

1.	Field of study	Environmental Protection
2.	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
5.	Degree profile	general academic
6.	Mode of study	full-time

7. General information about the	General information about the module		
Module name	The nature of Upper Silesia and its conservation		
Module code	1OS_23_51		
Number of the ECTS credits	3		
Language of instruction			
Purpose and description of the content of education	The scope of the course covers the issues of biodiversity on the local scale, namely characteristics of its diversity, assessment of its condition, changes, and threats. The student learns about the most valuable elements of regional nature (species, plant communities, natural habitats, types of landscape) and objects and areas under legal protection. The aim of the course is to familiarize with the diversity of flora, forest and non-forest vegetation, habitats, and fauna in Upper Silesia compared to other regions of the country. The student becomes acquainted with the natural values of Upper Silesia and changes occurring here with threats to vegetation, fauna, and habitats on a general level as well as in detail on the example of objects visited during the field visits. The acquired knowledge and skills will contribute to the understanding of the functioning of nature in conditions of strong anthropopressure and will justify the need to preserve and protect its diversity. The subject allows you to learn about the role of natural and anthropogenic areas in the large-industrial landscape and their role in preserving the diversity of plants and animals. It provides knowledge about the impact of anthropogenic pressure on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.		
List of modules that must be completed before starting this module (if necessary)	not applicable		

8. Learnin	Learning outcomes of the module			
Code	Description	Learning outcomes of the programme	Level of competent (scale 1-5)	
K01	The student justifies the need to protect nature in the region and raise social awareness in this matter	1OS_K03	4	
		10S_K04	4	
		1OS_K05	3	
U01	Demonstrates knowledge of the diversity of vegetation, fauna, and habitats of Upper Silesia compared to other regions	1OS_U08	4	
	of Poland and describes the state of their development and preservation.	1OS_U09	5	
		10S_W04	4	
		10S_W14	3	
U02	The student presents threats and describes ways to protect the flora and fauna of Upper Silesia.	1OS_U02	3	
		1OS_U08	3	

		1OS_U09	4
		1OS_U10	3
		1OS_W05	4
U03	Defines and explains the impact of human activity on the state of preservation and functioning of the flora and fauna of	1OS_U03	4
	the region.	1OS_U09	4
		10S_U10	3
U04	Identifies and describes protected areas established in Upper Silesia and recognizes other valuable natural elements.	1OS_U08	4
		1OS_U09	4
		10S_U10	4
U05	The student presents the knowledge of the regional nature protection strategy, discusses the methods, and	1OS_U03	3
	characterizes the actions aimed at its preservation and protection.	1OS_U08	4
		1OS_U09	4
		10S_U10	4
		10S_U11	3
		10S_U12	3
W01	Defines, classifies, and describes the basic concepts and terms concerning the nature of Upper Silesia and its protection.	1OS_W01	4
		1OS_W04	4
		10S_W14	3
W02	The student presents the relationship between the formation of associations of plants and animals and the conditions of	1OS_W02	4
	the habitat, taking into account the specificity of the region and defines the role of anthropogenic factors in maintaining the diversity of plants and animals in urbanized and industrialized areas.	10S_W04	5

9. Methods of co	Methods of conducting classes		
Code	Category	Name (description)	
a01	Lecture methods / expository methods	Formal lecture/ course-related lecture a systematic course of study involving a synthetic presentation of an academic discipline; its implementation assumes a passive reception of the information provided	
a03	Lecture methods / expository methods	Description 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	
b04	Problem-solving methods	Activating method – discussion / debate 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	

b07	Problem-solving methods	Activating methods: a case study 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
c07	Demonstration methods	Screen presentation a presentation of synthetic image content using computer graphics, e.g., a series of slides or other multimedia forms, usually accompanied by a commentary; typical components of a screen presentation include text organized into bulleted points, charts, images and animations, sometimes sound effects or music; a multimedia illustration of course content presented in the form of a projected image
c08	Demonstration methods	Value-based methods – affective methods methods of participating in exhibited moral, social, aesthetic and scientific values; activities evoking genuine emotional reactions to works/objects/actions; a method which activates an emotional response to the presented content, intensifies attention, depth of experience and a reflection on values
c09	Demonstration methods	Value-based methods — expressive methods methods of accessing value-related knowledge, experiencing values in emotion-laden activities; creating situations enabling the creation or reproduction of values as a way of self-expression combined with experiencing values (individually or in a group); actions, most often creative, involving an expressive and suggestive way of expressing emotions
d03	Programmed learning methods	Working with another teaching tool e.g. using websites in any way or according to the rules set by the teacher; or making use of other subject-specific tools
e01	Practical methods	Laboratory exercise / experiment [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
e06	Practical methods	Observation also conducted as fieldwork; a method of watching phenomena, objects or people in a systematic/planned way in order to gain knowledge about them; perceptual separation of elements of a model action as an element of learning through imitation; a complex system of cognition based on sensory experiences
e09	Practical methods	Plein air session implementation of a creative task in an open-air area, e.g. outside the studio
f01	Methods of self-learning	Self-education a method which involves independent acquisition of knowledge, skills and social competences, extending their scope and quality; complementary to the learning process taking place in class; taking on the task of developing and adjusting qualifications on one's own; self-study
f02	Methods of self-learning	Individual work with a text searching for and acquiring new information using textbooks and other written sources (including their digital versions); searching for texts, selecting fragments for analysis/interpretation, using other texts to solve a problem related to the studied issue



1	0. Forms of teac	Forms of teaching					
	Code	Name		Assessment of the learning outcomes of the module	Learning outcomes of the module	Methods of conducting classes	
0	1	lecture	10	course work	K01, U01, U02, U03, U04, U05, W01, W02	a01, b04, c07, d03, f01, f02	
0	2	laboratory classes	35	course work	K01, U01, U02, U03, U04, U05, W01, W02	a03, b04, b07, c07, c08, c09, d03, e01, e06, e09, f01, f02	

11. The studen	Γhe 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 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	Yes	
a02	Preparation for classes	Literature reading / analysis of source materials reading the literature indicated in the syllabus; reviewing, organizing, analyzing and selecting source materials to be used in class	Yes	
b01	Consulting the curriculum and the organization of classes	Getting acquainted with the syllabus content reading through the syllabus and getting acquainted with its content	Yes	
c02	Preparation for verification of learning outcomes	Studying the literature used in and the materials produced in class 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	Yes	
c03	Preparation for verification of learning outcomes	Implementation of an individual or group assignment necessary for course/phase/ examination completion 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	Yes	
d01	Consulting the results of the verification of learning outcomes	Analysis of the corrective feedback provided by the academic teacher on the results of the verification of learning outcomes reading through the academic teacher's comments, assessments and opinions on the implementation of the task aimed at checking the level of the achieved learning outcomes	Yes	
d02	Consulting the results of the verification of learning outcomes	Development of a corrective action plan as well as supplementary/corrective tasks reviewing and selecting tasks and activities enabling the elimination of errors indicated by the academic teacher, their verification or correction resulting in completing the task with at least the minimum passing grade	Yes	
e01	Activities complementary to the classes	Undertaking, on one's own initiative and individually, activities aimed at expanding the scope or depth of the teaching content, also beyond the walls of the University a set of activities undertaken independently and on the student's own initiative, aimed at expanding the depth and scope of knowledge and skills, their revision and repetition, retention or verification, also activities carried outside the university, e.g., in a culture promoting or educational institution, a laboratory, in the open air, etc.; also self-education	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.