

## **Eruditio – Educatio**

Vedecký časopis Pedagogickej fakulty Univerzity J. Selyeho v Komárne  
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# **Aplikácia technológie Vernier vo fyziológii človeka**

*Poráčová, Janka – Mydlárová Blaščáková, Marta – Zahatňanská, Mária – Nagy, Melinda – Sedlák, Vincent – Gogaľová, Zuzana – Konečná, Mária – Szőköl, István*

## **The Application of Vernier Technology in Human Physiology**

### **Abstract**

The modernization of education is conditioned in particular by the development of science and technology, which inspires the modernization of didactic tools. Currently, it is not the task of schools to inform pupils in terms of passive reception. Schools should actively teach pupils and students to receive the process and use the information correctly. The Vernier system is a flexible system that offers solutions for teaching science and technology subjects at primary and secondary schools as well as universities. Several benefits of Vernier technology were recorded also in teaching biology in practice. The most significant out of them are illustrative laboratory experiments and work with Vernier devices which increase student motivation. Other qualities of Vernier include practicality, working with real data obtained through measurements, linking theoretical knowledge with real life as well as the cooperation of students in solving problems. The usage of Vernier technology has a positive impact on the development of students' logical thinking; it increases their interest in the subject of biology and last but not least creates a positive qualitative change in the knowledge of students.

**Key words:** Vernier technology, biology, higher education, human physiology, teaching aids

**Kľúčové slová:** technológia Vernier, biológia, vysokoškolské štúdium, fyziológia človeka, didaktické pomôcky

## **Rizikové faktory osteoartrózy**

*Mydlárová Blaščáková, Marta – Poráčová, Janka – Nagy, Melinda*

## **Risk Factors of Osteoarthritis**

### **Abstract**

Osteoarthritis is currently the most common musculoskeletal disease, affecting approximately 15% of the world population. Its prevalence increases with age. According to recent studies, it has become one of the most expensive diseases because of high treatment and rehabilitation costs. Despite the high level of medical and treatment options, the number of individuals affected by osteoarthritis is growing. Consequently, it is very important to prevent the disease from early childhood with a healthy lifestyle, exercising, receiving calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D in the diet, and to try to eliminate modifiable risk factors that lead to this disease.

**Key words:** Osteoarthritis, risk factors, human, biomarkers

**Kľúčové slová:** Osteoartróza, rizikové faktory, ľudské, biomarkery

# **Analýza vybraných aspektov autentického hodnotenia učebných výstupov a komplexného monitorovania žiackych prác počas kooperatívneho vyučovacieho modelu chémie**

*Szarka, Katarína – Brestenská, Beáta*

## **The Analysis of the Selected Aspects of Authentic Assessment of Learning Outcomes and Complex Monitoring of Student Work During the Cooperative Teaching Model of Chemistry** Abstract

The new conditions of information society establish a claim to rethink the paradigms of traditional education and open the door to new approaches in the processes of learning and teaching. The innovation's primary purpose is to set the new attitude of education to the needs of knowledge society and change the old paradigm of the learning process, which should be able to give a relevant starting position to our children. Schools in the 21st century should work as the sources of knowledge and information and should guarantee an environment where students can shape and construct their needs, knowledge, concepts, strategies and attitudes. In response to this finding, a few questions arise. Do we carry out relevant and adequate assessment in the learning process of our students, the members of a new generation, and do we monitor students' learning outcomes, which they need for their future ambitions in information society? Is it enough just to monitor students' learning outcomes or is it relevant to give them feedback about their knowledge, abilities, skills, and attitudes? How should it be done in order to support their improvement? These questions are relevant in all school subjects including chemistry. Our study focuses on the issues of assessment for learning and assessment as learning. In this paper we present the results of pedagogic research on the integration the assessment FOR/AS tools, analyze assessment tools, metacognitive learning aspects and monitor the aspects of complex assessment.

**Key words:** assessment for learning, assessment as learning, authentic learning outcomes, metacognitive learning, teaching chemistry

**Kľúčové slová:** rozvíjajúce hodnotenie, hodnotenie ako prostriedok učenia sa, autentické výstupy učebného procesu, metakognitívne učenie, vyučovanie chémie

## **Študentské inovácie v environmentálnom vzdelávaní**

*Feszterová, Melánia*

## **Student Innovations in Environmental Education** Abstract

*Environmental education brings the issues of exploration of the unknown, continuous learning and improvement, constant education and communication closer to students. Nowadays, this connection is often used in various branches of research and education. Environmental issues provide students with unique experiences that allow them to actively participate in activities while promoting a positive attitude toward and an increased interest in science. The methodology of environmental research and its*

implementation and processing are different. Its basis is sufficient quality knowledge and a correct orientation and outlook in that field. Currently, students are more educated, thus they have more knowledge and information that they can use in their future practice. They can participate in the implementation of the results into real work. With the help of different stimuli and motivational elements, teachers and students can create an educational situation that motivates to action, as well as education, in the environment. It is difficult to educate future graduates to have a positive attitude about the environment; this needs good motivation and the constant study of this field. The paper deals with examples focused on environmental problems that have been dealt with in particular research activities of students at the Department of Chemistry of Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra.

**Keywords:** education, chemistry, student, teacher, motivation, environment

**Kľúčové slová:** vzdelávanie, chémia, študent, učiteľ, motivácia, životné prostredie

## **Od akademického spôsobu výučby k bádateľsky orientovanej výučbe – Inovácia výučby praktických cvičení z chémie na Prírodovedeckej fakulte UPJŠ v Košiciach**

*Ganajová, Mária –Sotáková, Ivana –Vargová, Zuzana*

### **From the Academic Method of Teaching to Inquiry-Based Learning**

**– Innovative Teaching of Practical Classes in Chemistry at the Faculty of Science Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice**

Abstract

The aim of the paper is to inform about the educational research that focuses on innovation in university teaching of Chemistry at the Faculty of Science UPJŠ in Košice. The innovation of practical teaching takes place in the fields of study Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry and Biochemistry of Chemistry going on through the implementation of Inquiry-Based Learning (IBL). The aim is to increase the scientific abilities of students needed for their success in the labor market. For this purpose, there have been modified tasks of experimental classes in the form of inquiry activities which develop the following scientific abilities: creating of hypotheses, designing procedures for solutions, collecting data, drawing conclusions, argumentation, group work. In order to verify the effectiveness of this teaching we have implemented tools of summative and formative assessment. The innovative educational materials were published in the form of textbooks in electronic (Moodle) and written versions. The conclusions of the survey of student attitudes towards inquiry-based learning based on a questionnaire of our own design pointed out that inquiry activity is compared to traditional laboratory work "according to the cook book" interesting but challenging because it requires separate planning procedures for solutions, the correct choice of methods for the analysis of data and reasoning, which cannot be done without a deeper understanding of knowledge.

**Key words:** inquiry-based learning, teaching practical classes in Chemistry at the Faculty of Science UPJŠ in Košice, scientific abilities

**Kľúčové slová:** bádateľsky orientovaná výučba, výučba praktických cvičení chémie na Prírodovedeckej fakulte UPJŠ v Košiciach, vedecké spôsobilosti

# Možnosti dramatickej výchovy

*Vítězová, Eva*

## **The Possibilities of Drama Education**

Abstract

Project teaching or project method is a connection between school and life. The paper deals with the connection of drama method and project teaching in which acting is seen as one of the most optimal techniques of receiving literary texts. It also focuses on drama education and its usage in the area of fairy tales. The example it introduces is a project for the fifth grades of primary schools with the topic: Fairy tale "Sol nad zlato" carried out by connecting project teaching and drama education.

**Key words:** drama education, playing roles, project teaching, fairy tale

**Kľúčové slová:** dramatická výchova, hranie rolí, projektové vyučovanie, rozprávka

## **Jazyková variativita vo varietach maďarského jazyka používaného na Slovensku**

*Lőrincz, Gábor*

## **Language Variativity in the Dialects of the Hungarian Language Used in Slovakia**

Abstract

The paper deals with language variativity in different dialects of the Hungarian language used in Slovakia. Variativity shows the existence and functioning of variants, they occur together in language use. Variants are those types of language variations which are similar in form; equivalent in denotative, lexical and grammatical meaning, but their pragmatic meanings are different, so they are used in different real life situations and communication. The analysis of language variativity in different dialects of the Hungarian language used in Slovakia is important, because probably more variants exist in those dialects than in different dialects used by native Hungarians living in Hungary. That is because the Hungarian vocabulary used in Slovakia contains young lexical items, which have not been used so far.

**Key words:** language variativity, dialects of the Hungarian language used in Slovakia, lexical meaning relations, denotative, lexical, grammatical and pragmatic meaning

**Kľúčové slová:** jazyková variativita, variety maďarského jazyka používaného na Slovensku, lexikálne významové vzťahy, referenciálny, lexikálny, gramatický a pragmatický význam

# Dunajská Streda pred 1989: Asanácia alebo úplná ľahostajnosť voči minulosti?

*Vajda, Barnabás*

## **The Town of Dunajská Streda Before 1989: Rebuilding or Total Indifference Toward the Past?** Abstract

One of the major factors in creating 'socialist cities' was the process of 'socialist urbanization' which rested on a strong ideological basis. In pre-1989 Czechoslovakia, along with the development of the house estates ("sídliisko" in Slovak), cities gradually became "house estates cities" or "block house cities". The communist-type urbanization in this country was ideologically aimed against the urban heritage of the pre-1945 period, i.e. the period of the capitalist first Czechoslovak Republic. The 'urbanistic barbarism', which had taken place in the centre of Dunajská Streda/Dunaszerdahely, cannot be justified at all. It is true that this process was influenced by more than one tendency, some even being positively tuned originally. Yet, in Dunajská Streda/Dunaszerdahely there was an intentional and impatient urbanistic barbarism happening, a process in which the responsibility of the contemporary town leaders is un-deniable, un-explainable, and un-justifiable. The citizens of Dunajská Streda/Dunaszerdahely were obviously very happy to see and feel clearing works (commonly referred to as 'asanácia') advancing, and since their health conditions were significantly improving, locals did not protest against the fading away buildings of the past; they took it as a byproduct of development. The political bosses of contemporary Dunajská Streda/Dunaszerdahely were explicitly assisting this process, or minimally they were silently tolerating that their town got rid of its religious character (the so called 'desacralisation'), and at the same time it was trying to get rid of many physical memories of its Hungarian past.

**Key words:** socialist cities, socialist urbanization, city development, block houses

**Kľúčové slová:** socialistické mesto, socialistická urbanizácia, rozvoj miest, paneláky

# Atribút viackontextovosti vo vývine slovenskej literatúry v Rumunsku

*Šenkár, Patrik*

## **The Attribute of Multi-Contextuality in the Development of Slovak Literature in Romania** Abstract

The paper refers to the existence and importance of the national literature of Slovaks in the Lowlands with special attention to the culture/literature of Slovaks in Romania. It emphasizes the intermediary function of literature and its historical interconnection from the perspective of minority existence. It accents the importance of the aesthetic mastering of the work, respectively the contextuality of the analyzed literary phenomenon. It also lists major theorists who have dealt with the examined issue (Andruška, Anoca, Babiak, Ďurišin, Harpáň, Kusý, Šmatlák) and highlights their scientific literary contribution. It mentions their specific theoretical findings in the form of proper citations. Emphasis is also placed on the attribute of multi-contextuality, respectively pointing out the place/position of Slovak literature in Romania under different contexts (its own context, the context of Slovak literature, the literary context of the Lowlands, the context of Romanian literature). This approach is again determined in the background of theoretical findings, but the emphasis is gradually shifted towards the particular works of Slovaks in Romania, which are representative of the phenomenon referred to in the title of the paper.

**Key words:** national literature, Slovaks in Romania, multi-contextuality, inter-literariness,



interpretation

**Kľúčové slová:** národnostná literatúra, Slováci v Rumunsku, viackontextovosť, medziliterárnosť,  
interpretácia