THE EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Course Outline

Part I

Programme Title: Bachelor of Education (Honours) (Geography) (Five-year Full-time)

Programme QF Level : 5

Course Title : Pedagogy in Geographical Education

Course Code : GGP3014

Department: Science and Environmental Studies; Social Sciences

Credit Points : 3
Contact Hours : 39
Pre-requisite(s) : Nil

Medium of Instruction : English

Course Level : 3

Part II

The University's Graduate Attributes and seven Generic Intended Learning Outcomes (GILOs) represent the attributes of ideal EdUHK graduates and their expected qualities respectively. Learning outcomes work coherently at the University (GILOs), programme (Programme Intended Learning Outcomes) and course (Course Intended Learning Outcomes) levels to achieve the goal of nurturing students with important graduate attributes.

In gist, the Graduate Attributes for Undergraduate, Taught Postgraduate and Research Postgraduate students consist of the following three domains (i.e. in short "PEER & I"):

- Professional Excellence;
- Ethical Responsibility; &
- Innovation.

The descriptors under these three domains are different for the three groups of students in order to reflect the respective level of Graduate Attributes.

The seven GILOs are:

- 1. Problem Solving Skills
- 2. Critical Thinking Skills
- 3. Creative Thinking Skills
- 4a. Oral Communication Skills
- 4b. Written Communication Skills
- 5. Social Interaction Skills
- 6. Ethical Decision Making
- 7. Global Perspectives

1. Course Synopsis

This course is designed to help pre-service teachers develop a deeper understanding of the trends of geographical education, the theories and pedagogical practices in teaching geography. Skills will be developed to enable students to conduct geographical inquiry and apply methodologies in the classroom setting. A range of examples in geography teaching will be introduced to consolidate the pedagogical content knowledge of students.

2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILO_s)

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

CILO₁: examine the nature, trends and development of geographical education and the curriculum design of secondary geography in Hong Kong;

CILO₂: develop a critical understanding of the theories and pedagogical approaches in geography teaching;

CILO₃: demonstrate competence to design and implement learning, teaching and assessment strategies

3. Content, CILOs and Teaching & Learning Activities

Course Content		CILOs	Suggested Teaching & Learning Activities		
A.	Nature, and trend of geographical education An overview of geography as a unique discipline concerned with spatial patterns and associations, A brief analysis of the trends in geography and geographical education and their implications on Hong Kong secondary school geography education. A brief outline of the principles and concepts of HKDSE geography curricula, relating to its key components and structure of curriculum design,	CILO ₁	 Lectures Group discussion Presentation to peers Self-study 		
В.	pedagogical approaches, assessment for learning and resources implications. Implementation of geographical education in Hong Kong secondary schools Review of the exemplars of geography teaching in and beyond classroom settings. A study of issues- and evidence-based student- inquiry pedagogies used to effectively implement the geography curricula. An examination of how an integration of thinking skills, values education,	CILO _{2,3}	 Lectures Exemplar analysis, Case studies Trial out workshops on using e-tools in teaching Group discussion Presentation to peers 		

	Course Content	CILOs		ggested Teaching & Learning Activities
	experiential learning and field-based education, co-curricular and collaborative learning into geography curricula.		-	Self-study
-	Introduction of e-learning and generic digital tools, such as maps, graphs, databases, GIS, e-textbook and mobile apps, web and virtual field resources, etc., that enhance teaching and learning of geography in contemporary society. Hands-on practices for students' technological literacy and awareness of the opportunities and limitations brought about by the integration of technology in geography curriculum. Strategies and activities for assessing students' learning in Geography. A brief outline of the principles and techniques			
	in the design of formative and summative assessment tasks, e.g. field- work and map reading exercises in HKDSE public examination.			
C.	Planning and implementing	CILO _{1,2,3}	-	Visits
-	Designing, lesson planning and analysing geography teaching and assessment, referring to the principles, pedagogies and assessment strategies discussed.			Group activities in designing unit and lesson planning for geography teaching and assessment in schools
				Self-study
				Presentation to peers
				Presentation of the lesson plan designed

4. Assessment

	Assessment Tasks	Weighting %	CILOs
(a)	Group presentation : summaries and/or commentaries of 3 readings from the topics covered in the course, regarding nature and trends, issues and challenges, and the latest pedagogical repertoires of geography.	20%	CILO _{1,2}
(b)	Microteaching: select a topic and design a 50-120 minutes lesson plan (depending on group size) for teaching geography in school, referring to the instructional, pedagogical and assessment strategies covered in the course. Each student has 15-25 minutes to implement teaching and learning in classroom settings. Peer evaluation is required to be done (upload video extract of microteaching online in Moodle for peer assessment).	Lesson plan (group): 20% Micro-teaching (individual): 20% Online peer assessment (group): 10%	CILO3
(c)	E-Portfolio critical review on microteaching: a problem-solving-based critical review on microteaching, supported by evidence presented in the format of an E-Portfolio. Student-teachers should reflect on the lesson planning, implementation, and evaluation process of their microteaching with reference to evidence such as lesson materials, instructor and peer feedbacks. Arguments should also be supported by theoretical literature. Propose and explain the areas of improvement with practical justifications and theoretical evidence.	30%	CILO _{2,3}

5. Required Text(s)

Nil

6. Recommended Readings

Biddulph, M., Lambert, D., & Balderstone, D. (3nd Ed.)(2015). Learning to teach geography in the secondary school: A companion to school experience. London: Routledge.

Boardman, D. (1985). New Direction in Geographical Education. London: The Falmer Press.

Brooks, C. (2010). Studying PGCE geography at M level. London: Routledge.

Butt, G. (2002). Reflective Teaching of Geography 11-18. London: Continuum.

Cates, W. M., Price, B., & Bodzin, A. M. (2003). Implementing technology-rich curricular

- materials: Findings from the exploring life project. In L. Johnson, D. Cleborne, & D. Maddux (Eds.), Technology in education: A twenty-year retrospective (pp. 153-169). New York: Haworth Press.
- Chan, E., Kwan, T. and Lidstone, J. (2012). Changing conceptions of teaching and learning in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: INSTEP.
- Cheung, Y., Pang, M., Lin, H., & Lee, C. K. J. (2011). Enable spatial thinking using GIS and satellite remote sensing A teacher-friendly approach. Procedia Social and Behavioural Sciences, 21, 130-138.
- Cranby, S. (2002). Fieldwork: A whole school approach. Interaction, 30(4), 32-38.
- Curriculum Development Council & Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority. (2007). Geography curriculum and assessment guide (secondary 4-6). Hong Kong: Government Logistics Department.
- Fisher, C. and Binns, T. (2000). Issues in Geography Teaching. New York: Routledge Falmer.
- Jonassen, D., Howland, J., Marra, R.M., & Crismond, D. (3rd Ed.)(2008). Meaningful Learning with Technology. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education Inc.
- Ho Koon Nature Education cum Astronomical Centre. (2013a). Enquiry approach 6a: Managing river environments. Retrieved from http://www.hokoon.edu.hk/en/download/geography/SBA_Channel_V1_Final_e.pdf
- Ho Koon Nature Education cum Astronomical Centre. (2013b). Instructional approach 8a: Stream channel. Retrieved from http://www.hokoon.edu.hk/en/download/geography/NSS_Channel_e.pdf
- Holmes, D. and Farbrother, D. (2000). A-Z advancing geography. Sheffield: Geographical Association.
- Kennedy, K. (2005). Changing schools for changing times. Hong Kong: Chinese University Press.
- Lai, K. C. & Lam, C.C. (2013). School-based assessment of fieldwork in Hong Kong: dilemmas and challenges. Geographical Association, 98(1), 33-40.
- Lambert, D., & Morgan, J. (2010). Teaching Geography 11-18: A Conceptual Approach. Maidenhead, England: McGraw Hill/Open University Press.
- Lambert, D., & Jones, M. (Eds.)(2013). Debates in geography education. Abingdon [England]: Routledge.
- Lam, C. C., Lai, E., & Wong, J. (2009). Implementation of geographic information system (GIS) in secondary geography curriculum in Hong Kong: Current situations and future directions. International Research in Geographical and Environmental Education, 18(1), 57-74.
- Lenon, B. and Cleves, P. (n.d.). Geography fieldwork and skills for AS/A-level. London: Collins Educational
- Litherland, K., & Stott, T. A. (2012). Virtual field sites: Losses and gains in authenticity with semantic technologies. Technology, Pedagogy and Education, 21(2), 213-230.
- Lynch, K., Bednarz, B., Boxall, J., Chalmers, L., France, D., & Kesby, J. (2008). E-learning for geography's teaching and learning spaces. Journal of Geography in Higher Education, 32(1), pp.135-149.

- McCaffrey, K., Holdsworth, R., Clegg, P., Jones, R., & Wilson, R. (2003). Using digital mapping tools and 3-D visualization to improve undergraduate fieldwork. Planet, (5), pp.34-37.
- Robertson, M., & Fluck, A. (2004). Capacity building in geographical education: Strategic use of online technologies. Geography, 89(3), pp. 269-273.
- Robertson, M. (2003). Learning through enquiry: Making sense of geography in the key stage 3 classroom. Sheffield [England]: Geographical Association.
- UNSW Australia Teaching Staff Gateway (undated). Using Technology in Teaching. Available at https://teaching.unsw.edu.au/elearning-use-in-teaching (accessed July 2015) (Sydney: University of New South Wales).
- Wong, M. H., Ng, D. W. S., & Wong, A. W. M. (2010). Virtual field visits to the Pearl River Delta. In A. Sivan (Ed.), Studies on Teaching and Learning (pp. 127-134). Hong Kong: Hong Kong Baptist University.
- Yeung, S. P. M. (2009). Assessment of Geographical Fieldwork in a Public Examination: Rationale, Problems and Prospects. Geographical Education, 22, 51-66.

7. Related Web Resources

Geographical Association UK

http://www.geography.org.uk/gtip/thinkpieces/e-learning/

Association of American Geographers (K-12 and Teacher Education)

 $http://www.aag.org/cs/education/k12_and_teacher_education/teachers_guide_to_modern_g\\eography$

Teach Geography – National Geographic Education

http://education.nationalgeographic.com/teaching-geography/?ar a=1

8. Related Journals

Teaching Geography – Geographical Association (Sheffield, England) [e-resource]

International Journal on Geographic and Environmental Education [e-resource]

Journal of Environmental Education [e-resource]

Journal of Geographic Information System [e-resource]

Journal of Geography – National Council for Geographic Education [Indiana, PA, etc.]: [e-resource]

9. Academic Honesty

The University adopts a zero tolerance policy to plagiarism. For the University's policy on plagiarism, please refer to the *Policy on Academic Honesty, Responsibility and Integrity with Specific Reference to the Avoidance of Plagiarism by Students* (https://www.eduhk.hk/re/modules/downloads/visit.php?cid=9&lid=89). Students should familiarize themselves with the Policy.

10. Others

Other media sources, newspapers, web, TV etc.