The Present-Day Tendencies of Teaching Informatics in Ukraine Oleg Spirin Department of Information Technology Zhytomyr Ivan Franko University, Ukraine som@zu.edu.ua



The Present-Day Tendencies of Teaching Informatics in Ukraine

- Major Features of the Course in Informatics at Secondary Schools
- Peculiarities of Teaching Informatics at School
- Some Prospects of School Informatics in Ukraine



Major Features of the Course in Informatics at Secondary Schools

- main objective
- theoretical basis
- practical skills
- main topics and their sequence for the senior forms



List of the main topics

- 1. Information and informational processes.
- 2. Information system.
- 3. Operational system.
- 4. Fundamentals of disc handling.
- 5. Application teaching software.
- 6. General-purpose application software
- 7. The Internet.
- 8. Basics of algorithmization and programming.



Peculiarities of Teaching Informatics at School: Existing Syllabi

Table 1. Here are the main components of the course of informatics

Topic	Amount of hours	
Introduction. Information and informa-	3 hours	
tional processes		
Information system	5 hours	
Operating systems	9 hours	
Basic skills of disk handling	5 hours	
Application software	46 hours	
INTERNET and its basic possibilities	6 hours	
Fundamentals of algorithmization and	28 hours	
programming		



Peculiarities of Teaching Informatics at School: Further Changes in the Existing Syllabi

■ The first line of syllabi

universal-profile forms and those specializing in Philology, the Humanities, Fine Arts and sports

(1 hour per week in the 10th-11th forms, total **70** hours); Table 2.

■ The second line of syllabi

forms specializing in physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry and technology

(2 hours in the 10th-11th forms, total 140 hours);

■ The third line of syllabi

forms specializing in deep study of mathematics, informatics and ICT (2-4 hours in the 8th-9th forms, total **140-280** hours and 4 hours in the 10th-11th forms, total **280** hours).





Table 2. Distribution of topics for universal-profile schools

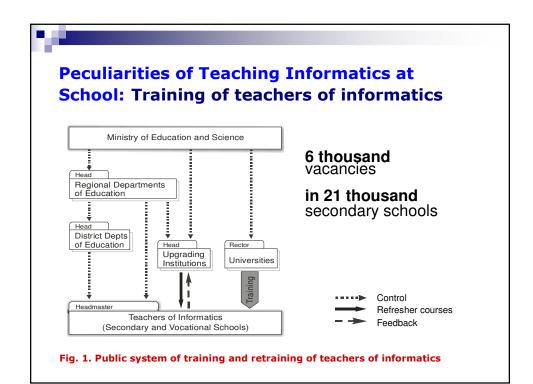
#	Topic	Hours		
		Total	10 form	11 form
1.	Introduction. Information and informational processes.	2	2	
2.	Information systems and their components.	6	6	
3.	Application teaching software	4	4	
4.	General-purpose application software	34	14	20
	(graphic and text processors, computer presentations, electronic worksheet, databases)			
5.	INTERNET	6	6	
6.	Computer simulation. Basics of algorithmization and programming.	12		12
7.	Float time	6	3	3
8.	Total	70	35	35



Peculiarities of Teaching Informatics at School: Further Changes in the Existing Syllabi

Optional (selective) courses, such as:

- **fundamentals of information technology** 10th-11th forms, total 140 hours;
- Internet-oriented graphics programming 10th form, total 70 hours;
- markup language -10th-11th forms, total 40 hours;
- object-oriented visual programming 10th-11th forms, total 140 hours;
- etc.





Peculiarities of Teaching Informatics at School: Upgrading of teachers of informatics

- scheduled one-month courses every five years;
- annual competitions among the best teachers of informatics;
- national monthly journal "Computer at school and family";
- teachers' individual initiatives;
 ("Hot Summer" project, regional Internet Olympiadas, etc.);
- development of innovative teachware.

Zhytomyr regional Internet Olympiada: http://www.zt.ukrtel.net/nvschool7/inet/index04.htm



Some Prospects of School Informatics in Ukraine

- change in the structure of the school course in informatics;
- separation of the fundamental and applied aspects two subjects: informatics and ICT;
- informatics as a subject in primary school;
- reassessment of the concept of training PC users with the shift of emphasis to algorithmization and solving typical problems;
- a broader range of optional (selective) courses;
- an increase in investments in school computer facilities;
- a considerable inflow of well-trained teachers of informatics to schools;
- formation of a professional association of teachers of informatics;
- entering the wider international environment (EU in particular).