (2004): Bevezetés a térképészetbe, Szeged: JATE Természettudományi Kar.

*Optional:*

Gábris, Gy. – Marik, M. & Szabó, J. (2004): Csillagászati földrajz, Budapest: Nemzeti Tankönyvkiadó

Ситарица, Р., Тадић, М. (2007): Földrajz 5, Завод за уџбенике, Београд

Ситарица, Р., Тадић, М. (2006): Munkafüzet földrajzból 5, Завод за уџбенике, Београд

Стаменовић, С., Ђ., Гатарић, Д., Р. (2007): Földrajz 8, Завод за уџбенике, Београд

Стаменовић, С., Ђ., Гатарић, Д., Р. (2008): Földrajz 8, Munkafüzet, Завод за уџбенике, Београд.

**Weekly Contact Hours: 2  
(30)**

**Lectures: 1 (15)**

**Practical work: 1 (15)**

**Teaching Methods:**

Lecture, practice, presentation, discussion, individual work, consultation.

**Knowledge Assessment (maximum of 100 points): 100**

<b>Pre-exam obligations</b>	points	<b>Final exam</b>	points
Active class participation	5	written exam	
Practical work	5	oral exam	50
Preliminary exam(s)	30		
Seminar(s)	10		

The methods of knowledge assessment may differ; the table presents only some of the options: written exam, oral exam, project presentation, seminars, etc.