

1.	Field of study	Environmental Hazard Engineering
2.	Faculty	Faculty of Natural Sciences
3.	Academic year of entry	2023/2024 (winter term), 2024/2025 (winter term)
4.	Level of qualifications/degree	first-cycle studies (in engineering)
5.	Degree profile	general academic
6.	Mode of study	full-time

7.	General information about the module	
Module name		Geomorphological Field Methods in Environmental Threats Analysis
Module code		W2-IZ-S1-225
Number of the ECTS credits		1
Language of instruction		Polish
Purpose and description of the content of education		During the course, the student will attempt to master the basics of research methods used in geomorphology (morphography, morphometry, morphogenesis, morphochronology), including methods for identifying, monitoring and preventing the effects of Earth surface processes that represent potential geohazards (e.g. mass movements, slopewash, abrasion and pipe erosion, fluvial, karst, nival and aeolian processes). The student learns how to use basic measuring instruments in geomorphological research and becomes familiar with the procedures used in the analysis of geomorphological hazards.
List of modules that must be completed before starting this module (if necessary)		not applicable

8.	Learning outcomes of the module			
Code	Description	Learning outcomes of the programme	Level of competenc (scale 1-5)	
W01	the student knows the basic research methods and geomorphological tools to identify the causes of geomorphological hazards and describe their effects	W03	4	
W02	the student has basic knowledge of technical solutions, objects and systems used to monitor and prevent geomorphologically induced geohazards	W08	3	
W03	under the guidance of a scientific supervisor, the student prepares expert reports based on field observations and measurements in the field of geomorphology and geomorphological hazards	U04	4	
W04	the student is able to present the results of his/her research in the field of geomorphology and geomorphological hazards using the specialized terminology	U05	5	
W05	the student is able to plan and carry out a geomorphological mapping project in teamwork	U07	3	
W06	the student is able to make a critical analysis of solutions to prevent geomorphologically induced geohazards	U12	2	
W2-IZ-S1-225_7	when working in the field, the student shows responsibility for his/her own safety and that of the members of the research team	K05	2	

9. Methods of conducting classes		
Code	Category	Name (description)
a03	Lecture methods / expository methods	Description <i>a description of objects, phenomena, processes or people; it involves specifying the structure and characteristic features of the object, phenomenon, or process being described; it is usually accompanied by a demonstration of the described object or by its models, drawings, tables, charts, etc.; a description may take the form of an explanation, classification, justification or comparison</i>
b04	Problem-solving methods	Activating method – discussion / debate <i>an exchange of views supported by substantive arguments leading to a clash of different views, a compromise or the identification of common positions; it proceeds according to previously agreed-upon rules regarding the time, manner and turn-taking as well as the principles of civil discourse; a discussion is not a competition but aims at finding the best solutions or presenting different points of view; its varieties include brainstorming, Oxford-style debate, panel discussion, decision tree, conference discussion; a debate is an orderly dispute between supporters and opponents of a viewpoint, usually specialists in the field or pre-selected representatives of a group dealing with a common problem</i>
b07	Problem-solving methods	Activating methods: a case study <i>a comprehensive description of a phenomenon connected with the selected discipline; reflecting the reality, presenting the 'what', 'where' and 'how' of the phenomenon, i.e., all of its key aspects to be discussed in class; used as a reproduction, presentation, discussion or diagnosis of factors that shape the phenomenon or interact with it; an in-depth qualitative analysis and evaluation of a selected phenomenon</i>
c05	Demonstration methods	Poster presentation <i>a visual presentation of a problem and its proposed solutions, created by the person teaching the course or by a student on a poster board showing one major element or a collection of several elements in a coherent graphic form</i>
c06	Demonstration methods	Demonstration-imitation <i>a presentation of a model way of performing specific activities accompanied by a commentary; it aims at triggering imitation activities in an individual or in a group of participants observing the activities of the person teaching the course until the right habit is formed through regular exercise; the demonstration-imitation method is combined with a physical practice of activities/behaviours</i>
e01	Practical methods	Laboratory exercise / experiment <i>[also conducted as fieldwork] a method of practical application of knowledge; implemented in three stages: the recognition of a problem induced by the task content, the formulation of the problem and the attempt to solve it accompanied by the assessment of the effects; the goal is to acquire skills, abilities and habits, and to consolidate the acquired knowledge so that it becomes operational; the laboratory method assumes greater independence of learners than carrying out an experiment</i>
e08	Practical methods	Practice-as-research <i>also conducted as fieldwork; an activity aimed at confronting the acquired theory with practice through its practical application; students situate themselves in the reality they observe, study and transform through the prism of the theory; the method of practical classes is dominated by the application of knowledge to solving practical tasks</i>
f03	Methods of self-learning	Conceptual work <i>a (mainly intellectual) activity carried out independently (or in a selected group) resulting in the creation of a concept, idea or project; creating a plan based on a vision; developing a general outline of a project; producing a simplified sketch of the variant versions of a procedure/product/work</i>

10. Forms of teaching					
Code	Name	Number of hours	Assessment of the learning outcomes of the module	Learning outcomes of the module	Methods of conducting classes
W2-IZ-S1-225_fz1	field practice	36	course work	W01, W02, W03, W04, W05,	a03, b04, b07, c05, c06, e01,

				W06, W2-IZ-S1-225_7	e08, f03
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11. The student's work, apart from participation in classes, includes in particular:				
Code	Category	Name (description)	Is it part of the BUNA?	
a01	Preparation for classes	Search for materials and review activities necessary for class participation <i>reviewing literature, documentation, tools and materials as well as the specifics of the syllabus and the range of activities indicated in it as required for full participation in classes</i>	No	
c02	Preparation for verification of learning outcomes	Studying the literature used in and the materials produced in class <i>exploring the studied content, inquiring, considering, assimilating, interpreting it, or organizing knowledge obtained from the literature, documentation, instructions, scenarios, etc., used in class as well as from the notes or other materials/artifacts made in class</i>	No	
c03	Preparation for verification of learning outcomes	Implementation of an individual or group assignment necessary for course/phase/ examination completion <i>a set of activities aimed at performing an assigned task, to be executed out of class, as an obligatory phase/element of the verification of the learning outcomes assigned to the course</i>	Yes	

Information on the details of the module implementation in a given academic year can be found in the syllabus available in the USOS system: <https://usosweb.us.edu.pl>.