



Faculty of Natural Sciences
and Mathematics

University of Maribor

SITUATION ANALYSIS REPORT

A pilot project: SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS CONTENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL COMPETENCES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL DATA	3
DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKFLOW BY SUB-ACTIVITIES	5
PREPARATION OF METHODOLOGY AND INSTRUMENTARY FOR SITUATION ANALYSIS	7
RESULTS	12
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED TEACHING UNITS AT THE FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS	12
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED TEACHING UNITS AT THE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE	20
POTENTIAL PROBLEMS	27
CONCLUSIONS	27
APPENDICES	28

INDEX OF TABLES

TABLE 1. MEMBERS OF THE PROJECT TEAM.	4
TABLE 2. STATE ANALYSIS SUB-ACTIVITIES	5
TABLE 3. KEY PHRASES FOR ANALYZING THE INCLUSION OF COMPETENCES IN CURRICULA.	9
TABLE 4. SELECTED STUDY UNITS IN THE STUDY PROGRAMS OF THE FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS.	13
TABLE 5. SELECTED STUDY UNITS IN THE STUDY PROGRAMS OF THE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.	20

INDEX IMAGES

FIGURE 1. SCREENSHOT OF THE RELATED TEACHING UNIT BENCHMARKING TOOL.	7
FIGURE 2. SCREEN IMAGE OF THE INSTRUMENTATION FOR ENTERING TIME CHANGES OF SELECTED TEACHING UNITS.	8
FIGURE 3. SCREENSHOT OF THE UPDATED ANALYSIS INSTRUMENTATION	9
FIGURE 4. AN EXAMPLE OF A RECORD IN THE INSTRUMENTATION FOR COMPARING THE INVOLVEMENT OF SELECTED COMPETENCES IN SELECTED RELATED TEACHING UNITS.	12

GENERAL DATA

The pilot project SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS CONTENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL COMPETENCES as part of the "Plan for recovery and resilience, the project Reform of higher education for a green and resilient transition to Society 5.0" is being implemented at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Maribor (FNM UM) and at the Faculty for Civil Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Architecture, University of Maribor (FGPA UM), in the period from 01/09/2022 to 31/08/2025. The pilot project compares higher education and university study programs in focusing on mathematics and physics teaching units. The benchmark is focused on contents that include the development of energy literacy, and enable the development of advanced digital competences, such as problem-solving, measurement, modeling, forecasting, simulation, and meaningful use of ICT. Based on the results of the analyses, workshops/courses will be held on those topics that will prove to be insufficiently consolidated, but are necessary for students to improve their *passability*, develop the previously mentioned competences, etc. These contents will also be offered to students in other study programs of the University of Maribor and others, with the possibility of obtaining a micro-certificate.

The pilot project includes researchers and professional colleagues from both participating members of FNM UM and FGPA UM (table 1). At the beginning of the project, a project council was established, which plans and supervises the implementation of the project tasks and ensures that the set time frame is followed in order to achieve all the indicators set in the project application.

The following activities are planned for the pilot project:

- A1) Analysis of the situation;
- A2) Comprehensive planning for the development of competences for the digital and green transition;
- A3) Comprehensive implementation for the development of competences for the digital and green transition and lifelong learning;
- A4) Evaluation.

The status analysis report presents the results of the project for the period from September 1, 2022 to June 20, 2023 (activity A1). The researchers listed in Table 1, employed on the project during this period, participated in the project activities of preparation of methodology and instruments, document analysis and data processing. The report was prepared by members of the project council, asst. prof. Eva Klemenčič, Prof. Robert Repnik, res. asst. Petra Cajnko, Prof. Matej Mencinger, and asst. prof. Borut Macuh and asst. Katja Hanžič.

This report was presented at the first monitoring of the NOO pilot project, carried out by MVZI, on 6/29/2023.

Table 1. Members of the project team.

Member of the project team		Member	Period of employment	Role
Barbara	Arcet	FNM	1/5/2023-31/12/2023	researcher
Natalija	Bratina	FNM	1.12.2022-2.3.2023	professional colleague
Petra	Cajnko	FNM	1/10/2022-31/8/2025	pilot project coordinator, member of the project council
Daša	Donša	FNM	1.1.2023-31.8.2025	researcher
Brigita	Ferčec	FGPA	1/10/2022 - 30/9/2023	researcher
Katja	Hanžič	FGPA	1.1.2023-31.8.2025	researcher
Arbresha	Hölbl	FNM	1/11/2022-31/8/2025	researcher
Irena	Hrastnik Ladinek	FGPA	1/10/2022 - 30/9/2023	researcher
Marko	Jakovac	FNM	1/9/2022-31/10/2022	project manager, member of the project council
Veno Jaša	Grujić	FNM	1/10/2022-31/8/2025	researcher
Teja	Kac	FNM	1.10.2022-31.12.2022	researcher
Aleksandra	Kalacun Škorjanc	FNM	1.4.2023-3.5.2023	professional colleague
Eva	Klemenčič	FNM	1/9/2022-31/8/2025	project manager, member of the project council
Borut	Macuh	FGPA	1.1.2023-31.8.2025	researcher
Matej	Mencinger	FGPA	1/10/2022-31/8/2025	member of the project council, researcher
Robert	Repnik	FNM	1/9/2023 – 31/8/2025	member of the project council, coordinator of FNM-FGPA
Polona	Repolusk	FNM	1.1.2023-31.8.2025	researcher
Mitja	Slavinec	FNM	1.9.2022-31.8.2025	researcher
Venkato Subba Rao	Jampani	FNM	14.4.2023-3.7.2023	researcher
Andrej	Taranenko	FNM	1.10.2022-31.12.2022	researcher
Niko	Tratnik	FNM	1.10.2022-31.12.2022	researcher
Leon	Vratar	FNM	12.6.2023-31.8.2025	expert
Jan	Zmazek	FNM	1/10/2022-31/8/2025	researcher

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKFLOW BY SUB-ACTIVITIES

Activity A1 State analysis is divided into nine sub-activities, which are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. State analysis sub-activities

<i>mark</i>	<i>activity</i>
A1	SITUATION ANALYSIS
A1.1	Preparation of methodology and instrumentation for situation analysis
A1.2	Comparative analysis of selected curricula
A1.3	Analysis of changes in selected curricula
A1.4	Analysis of the inclusion of digital competences
A1.5	Analysis of the inclusion of logical, algorithmic and abstract thinking competences (computational competences)
A1.6	Analysis of the inclusion of science competences
A1.7	Analysis of the involvement of energy literacy and systems thinking
A1.8	Processing of condition analysis data
A1.9	Preparation of the report

In September 2022, we started work on activity A1 Analysis of the situation. The analysis of the situation is necessary to understand the current state of the teaching units in the selected VS and UN study programs. To achieve the indicator set when the project was registered, i.e. preparation of the status analysis report at the beginning of the pilot project, we divided activity A1 into nine sub-activities, which are written in the table above.

Within the sub-activity *A1.1 Preparation of methodology and instruments for the analysis of the situation* we reviewed the existing research methods for the comparative analysis of curricula and decided on a document analysis and an analysis by key-words. We focused on the curricula of the study programs Civil Engineering UN (FGPA UM), Civil Engineering VS (FGPA UM), Physics UN (FNM UM), Mathematics UN (FNM UM) and Subject teacher (unified master's study program FNM UM) - focus on Educational Physics, Educational Mathematics and Educational Biology. We selected teaching units with related content and/or learning outcomes. For the selected teaching units, we also looked at their time evolution. In order to ensure the objectivity and systematicity of the document analysis, we have prepared a set of instruments, namely a table for entering a comparison of related teaching units and a spreadsheet for entering changes in selected teaching units over time. In February, we updated the table for entering the comparison of related teaching units and added an analysis of the inclusion of digital competences, computational competences, natural science competences and energy literacy.

Sub-activity *A1.2 The comparative analysis of the selected curricula* began in October 2022 and was completed in January 2023. We compared the selected curricula, focusing on differences and similarities in the structure of contact hours, content, goals and competences, expected study results, teaching and learning methods and assessment methods. It turned out that we need to upgrade the methodology, as some differences and similarities are not visible from the document analysis alone. For this purpose, we started preparing a standardized interview (A1.1) in January 2023. Due to the time span of the interviews and the coordination of appointments with the leaders and implementers of the teaching units, the results of the interviews will be presented in the next report, where the results will also be easier to interpret based on the certain required level of development of the selected competences and the content and skills that support the development of these competences.

In February 2023, we started sub-activity *A1.3 Analysis of changes in selected curricula*, where we reviewed major changes in curricula over time from the Bologna reform onwards. We were also interested in the cause of a certain change and the effect of the change.

For the implementation of sub-activities A1.4, A1.5, A1.6 and A1.7 (*Analysis of the involvement of digital competences, computational competences, natural science competences and energy literacy*) we prepared workshops for researchers on the project to unite our understanding of individual competences for the most objective analysis possible. We have prepared a list of key-words and key-terms to search for the inclusion of individual competences. The sub-activity ended in March 2023.

In April and May 2023, we focused on sub-activity A1.8 Data processing and situation analysis and A1.9 Report preparation. The report includes a comparative analysis of the differences and similarities between related teaching units and an analysis of the inclusion of selected competences. The condition analysis report is the starting point for activity A2.

PREPARATION OF METHODOLOGY AND INSTRUMENTARY FOR SITUATION ANALYSIS

For the analysis of the situation, we chose three established methods: document analysis, keyword analysis and a standardized (semi-structured) interview. For this purpose, we have prepared two tables and questions for a standardized interview.

The document analysis of the curricula within sub-activity A1.2 took place according to the following steps:

1. collection of curricula,
2. selection of teaching units for document analysis;
3. determination of related teaching units according to the similarity of the content in different study programs, focusing on pairs: teaching unit 1, study program Construction VS and teaching unit 2, study program Construction UN, teaching unit 1, study program Physics and teaching unit 2, study program Subject teacher, orientation Educational Physics, Teaching unit 1, study program Mathematics and teaching unit 2, study program Subject teacher, orientation Educational Mathematics;
4. finding differences and similarities of related teaching units in:
 - a) content,
 - b) goals and competences,
 - c) expected study results (knowledge and transferable skills and abilities),
 - d) teaching and learning methods,
 - e) assessment methods;
5. entry into the prepared instrumentation (appendix 1);
6. processing and interpretation.

The instrument is prepared as an Excel spreadsheet, in which the differences between the study units on the selected pairs of study programs are entered (Figure 1).

Članica: Ime programa:											
AKTUALNA VERZIJA UČNIH ENOT											
	Učna enota na UN / nepedagoški	Učna enota na VS / pedagoški	RAZLIKE med UN/VS						Razlike v pogojih za napredovanje med UN in VS	Razlike vpisnih pogojev med UN in VS	Razlike pogojev za prehod med UN in VS
			vsebina	temeljna literatura in viri	cilji in kompetence	študijski rezultati	metode poučevanja in učenja	načini ocenjevanja			
dokumentna analiza											

Figure 1. Screenshot of the related teaching unit benchmarking tool.

For sub-activity A1.3, the document analysis was carried out according to the following steps:

1. collection of documents: current curricula and previous versions, spreadsheets with changes to study plans,
2. determination of major changes (changes in the structure of teaching unit hours, changes in content, goals and competences, expected study results, teaching and learning methods and assessment methods) and minor changes in curricula (changes in the basic literature, changes in references of the carrier);
3. setting a time frame;
4. searching for major changes over the years, the cause of the change and the effect of the change;
5. entry into the prepared instrumentation (appendix 3);
6. processing and interpretation.

The instrument is prepared as an Excel spreadsheet, in which temporal changes of the selected teaching units are entered (Figure 2).

ČASOVNA EVOLUCIJA												
član	program	stopnja št.	študijsko leto, veljavnost spremembe	Stara učna enota	Nova učna enota	Sprememba imen učne enote	Sprememba učnega načrta					
							vsebina	temeljna literatura in viri	cilji in kompetence	studijski rezultati	metode poučevanja in učenja	načini ocenjevanja

Figure 2. Screen image of the instrumentation for entering time changes of selected teaching units.

The advantages of document analysis are primarily objectivity and systematicity. However, since in practice the implementation of the pedagogical process may differ slightly from the implementation as foreseen in the curriculum, we decided to prepare a standardized interview (appendix 2).

A standardized (semi-structured) interview is a method that includes open-ended questions and enables consistency and comparability between interviews with different samples. The implementation is still in progress, but we follow the following steps:

1. defining the purpose of the structured interview,
2. preparation of key questions and preparation of open-ended sub-questions for clarification,
3. formulating and classifying the question into a sequence that enables the conversation to flow smoothly,
4. testing the interview to identify potential problems and opportunities for improvement,
5. conducting an interview,
6. transcription and data analysis.

The interview includes questions for sub-activities A1.2, A1.4, A1.5, A1.6 and A1.7. We have divided the questions into five sections, with which we check whether there are differences in the selected

related teaching units in the compared study programs in terms of i) content, ii) intended study results, goals and competences, iii) teaching and learning methods, iv) evaluation methods, and v) basic literature, which are not evident from the document analysis. In each section, we also included questions related to the involvement and development of individual competences in the selected teaching unit. We are also interested in the opinion regarding the possible introduction of differences between study programs (reasons for and against) and in which areas.

For the selected teaching units, we continued with the document analysis by key-words and key-phrases with the aim of finding the inclusion of the selected competences (sub-activities A1.4, A1.5, A1.6 and A1.7). For this purpose, we have also updated the spreadsheet (Figure 3).

VKLJUČENOST DIGITALNIH KOMPETENC								VKLJUČENOST COMPUTATIONAL THINKING (logičnega, algoritmičnega, abstraktnega mišljenja)							
vsebina		cilji in kompetence		študijski rezultati		metode poučevanja in učenja		vsebina		cilji in kompetence		študijski rezultati		metode poučevanja in učenja	
UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS

VKLJUČENOST NARAVOSLOVNIH KOMPETENC								VKLJUČENOST ENERGETSKE PISMENOSTI							
vsebina		cilji in kompetence		študijski rezultati		metode poučevanja in učenja		vsebina		cilji in kompetence		študijski rezultati		metode poučevanja in učenja	
UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS

Figure 3. Screenshot of the updated analysis instrumentation inclusion of i) digital competences, ii) algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking competences, iii) natural science competences and iv) energy literacy.

We have defined key-phrases for each group of competences, which are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Key phrases for analyzing the inclusion of competences in curricula.

	<i>Slovenian key phrases</i>	<i>English key-phrases</i>
(A1.4) digital competences	digitalna pismenost	Digital literacy
	varnost na spletu	Online safety
	uporaba interneta	Internet use
	informacijska pismenost	Information literacy
	digitalna komunikacija	Digital communication
	medijska pismenost	Media literacy
	kibernetska varnost	Cybersecurity
	informacijsko komunikacijska tehnologija	Information communication technology

	<i>Slovenian key-phrases</i>	<i>English key-phrases</i>
(A1.5) competences of algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking	programiranje	Programming
	kodiranje	Coding
	analiza podatkov	Data analysis
	umetna inteligenca	Artificial intelligence
	strojno učenje	Machine learning
	računalniško razmišljanje	Computational thinking
	algoritem	Algorithm
	logika	Logic
	abstrakcija	Abstraction
	reševanje problemov	Problem-solving
	odločanje	Decision-making
	prepoznavanje vzorcev	Pattern recognition
	optimizacija	Optimization
model	Model	
	<i>Slovenian key-phrases</i>	<i>English key-phrases</i>
(A1.6) natural science competences	zbiranje podatkov	Data collection
	analiza podatkov	Data analysis
	interpretacija podatkov	Interpretation of data
	sinteza sklepov	Synthesis of conclusions
	reševanje problemov	Problem-solving
	prenos teorije v prakso	Transfer of theory to practice
	uporaba matematičnih orodij	Use of mathematical tools

	raziskovanje	Scientific inquiry
	načrtovanje eksperimentov	Experimental design
	kritično razmišljanje	Critical thinking
	okoljska trajnost	Environmental sustainability
	varnost pri delu	Safety at work
	<i>Slovenian key phrases</i>	<i>English key verbal connections</i>
(A1.7) energy literacy and systems thinking	varčevanje z energijo	Energy saving
	energijski viri	Energy sources
	energijska politika	Energy policy
	podnebne spremembe	Climate change
	trajnost	Sustainability
	okoljski vpliv	Environmental impact
	krožno gospodarstvo	Circular economy
	energetska učinkovitost	Energy efficiency

RESULTS

The following is an interpretation of the results of the comparative analysis, separately for teaching units at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics and for teaching units at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Architecture, as well as joint conclusions.

Comparative analysis of selected teaching units at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics

At the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, we compared the selected teaching units in the study programs Physics UN, Mathematics UN and Subject Teacher, orientation Educational Physics and Educational Mathematics, recorded in table 4. The results of the document analysis of the selected teaching units are collected in the table "Comparative analysis" (Figure 4): for the study program Physics and Subject Teacher, orientation Educational Physics in Appendix 4, for the study program Mathematics and Subject Teacher, orientation Educational Mathematics in Appendix 5.

Učna enota na UN / nepedagoški	VKLJUČENOST DIGITALNIH KOMPETENC						VKLJUČENOST COMPUTATIONAL THINKING (logičnega, algoritmičnega, abstraktnega mišljenja)						
	cilji in kompetence		Študijski rezultati		metode poučevanja in učenja		vsebina		cilji in kompetence		Študijski rezultati		
	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	UN	VS	
Mehanika	Digitalno reševanje problemov: znanja in aljo uporabi pri reševanju ustreznih problemov z rabo matematičnih orodij.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: znanja in aljo uporabi pri reševanju ustreznih problemov z rabo matematičnih orodij in za reševanje neresnih končnih in lokalnih konfliktov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.	Digitalno reševanje problemov: uporabiti sodobno računalniško programsko opremo kot pomoč pri kvantitativnem računanju ter za iskanje odvisnosti med spremenljivkami z uporabo različnih parametrov.

Figure 4. An example of a record in the instrumentation for comparing the involvement of selected competences in selected related teaching units.

Table 4. Selected study units in the study programs of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

	<i>student program</i>
Mechanics	UN Physics / Subject teacher, orientation Educational Physics
Computational Physics/ Computer in physics	
Electromagnetism	
Physics experiments 1	
Oscillation and waves	
Physics experiments 2	
Measurements in Physics	
Modern physics	
Physics experiments 3	
Physics experiments 4	
Applied Physics	
Complex systems	
Environmental physics	
Mathematical principles/Introduction to Mathematics	UN Mathematics / Subject teacher, orientation Educational Mathematics
Number sets and sequences/Basics of analysis	
Analysis 1, Analysis 2 / Analysis	
Analysis 3, Analysis 4/Selected chapters from the analysis	
Vectors and matrices/ Matrix calculus	
Linear algebra/Algebraic structures	
Basics of computing and informatics / Basics of computing	
Plane and Solid geometry	
Discrete mathematics 1, Probability/ Combinatorics and probability, Basics of graph theory	
Number theory	
Statistics / Statistics in education	
Introduction to differential equations / Differential equations in context	
Mathematical modeling	
Geometry	

Let's first present the results for the non-pedagogical 1st-level study program Physics and the unified master's study program Subject teacher, orientation Educational Physics. With document analysis, **there were no differences** between the curriculum of the course in the non-pedagogical and pedagogical study programs in 4 teaching units. These teaching units are as follows: Computational Physics or Computer in Physics, Measurements in Physics, Applied Physics and Environmental Physics.

In the study units Physics Experiments 2, Physics Experiments 3 and Physics Experiments 4, which are carried out both in the non-pedagogical study program Physics and in the study program Subject Teacher, orientation Educational Physics, there is a difference in the expected study results. In the curricula, among the transferable/key skills of the subject teacher program, the following study result is additionally stated: *"The student learns didactic approaches in dealing with natural phenomena and acquires the ability to transfer knowledge to others"*. From the document analysis, however, concrete approaches and methods that would support students in the development of this study result are not evident. We will examine the latter through an interview.

In the teaching units Physics Experiments 1, Physics Experiments 2 and Physics Experiments 3, the content of the laboratory exercises that the students perform also differs to a lesser extent, which is consistent with the differences in the content of the teaching units Mechanics, Electromagnetism and Thermodynamics (fields of the laboratory exercises).

There are major differences in the curricula of the subjects Mechanics, Electromagnetism, Thermodynamics, Modern Physics and Complex Systems. From the document analysis, we can see that the curricula for students of the Physics study program include additional content in the subject Thermodynamics (this is followed by a greater number of hours of lectures and seminar exercises, a total of 20 more contact hours) and Modern Physics. **Additional study results** for students of the Physics study program are listed in the following:

- **Electromagnetism**
"After successfully completing the teaching unit, students will be able to: use Maxwell's equations to analyze and evaluate electromagnetic phenomena depending on the variables and parameters on which the properties of the system depend; describe the influence of electric charges and electric currents on the structure of the electric and magnetic field; to predict the qualitative properties of the system depending on the symmetry of the constituent parts of the system."
- **Thermodynamics**
"After successfully completing the teaching unit, students will be able to use the laws of thermodynamics to analyze a system consisting of several components and to choose the appropriate thermodynamic potential for description. "
- **Oscillation and waves**
"After successfully completing the teaching unit, students will be able to use modern computers software as an aid in quantitative calculations, for plotting dependencies between variables depending on parameter values, and for forecasting trends."
- **Modern physics**

"After successfully completing the teaching unit, students will be able to: use the basic equations of quantum mechanics to demonstrate key quantum phenomena in nature; describe the basic properties of atoms, molecules and crystals; to predict the qualitative properties of the system depending on the constituent parts of the system."

- **Complex systems**

"After successfully completing the teaching unit, students will be able to: use simple nonlinear equations to demonstrate key nonlinear examples in nature; describe the basic properties of fractal and chaotic systems; to predict the qualitative properties of the system depending on the symmetry of the constituent parts of the system."

From the document analysis, concrete approaches and methods that would support students in the development of these study results are not evident, the range of contact hours differs only in the subject Thermodynamics. We will examine the latter through an interview.

From the document analysis, a greater difference is also noticeable in the Mechanics teaching unit. As part of this course, students on the subject teacher, Educational Physics study program also have 15 hours of laboratory exercises, through which they gain an additional understanding of the measurement of basic physics quantities and the processing of the obtained data. Students on the Physics study program acquire this knowledge and skills in more detail in the Basic Measurements course.

The following is a presentation of the results of the document analysis of the inclusion of digital competences, algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking competences, natural science competences and energy literacy by teaching units.

Applied Physics

Digital competences: teaching and learning take place through the didactic use of information and communication technology (ICT).. Involvement in the content and assessment methods is not explicitly stated.

Competences of algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking: Identifying, analyzing, and implementing possible solutions with the aim of achieving the most efficient and successful combination of steps and resources: "solving real physics problems in various fields of activity and in applications", which includes identifying, analyzing and implementation of possible solutions with the aim of achieving the most efficient and successful result.

Natural science competences: natural science competences are included in the course, students acquire the practical knowledge and experience needed to understand physics phenomena and processes and solve real physics problems, which means the ability to transfer theoretical physics knowledge into successful applications. This develops the ability to analyze and organize information, the ability to interpret, synthesize conclusions and solve problems.

Energy literacy: Not explicitly stated. Depending on practical examples, energy literacy can also be developed, which we will examine through interviews.

Green transition: The green transition is not explicitly included.

Mechanics and Oscillations and Waves

Digital competences: in the objectives and competences and study results, the ability to use modern computer software as an aid in quantitative calculations and to draw dependencies between variables depending on parameter values is stated. Among the teaching methods is the use of ICT.

Competences of algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking: They are developed through problem formulation, logical arrangement and analysis of data, presentation of data with abstractions such as models and simulations; Among the results, it is written to qualitatively and quantitatively predict changes in the state of the system depending on the parameters and variables, to define the physics system and the elements in the surroundings that affect the system.

Natural science competences: the teaching unit includes natural science competences to a large extent (ability to gather information, ability to solve problems, use of mathematical ideas and techniques, transfer of knowledge to practice and to various cases).

Energy literacy: Not explicitly stated.

Green transition: Not explicitly stated.

Computational physics

Digital competences: in the content of the curriculum "with computer tools – plot and combine diagrams, adjustment (fitting) curves, display of errors, extraction, integration, preparation of physics text (equation editors), presentations, storage and transfer of data between different programs, basic measurements with computer, review of computer tools for physics", as well as in terms of goals and competences and study results: "use of basic computer tools in laboratory work and writing physics texts", "The student can use computer tools to process and display the results of measurements, and for professional writing. Working with the computer is particularly important in all laboratory exercises, seminars and the thesis".

Competences of algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking: Logical and algorithmic thinking is mainly developed, as students solve problems in a way that enables the use of computers and other tools to solve them.

Natural science competences: the transfer of theoretical knowledge into practice, the ability to communicate orally and in writing, the ability to analyze and organize information, and the ability to interpret are developed.

Energy literacy: Not explicitly stated.

Green transition: Not explicitly stated.

Thermodynamics

Digital competences: Through the use of modern computer software as an aid in quantitative calculations and to draw the dependence between variables depending on the parameter values, the ability to solve problems digitally is developed. Among the teaching methods is the use of ICT.

Competences of algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking: mainly from the intended study results: the ability to analyze and distinguish transitions between different states of the system (logical arrangement and analysis of data), the ability to describe a system with the appropriate thermodynamic potential and to analyze a system consisting of several components (presenting data with abstractions such as models and simulations), applying algorithmic thinking and mathematical descriptions to cyclic processes and calculating engine efficiency, generalizing and transferring this problem-solving process to different problems.

Natural science competences: the teaching unit includes natural science competences to a large extent (ability to gather information, ability to solve problems, use of mathematical ideas and techniques, transfer of knowledge to practice and to various cases).

Energy literacy: Not explicitly stated.

Green transition: Not explicitly stated.

Measurements in Physics

Digital competences: They develop through teaching methods, as they use software environments to control and process data.

Competences of algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking: present in the objectives, competences and study results: "the establishment and implementation of a measurement system, including a digital measurement scheme, requires the ability to formulate a problem in a way that allows the use of tools, including digital measurement devices", " processing measurement data", "choosing the appropriate measurement method and sensor systems", "evaluating and differentiating the effects of the measurement system and the measured system", "understanding the measurement results and using them to optimize the measurement system" and "deciding whether the selected sensors reasonably fit the defined time frame"; include identifying, analyzing and implementing solutions with the aim of achieving the most effective and successful result.

Natural science competences: the teaching unit includes natural science competences to a large extent (ability to gather information, ability to solve problems, use of mathematical ideas and techniques, transfer of knowledge to practice and to various cases).

Energy literacy: Not explicitly stated.

Green transition: Not explicitly stated.

Environmental physics

Digital competences: explicitly mentioned only for the study results "use of analytical and computer tools":

Competences of algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking: primarily present logical data editing and analysis ("ability to interpret measurements and understand physics models"), representation of data with abstractions such as models and simulations ("ability to describe environmental systems, phenomena and processes with physics models "). In addition, it is indicated: "identification and solving physics problems of environmental systems".

Natural science competences: the teaching unit includes natural science competences to a large extent (ability to gather information, ability to solve problems, use of mathematical ideas and techniques, transfer of knowledge to practice and to various cases). Students acquire the knowledge necessary for a more complex understanding of physics phenomena and processes in the environment. With various examples from the natural and technical environment, they get to know and understand the meaning and types of energy sources and energy conversions.

Energy literacy: The teaching unit includes the learning content "Physics of energy sources", students "get to know and understand the meaning and types of energy sources and energy conversions on various examples from natural and technical environments". Transferable skills are listed as: "student is aware of the importance of environmental protection and is ready to work on physics projects in the field of environmental protection".

The green transition is not explicitly included in the teaching unit, but nevertheless it is one of the transferable skills of this teaching unit: "student is aware of the importance of protecting the environment and is ready to work on physics projects in the field of environmental protection". Students gain knowledge about energy conversion and the interaction between different energy sources in the environment, which contributes to the development of renewable sources and the consequent promotion of the green transition.

Document analysis of related study units on the non-pedagogical study program of the 1st level Mathematics and on the unified master's study program Subject teacher, orientation Educational Mathematics showed that **there are no differences in the four study units:** Mathematical modeling, Introduction to differential equations/ Differential equations in context, Theory numbers, Plane and Solid geometry.

In the eight related study units, students not in the non-pedagogical study program learn about additional content that is not intended for consideration in the pedagogical study program. Accordingly, the basic literature and **additional study results** also differ:

- **Number sets and sequences, Analysis 1, Analysis 2**
"...to use Fourier series for solving problems "
- **Vectors and matrices, Linear algebra**
"Knowledge of matrix calculus and its application in various fields."
- **Statistics**

"Transfer of knowledge from statistics to various professional and scientific fields where statistical data analysis is used."

- **Basics of computing and informatics**

"Ability to write moderately complex programs"

With some teaching units, there are not many differences in the content, but in the level of knowledge that the students acquire. In the non-pedagogical study program, students learn about in-depth content (**Analysis 3 and Analysis 4**) and fundamental concepts (**Discrete Mathematics 1, Probability**).

In the subject **Mathematical principles/Introduction to mathematics**, students on the subject teacher study program have the additional content "Mathematical experiments, heuristics, real numbers, plane coordinate system, elementary functions", followed by the additional study results " *ability to use heuristic methods*" and "*ability works with elementary functions*" and the goal "*Learn about creative ways of solving mathematical problems*" and "*Learn about elementary functions*".

The results of the document analysis of changes in the selected teaching units over time are collected in the table "Time development", appendix 6.

Comparative analysis of selected teaching units at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Architecture

At the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Architecture, we compared the selected study units in the study programs Construction of the UN and VS.

Table 5. Selected study units in the study programs of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Architecture.

<i>name of the teaching unit</i>	<i>student program</i>
Timber structures	UN Construction
Steel structures	
Foundation engineering	
Concrete structures	
Building physics	
Mathematics A	
Mathematics B	
Civil engineering materials	
Geometric modeling and descriptive geometry	
Physics	
Timber structures	
Steel structures	
Foundation engineering 1	
Concrete structures	
Building physics	
Mathematics 1	
Mathematics 2	
Introduction to Materials, Materials for Civil Engineers.	
Geometric modeling and CAD	
Physics	

The analysis of the curricula for the subject **Steel structures (UN)** and **Steel structures VS** showed that additional content (movable and fixed frames, bending distances) is included in the VS, which is not included in the UN program. As a result, the VS program has one additional resource defined. Compared to the UN program, the VS program has 10 hours less seminar exercises. The analysis did not show any other differences. The description of competences applies to the subject on the UN and VS program. The actual inclusion of the competences listed below will be additionally checked through an interview with the subject holder, as we assume that the subject also covers energy literacy and the green transition, which are not explicitly stated in the curriculum.

Digital competences: inclusion is not explicitly stated, we can conclude that they are included, as students learn dimensioning also with the help of computer programs. They also create content using digital technologies (seminar assignment and presentation).

Competences of algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking: the course builds on the understanding of the properties of steel structures and builds the ability to dimension steel joints, cross-sections and elements with logical and algorithmic thinking. Included are the basics of data analysis and visualization, information evaluation, design analysis and problem-solving, construction planning, and related information management and organization.

Natural science competences: natural science competences are included in the course, as students calculate with physics units (physics quantities that describe weight, strength, tension, pressure, forces and expressions that connect them), learn to analyze information, interpret it and understand the transfer from theory into practice.

Energy literacy: elements are not present in the curriculum.

Green transition: the elements are not present in the curriculum.

The analysis of the curricula for the subject **Timber constructions (UN)** and **Timber constructions (VS)** showed minor differences between the subjects. The subject of the UN program, unlike the subject at VS, also includes cross-laminated timber and wood products, as well as an understanding of torsion and the combination of torsion and shear. At the same time, the UN subject does not include wooden panels, which are included in the subject of the VS program. There are no differences in the literature, compared to the UN program, there are 5 hours less lectures, 10 hours less seminar exercises and 15 hours less individual student work. The description of competences applies to the subject on the UN and VS program. The actual inclusion of the competences listed below will be additionally checked through an interview with the subject holder, as we assume that the subject also covers energy literacy and the green transition, which are not explicitly stated in the curriculum.

Digital competences: inclusion is not explicitly stated, we can conclude that they are included, as students learn dimensioning also with the help of computer programs.

Competences of algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking: the course includes the basics of data analysis and visualization, information evaluation, analysis and solving problems in construction, construction planning and related management and organization of information. After completing the course, students are able to perform independent static analysis and dimensioning of wooden structures.

Natural science competences: natural science competences are included in the course, as students calculate with physics units (physics quantities that describe weight, strength, tension, pressure, forces and expressions that connect them), learn to analyze information, interpret it and understand the transfer from theory into practice.

Energy literacy: elements are not present in the curriculum.

Green transition: the elements are not present in the curriculum.

From the document analysis for the teaching units **Foundation engineering 1 (VS)** and **Foundation engineering (UN)**, it can be concluded that digital competences are explicitly included in both the VS and the UN program. Namely, as the implementation and study of geomechanical analyzes with standard software tools in geotechnics Larix and Plaxis. Furthermore, the use of tabular calculations - smaller applications - in MS Excel is known. When preparing and presenting seminar assignments, students use a text editor (e.g., MS Word) and a presentation program (MS Power Point). Perhaps even more information can be obtained in an interview with the subject holders. Perhaps some other non-commercial program is used in the exercises to calculate individual problems from geotechnics, it is probably present within professional procedures.

The involvement of logical, algorithmic and abstract thinking in the content can be detected on the basis of document analysis in the transfer of influences to the earth's half-space, knowledge of the interaction object - foundation - soil, understanding of procedures and analytical and numerical models for proving limit states of bearing capacity and usability of all types of geotechnical objects from geotechnical practices.

Natural science competences: calculation with physics units (physics quantities that describe humidity, volumetric weight, permeability, tension, and expressions that connect them), collection and analysis of information/interpretation/transfer from theory to practice/concern for the design of reliable and safe considered geotechnical constructions. All these competences are included in the following learning outcomes: "use standard procedures of geological-geomechanical research, use standard procedures of geotechnical measurements, use standard procedures of monitoring, compare several types of technologies for performing work in geotechnical practice, study geomechanical analyzes with standard Larix software tools and Plaxis". The latter is mainly related to concern for quality and transfer from theory to practice. Also included are the competences of information gathering and analysis and interpretation.

Energy literacy is not explicitly included in either the VS or the UN program. Geotechnical structures must be designed in a way that takes into account the energy efficiency of buildings, the control and reduction of moisture and sometimes noise. From the document analysis, it is not possible to discern differences in competences between the VS and UN programs. More precisely, we will try to obtain these differences through an interview.

The green transition is not explicitly included in either the VS or the UN program. As in the case of energy literacy, the contents that indirectly affect the green transition are listed here. Geotechnical structures must be designed in such a way that they take into account the energy efficiency of buildings, which directly affects sustainable development and an efficient green transition. The connection between the energy efficiency of buildings and the green transition represents an

important part of energy consumption and has great potential to reduce negative environmental impacts.

From the document analysis of teaching units **Concrete Construction VS** and **Concrete Construction UN**, it can be concluded that digital competences are explicitly included in both the VS and the UN program. Namely, as the use of a computer program for the analysis and dimensioning of concrete structures. When preparing and presenting seminar assignments, students use a text editor (e.g., MS Word) and a presentation program (MS Power Point). Perhaps even more information can be obtained in an interview with the subject holder. Perhaps some other non-commercial program is used in the exercises to calculate individual problems from concrete structures, this is probably present within professional procedures.

The involvement of logical, algorithmic and abstract thinking in the content can be detected on the basis of document analysis in the understanding and use of the design of individual reinforced concrete structural elements (beam, slab, column) in accordance with Eurocode 1992 regulations.

Natural science competences: calculation with physics units (physics quantities that describe volumetric weight, stress, deformations and terms that connect them), collection and analysis of information/interpretation/transfer from theory to practice/care for the design of reliable and safe concrete structures in question. All these competences are included in the following learning outcomes "possibility of analysis, dimensioning and implementation of individual reinforced concrete structural elements". The latter is mainly related to concern for quality and transfer from theory to practice. Also included are the competences of information gathering and analysis and interpretation.

Energy literacy is not explicitly included in either the VS or the UN program. Concrete structures must be designed in a way that takes into account the energy efficiency of buildings, the control and reduction of moisture and noise. From the document analysis, it is not possible to discern differences in competences between the VS and UN programs. More precisely, we will try to obtain these differences through an interview.

The green transition is not explicitly included in either the VS or the UN program. As in the case of energy literacy, the contents that indirectly affect the green transition are listed here. Concrete structures must be designed in such a way that they take into account the energy efficiency of buildings, which directly affects sustainable development and an effective green transition. The connection between the energy efficiency of buildings and the green transition represents an important part of energy consumption and has great potential to reduce negative environmental impacts.

From the document analysis for the subject **Building Physics (UN)** and **Building Physics (VS)**, it can be concluded that digital competences are not explicitly included in either the CS or the UN program. Perhaps more information can be obtained in an interview with the subject holder. Perhaps some non-commercial program for calculating heat losses is used in the exercises: this is probably present within the professional procedures (this is mentioned in the competences). Based on document analysis, the involvement of logical, algorithmic and abstract thinking in the content can be detected in the transmission of heat, sound and light. Especially in heat transfer in building elements. The competences also focus on the transfer of heat and moisture.

Natural science competences: calculation with physics units (physics quantities that describe heat, moisture, sound and light and the expressions that connect them), gathering and analyzing

information/interpretation/transfer from theory to practice/concern for quality and safety: all these competences are included in the following learning outcomes: "qualitatively predict and quantitatively determine heat losses, the amount of moisture, sound and light in simple cases, choose professionally suitable construction solutions regarding heat transfer, the amount of moisture, and the amount and quality of sound and light, identify the causes of excessive heat loss, amount of moisture, and inappropriate amount and quality of sound and light, and devise remedial measures". The latter is mainly related to concern for quality and transfer from theory to practice. Also included are the competences of information gathering and analysis and interpretation.

Energy literacy in the Building Physics subject (for the UN and VS program) is explicitly written in the goals and competences: "to learn about professional procedures for improving the energy efficiency of buildings, acoustics and lighting, as well as for controlling and reducing moisture and noise". This is also explicitly stated in the learning outcomes/study results, which are already mentioned in the previous paragraph. From the document analysis, it is not possible to discern differences in competences between the VS and UN programs. More precisely, we will try to obtain these differences through an interview.

The green transition is not explicitly included in either the VS or the UN program. Nevertheless, the description of the object mentions the energy efficiency of buildings, acoustics and lighting, the reduction of humidity and noise, which indirectly leads to lower and at the same time more efficient energy consumption. Comparison of **mathematics subjects (Mathematics A, Mathematics B (UN) and Mathematics 1, Mathematics 2 (VS))**: Digital competences: for the subjects Mathematics A and Mathematics B at the UN, after reviewing the documentation, we conclude that digital competences are not explicitly included. More information can be obtained in an interview with the subject holder. Mathematical programs can be used during the exercises, with which students can check the results, find out how the results are affected by changing the data in the tasks, use the online classroom

The SWP-SNB package is used to solve more difficult application problems in the subject Mathematics 1 on the VS program. The student is expected to understand the basic mathematical ideas and computational power of this package. In the subject Mathematics 2 on the VS program, with the help of the Scientific software NoteBook solves systems of equations, calculates integrals, the program is also used for the basics of statistics.

Logical, algorithmic, abstract thinking: students can express and write down their mathematical assumptions, questions and solutions. They know how to think about a problem, write down the process of thinking and design and analyze a solution. In doing so, they develop the ability to interpret and synthesize conclusions. They learn to recognize the possibilities of using mathematical methods in problems encountered in the natural sciences, technology and social sciences. The personal competences involved in this are curiosity, motivation, creativity, perseverance.

Natural science competences: students can explain basic concepts from analysis and algebra. They know how to present a problem, gather information and find a solution (independently or through a group discussion, thereby developing mutual interaction). At the same time, they learn to research and think critically. They acquire the basic skills of mathematical modeling and solving some engineering problems. In the VS program, the student understands basic mathematical ideas, also with

the help of programs for symbolic computation, so that he can follow the theoretical derivations in professional subjects.

Energy literacy: explicitly not included.

Green transition: elements are not present.

Comparison of the courses **Civil engineering materials (UN)** and **Introduction to materials in construction engineering, materials in construction engineering (VS)**: Digital competences: from the document analysis, it can be concluded that digital competences are not explicitly included neither in the VS nor in the UN program. We can conclude, however, that students use online classrooms, the Internet, ... Students learn about methods for characterizing and testing materials, which is why computer programs are probably also used in laboratory and seminar exercises, as we learn more from the conversation with the course instructors.

Logical, algorithmic, abstract thinking: students understand the connection between the microscopic structure of materials and their macroscopic properties, understand the principles of testing and designing materials for engineering applications. They train the ability to solve problems in connection with qualitative and quantitative information - they focus on important information, neglecting unimportant information.

Natural science competences: students develop specific chemical competences: the ability to use chemical knowledge and understanding in solving problems, the ability to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of essential chemical theories, and the ability to interpret data obtained on the basis of laboratory observations and measurements. The structure of materials is considered at different dimensional levels with the aim of being able to distinguish the main groups of materials and calculate basic chemical, physics and mechanical parameters.

Energy literacy: from the document analysis, we conclude that energy literacy is not explicitly discussed. However, since students are taught about the main materials used in construction, it is likely that they strive to be as natural, durable and energy efficient as possible. The student must be able to choose the optimal materials according to the conditions of use, probably also from the point of view of energy literacy.

Green transition: also in this case, elements of the green transition are indirectly included in the teaching unit. Students are taught about different building materials and their properties (energy efficiency, recyclability, sustainability, self-sufficiency), which are an important aspect of the green transition.

Comparison of courses **Geometric modeling and descriptive geometry (UN)** and **Geometric modeling and CAD (VS)**: Digital competences: students use CAD tools. Namely, they have computer exercises, where all learned technologies, methods and procedures are practically used with the selected CAD tool. In addition to CAD technology, they probably use other digital technologies, for example to prepare and present seminar assignments, they use online classrooms to submit assignments...

Computational thinking (logical, algorithmic, abstract thinking): students are able to solve selected geometric construction tasks, using and understanding engineering projections. They master the basics of modeling 3D objects, know how to create them, visualize and display them spatially.

Natural science competences: students know how to use mathematical tools for selected construction tasks: tangent, ellipse, ... They know how to calculate and draw perspective and oblique parallel projections. They approach the modeling of 3D objects analytically: with the method of polygonal grids and the method of parametric boundary surfaces. They learn to recognize the possibilities of using mathematical methods in curve modeling.

Energy literacy is not explicitly included in any subject (for the UN and VS program).

Green transition: elements are not present.

From the document analysis for the subject **Building Physics**, it can be concluded that digital competences are not explicitly included in either the VS or the UN program. Perhaps more information can be obtained in an interview with the subject holder. Perhaps some non-commercial program for calculating heat losses is used in the exercises: this is probably present within the professional procedures (this is mentioned in the competences). Based on document analysis, the involvement of logical, algorithmic and abstract thinking in the content can be detected in the transmission of heat, sound and light. Especially in heat transfer in building elements. The competences also focus on the transfer of heat and moisture.

Natural science competences: calculation with physics units (physics quantities that describe heat, moisture, sound and light, and the terms that connect them), collection and analysis of information/interpretation/transfer from theory to practice/concern for quality and safety: all these competences are included in the following learning outcomes: "qualitatively predict and quantitatively determine heat losses, the amount of moisture, sound and light in simple cases, choose professionally suitable construction solutions regarding heat transfer, the amount of moisture, and the amount and quality of sound and light, identify the causes of excessive heat loss, amount of moisture, and inappropriate amount and quality of sound and light, and devise remedial measures". The latter is mainly related to concern for quality and transfer from theory to practice. Also included are the competences of information gathering and analysis and interpretation.

Energy literacy in the Building Physics subject (for the UN and VS program) is explicitly written in the goals and competences: "to learn about professional procedures for improving the energy efficiency of buildings, acoustics and lighting, as well as for controlling and reducing moisture and noise". This is also explicitly stated in the learning outcomes/study results, which are already mentioned in the previous paragraph. From the document analysis, it is not possible to discern differences in competences between the VS and UN programs. More precisely, we will try to obtain these differences through an interview.

The green transition is not explicitly included in either the VS or the UN program. Nevertheless, the description of the teaching unit mentions the energy efficiency of buildings, acoustics and lighting, the reduction of humidity and noise, which indirectly leads to lower and at the same time more efficient energy consumption.

The results of the document analysis of changes in the selected teaching units over time are collected in the table "Time development", appendix 8.

POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

During the implementation of activity A1, we encountered some minor issues that we were able to fix promptly. Initially, we planned to assess the situation through document analysis, but during the implementation, we realized that we wouldn't be able to gather all the information we needed this way. It is also possible that the document analysis might not always show the real state of implementation. For this reason, we opted to conduct standardized (semi-structured) interviews. However, conducting interviews with leaders and implementers of teaching units has delayed the analysis of the situation as it is a time-consuming process. The interview is already partially intertwined with the contents of activity A2. Nonetheless, interviews enable us to gather the opinions of professors on the integration of selected competences into the pedagogical process, which contributes to the formation of the required level of development of the graduate's competences. At the same time, interviews gather information about the content and the teaching methods, which helps us prepare a set of content and skills to support the development of selected competences. All sub-activities were carried out smoothly, without major problems.

CONCLUSIONS

The following report analyzes the situation by comparing various teaching units and examining the inclusion of selected competencies. The study compared related teaching units based on their content, expected learning outcomes, goals and competencies, teaching and learning methods, assessment methods, and basic literature. The analysis focused on the involvement of digital competencies, algorithmic, logical, and abstract thinking competencies, natural science competencies, and energy literacy.

The majority of teaching units in the study programs Physics, Subject Teacher - Educational Physics, Construction VS, and Construction UN were found to include content and methods that promote the development of natural science competences, which is expected given the field of the studied study programs. However, algorithmic, logical and abstract thinking competencies are mentioned explicitly in only a few study units, particularly in the study programs Mathematics and Subject Teacher - Educational Mathematics.

Teaching units in general also include skills that support the development of digital competences, which are explicitly written mainly in teaching and learning methods (such as the use of ICT and simulation environments). However, fewer digital competences are recorded in the content of the teaching units, which could be improved.

The study found that energy literacy is included to the smallest extent, explicitly mentioned only in two study units, namely Environmental Physics (study program Physics and Subject Teacher - Educational Physics) and Building Physics (study program Construction VS/UN). A similar conclusion was reached in the case of the green transition, where green content is directly included only in the study unit Environmental Physics (study program Physics and Subject Teacher - Educational Physics).

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1 - INSTRUMENTARY: Documentary analysis of the comparison of teaching units
- APPENDIX 2 – INSTRUMENTARY: Interview
- APPENDIX 3 - INSTRUMENTARY: Documentary analysis of changes over time in teaching units
- APPENDIX 4 - COMPARISON OF TEACHING UNITS: study program PHYSICS and SUBJECT TEACHER - EDUCATIONAL PHYSICS
- APPENDIX 5 - COMPARISON OF TEACHING UNITS: study program MATHEMATICS and SUBJECT TEACHER - EDUCATIONAL MATHEMATICS
- APPENDIX 6 - TIME DEVELOPMENT: study program Mathematics, Physics and Subject Teacher, orientations Educational Mathematics and Educational Physics
- APPENDIX 7 - COMPARISON OF TEACHING UNITS: Study program Civil Engineering VS and Civil Engineering UN
- APPENDIX 8 – TIME DEVELOPMENT: study program Civil Engineering VS and Civil Engineering UN

APPENDIX 2 – INSTRUMENTARY: Interview

All questions refer to lectures or exercises that you carry out in related study units on the study program _____ and _____

Name of the study unit on the _____ study program:

Name of the study unit on the _____ study program:

I. The next set of questions is related to the CONTENT of the studied units.

1. Do you make differences when presenting the same/similar content on both programs?
 - a. If so, which ones?
 - b. If not, do you think it would be easier for students to absorb the material if we introduced differences in the delivery of the content? If so, which ones?
2. Do you include content from the field of **digital competences in the pedagogical process of the course**? ¹
 - a. If so, which ones? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)
 - b. no
3. Do you include content from the field of **logical, algorithmic and abstract thinking in the pedagogical process of the course** ?
 - a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)
 - b. no
4. Do you include content from the field of **natural science competences in the pedagogical process of the course** ?
 - a. If so, which ones? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)
 - b. no
5. Do you include content from the field of **energy literacy in the pedagogical process of the course** ?
 - a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)
 - b. no

II. The next question is related to the BASIC LITERATURE AND RESOURCES for the studied units.

- a. Do you recommend different core readings and resources on the two programs?
 - i. If so, which ones?
 - ii. If not, do you think it would be easier for students to absorb the material if we introduced differences in the background literature and sources? If so, which ones?

III. The next set of questions is related to the OBJECTIVES AND COMPETENCES of the studied units.

- III.1 Are the goals and competences different in the two programs?
 - a. If so, what are the differences?

b. If not, do you think students would benefit from customized goals and competences? If so, how?

III.2 Are **digital competences** also included among the goals and competences ? ²

a. If so, which ones? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)

b. no

III.3 Is the use **of logical, algorithmic and abstract thinking** among the goals and competences ?

a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)

b. No

III.4 Do the goals and competences also include **natural science competences** ?

a. If so, which ones? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)

b. no

III.5 Is **energy literacy** included among the goals and competences ?

a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)

b. no

IV. The next set of questions is related to the STUDY RESULTS of the studied units.

1. Are the intended study results different for the two programs?

a. If so, what are the differences?

b. If not, do you think students would benefit from adjusted predicted learning outcomes? If so, how?

2. Is the development **of digital competences** foreseen among the study results ? ³

a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)

b. no

3. Is the development of **logical, algorithmic and abstract thinking** expected among the study results ?

a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)

b. no

4. Is the development of **natural science competences** foreseen among the study results ?

a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)

b. no

5. Is the development **of energy literacy** foreseen among the study results ?

a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)

b. no

Q. The next set of questions is related to TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS.

1. Do you make differences in the methods of teaching and learning when giving material or individual work on both programs?
 - a. If so, which ones?
 - b. If not, do you think that it would be easier for students to learn the material if differences in teaching and learning methods were introduced in the delivery of the material or individual work? If so, which ones?
2. Do teaching and learning methods foresee the use of **digital competences** ?⁴
 - a. If so, which ones? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)
 - b. No
3. Do teaching and learning methods foresee the use of **logical, algorithmic and abstract thinking** ?
 - a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)
 - b. no
4. Do the teaching and learning methods foresee the use **of science competences** ?
 - a. If so, which ones? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)
 - b. No
5. Do teaching and learning methods foresee the use of **energy literacy** ?
 - a. If so, in what way? (and what are the differences between the two programs, if any?)
 - b. no

VI. The next set of questions is related to ASSESSMENT METHODS for the studied units.

1. Do you make any differences in the way of assessment in the two programs?
 - a. If so, which ones?
 - b. If not, do you think it would be appropriate to introduce differences?



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APPENDIX 3- INSTRUMENTARY: Documentary analysis of changes over time in teaching units

The instrument is prepared as an Excel spreadsheet.

člana programa	stopnja študija	študijsko letovanje	Starostna skupina	Novost učne enote	Spremembe imena učne enote	Sprememba učnega načrta				Stare KU in ure IDS			Nove KU in ure IDS				Št. ECTS	No. letnik	Star. semester	Nov. semester	Sprememba pogojev za napredovanje	Sprememba vpisnih pogojev	Sprememba pogojev za prehode	VZROK ZA SPREMEMBO	UČINEK SPREMEMBE															
						temeljna literatura in viri	diji in kompetence	študijski rezultati	metode poučevanja in učenja	načini ocenjevanja	PR	SE	SV	LV	TV	P										IDS	PR	SE	SV	LV	TV	P	IDS							
											vsobina	temeljna literatura in viri	diji in kompetence	študijski rezultati	metode poučevanja in učenja	načini ocenjevanja																								

ČASOVNA EVOLUCIJA



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APPENDIX 4 - COMPARISON OF TEACHING UNITS: study program PHYSICS and SUBJECT TEACHER EDUCATIONAL PHYSICS

Učna enota na UN / nepedagoški	Učna enota na VS / pedagoški	RAZLIKE med UN/VS						Kontaktne in IDŠ ure UČNE						Kontaktne in IDŠ ure UČNE ENOTE						ECTS UN	ECTS VS	letnik izvedbe UN	letnik izvedbe VS	semester izvedbe UN	semester izvedbe VS	Razlike v pogojih za napredovanje med UN in	Razlike vpisnih pogojev med UN in	Razlike pogojev za prehod med UN in		
		vsebina	temeljna literatura in viri	cilji in kompetence	študijski rezultati	metode poučevanja in učenja	načini ocenjevanja	PR	SE	SV	LV	TV	go	IDŠ	PR	SE	SV	LV	TV										P	IDŠ
Mehanika	Mehanika	Študenti EMAG dodatno obravnavajo laboratorijske vaje (osnove merjenja in obdelave dobljenih podatkov, eksperimenti iz merjenj mehanskih fizikalnih količin).	Ni razlik	Študenti EMAG morajo imeti dodatno razumevanje meritev osnovnih fizikalnih količin.	Študenti EMAG dodatno obravnavajo vsebine: fizikalna merjenja, obravnava napak, izračun fizikalnih količin z upoštevanom napako, prikaz meritev v grafu, linearizacijo.	Za študente EMAG so dodatno organizirane laboratorijske vaje in učenje uporabe programov za obdelavo podatkov.	Za študente EMAG so dodaten pogoj opravljene laboratorijske vaje.	60	0	30	0	0	0	120	60	0	30	0	0	0	120	7	7	1	1	1	1			
Računska fizika	Računska fizika	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	45	0	0	45	0	0	90	30	0	0	15	0	0	45	6	3	1	1	1	1			
Elektromagnetizem	Elektromagnetizem	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Študenti FIZ1 znajo temeljna teoretična znanja uporabiti pri reševanju ustreznih problemov z uporabo matematičnih orodij.	Študenti FIZ1 morajo poleg razumevanja ter kvalitativnega in kvantitativnega opisa pojavov pokazati tudi bolj poglobljeno znanje, kot je reševanje Maxwellovih enačb, električnih in magnetnih polj ter reševanje nalog z uporabo simetrije. Študenti EMAG se osredotočajo na reševanje problemov, študenti FIZ1 pa tudi razumevanje osnovnih procesov v naravi.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	60	0	30	0	0	0	120	60	0	30	0	0	0	120	7	7	1	1	2	2			
Fizikalni eksperimenti 1	Fizikalni eksperimenti 1	Študenti FIZ1 opravijo 15, študenti EMAG pa 10 laboratorijskih vaj.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Študenti EMAG morajo usvojiti dodatne didaktične pristope pri obravnavi naravnih pojavov ter sposobnost prenesti znanje laiku.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	3	2	0	50	0	0	65	3	2	0	35	0	0	50	4	3	1	1	2	2			

Termodinamika	Termodinamika	Študenti FIZ1 obravnavajo dodatne vsebine, in sicer odprti sistemi, razredčene raztopine in transportni pojavi.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Študenti FIZ1 morajo usvojiti dodatna znanja, in sicer analiziranje sistema, sestavljenega iz več komponent, ter ustrezno izbrati termodinamskega potenciala za opis. Študenti FIZ1 morajo znati uporabiti osnovno znanje linearne algebre in analize za obravnavo fizikalnih problemov.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	90	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	50	5	3	1	2	2	2			
Nihanje in valovanje	Nihanje in valovanje	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Študenti FIZ1 morajo usvojiti dodatna znanja, in sicer uporabo sodobne računalniške programske opreme za različne naloge.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	60	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	120	60	0	30	0	0	0	0	120	7	7	2	2	1	1				
Fizikalni eksperimenti 2	Fizikalni eksperimenti 2	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Študenti EMAG morajo usvojiti dodatne didaktične pristope pri obravnavi naravnih pojavov ter sposobnost prenesti znanje laiku.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik (napaka v učnem načrtu!)	5	0	0	50	0	0	0	65	5	0	0	35	0	0	0	50	4	3	2	2	1	1					
Fizikalna merjenja	Fizikalna merjenja	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	3	3	2	4	1	1					

Moderna fizika	Moderna fizika	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Študenti EMAG dodatno poznajo posebno teorijo relativnosti in kvantno fizika. Študenti FIZ1 znajo reševati probleme moderne fizike z uporabo matematičnih orodij.	Študenti FIZ1 poleg opisa osnovnih pojavov moderne fizike usvojijo tudi uporabo specifičnih enačb, opis lastnosti atomov/molekul/kristalov, napoved lastnosti sistema glede na gradnike. Študenti EMAG usvojijo reševanje problemov z matematičnimi orodji, študenti FIZ1 pa bolj poglobljeno razumevanje osnovnih procesov.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	60	0	30	0	0	0	0	150	60	0	30	0	0	0	120	8	7	2	2	2	2			
Fizikalni eksperimenti 3	Fizikalni eksperimenti 3	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Študenti EMAG morajo usvojiti dodatne didaktične pristope pri obravnavi naravnih pojavov ter sposobnost prenesti znanje laiku.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	1	4	0	50	0	0	125	1	4	0	35	0	0	50	6	3	2	2	2	2				
Fizikalni eksperimenti 4	Fizikalni eksperimenti 4	Študenti FIZ1 obravnavajo tudi absorpcija beta in gama žarkov, študenti EMAG pa de Broglijevo enačbo.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Študenti EMAG morajo usvojiti dodatne didaktične pristope pri obravnavi naravnih pojavov ter sposobnost prenesti znanje laiku.	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	15	0	0	45	0	0	60	10	0	0	45	0	0	30	4	3	3	3	1	1				
Uporabna fizika	Uporabna fizika	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	15	0	0	0	45	0	60	15	0	0	0	45	0	60	4	4	3	5	1	1				
Kompleksni sistemi	Kompleksni sistemi	Ni razlik	Ni razlik	Študenti FIZ1 usvojijo temeljna teoretična znanja in reševanje problemov s pomočjo matematičnih orodij, študenti EMAG pa samo osnovna znanja.	Študenti FIZ1 morajo poleg osnovnega razumevanja osnovnih procesov v naravi tudi uporabljati enostavne nelinearne diferencialne enačbe, opisati osnovne lastnosti fraktalnih/kaotičnih sistemov in napovedovati rešitve glede na	FIZ1: pri predavanjih tudi razlaga in razgovor (?), dodatne teoretične vaje, dodatno elementi obrnjenega poučevanja	Ni razlik	30	0	15	0	0	0	75	30	0	15	0	0	0	75	4	4	3	3	1	1				

Kompleksi sistēmas			/	/	/	/	/																																						

Spēcīgāki resursi, kas ir pieejami, nekā vajadzība ir mērķu sasniegšanai, apstākļi un materiāli.

Spēcīgāki resursi, kas ir pieejami, nekā vajadzība ir mērķu sasniegšanai, apstākļi un materiāli.



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APPENDIX 5 - COMPARISON OF TEACHING UNITS: MATHEMATICS study program and SUBJECT TEACHER EDUCATIONAL MATHEMATICS

Učna enota na programu Matematika, 1. stopnja (MATUN)	Učna enota na programu Predmetni učitelj (PU)	RAZLIKE med programoma							Kontaktne in IDS ure UČNE ENOTE NA				Kontaktne in IDS ure UČNE ENOTE NA				ECTS MAT UN	ECTS PU	letnik izvedbe MATUN	letnik izvedbe PU	semestr izvedbe MATUN	semestr izvedbe PU	Razlike v pogojih za napredovanje med UN in VS	Razlike vpisnih pogojev med UN in VS	Razlike pogojev za prehod med UN in VS						
		vsečina	temeljna literatura in viri	cilji in kompetence	študijski rezultati	metode poučevanja in učenja	načini ocenjevanja	PR	SE	SV	LV	TV	TV	TV	TV	TV										TV	TV	TV	TV		
Matematični principi	Uvod v matematiko	MATUN dodatno dirichletov princip. PU dodatno Matematični poskusi. Heuristika. Ter razdelek Reana Števil. Ravniški koordinatni sistem. Elementarne funkcije: linearne, kvadratne, polinomi, racionalne, eksponentne, logaritemske, trigonometrične in njihovi inverzi.	Ni razlik.	Na PU dodatno: Spoznati načine kreativnega reševanja matematičnih problemov. Spoznati matematične funkcije.	Na PU sta dodatna rezultata: 1) Spособnost za uporabo heurističnih metod. 2) Spособnost dela z elementarnimi funkcijami.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	30	0	45	0	0	0	0	135	30	0	45	0	0	0	75	7	5	1	1	1	1	MATUN: Predmet je pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik. PU: Pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik je zbranih najmanj 53 ECTS vpisanega letnika in vse kreditne točke katerikoli srednješolski 4-letni program.	Ni razlike: vpiše se lahko vsak, ki je a) opravil splošno maturo ali b) pred 1. 6. 1995 končal katerikoli srednješolski 4-letni program.	https://www.fn.m.um.si/index.php/2010/12/03/matematika-stolobe-2-prehodih-med-programi/
Številske množice in zaporedja, Analiza 1, Analiza 2	Osnove analize, Analiza	MATUN dodatno: stekaliža množice, Riemann Stiltjesov integral, kompleksne potenčne vrste, celo poglavje o Fourierjevi h vrstah	Na MATUN W. Rudin, Principles of mathematical analysis, McGraw Hill Book Co., 1976. T. Tao, Analysis 1, 3rd edition, Hindustan Book Agency, New Delhi, 2014. NA PU F. Ayres, J., E. Mendelson: Schaum's Outline of Calculus, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1962 (Fourth	MATUN Razumevanje nekaterih zahtevnejših pojmov analize	MATUN dodatno za reševanje problemov uporabiti realno analizo, znanje in razumevanje fourierjevih vrst.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	45+	45+	60+	150	120	60+	150	120	120	60+	150	120	120	120	135	7+9=9-25	5+5=10	1, 2.	1, 2.	1, 2, 3.	2, 3.	MATUN: Predmeti so pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik.	Ni razlik.	
Analiza 3, Analiza 4	Izbrana poglavja iz analize	MATUN dodatno celotno poglavje o metričnih prostorih; izrek o implicitni funkciji; vezani ekstremi; Poplošeni dvojni integral; Skalarna in vektorska polja, krivuljni in ploskovni integral, Gaussov in Stokesov izrek.	Se bistveno razlikuje.	Na PU gre za spoznavanje osnovnih vsebin, na MATUN pa poglobljeno.	Na PU gre za spoznavanje osnovnih vsebin, na MATUN pa poglobljeno.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	60+	60+	120	120	120	60+	120	120	120	60+	120	120	120	120	105	9+8=17	6	2, 3	3	4, 5	5	MATUN: Analiza 3 je pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik, Analiza 4 se izvaja v 3. letniku.	Ni razlik.	
Vektorji in matrike, Linearna algebra	Matrični račun, Algebraine strukture	PU dodatno Grupe in podgrupe. Osnovni pojmi in primeri. Red elementa, ciklična grupa. Kolobarji, obsegi in polja: osnovni pojmi in primeri. Na MATUN dodatno Obrazec za inverzno matriko in rešitev kvadratnega sistema linearnih enačb, prostorna prizma; minimalni polinom, Jaordanova kanonična forma, Pri prostor s skalarnim produktom: ortogonalni komplement; dualni prostor in Rieszov izrek. Preslikave v Evklidskih in unitarnih prostorih: adjungirane; normalne; sebi-adjungirane, ortogonalne in unitarne, pozitivno (semi)definitne.	Na MATUN veliko več gradiv.	Pri PU spoznati osnove, pri MATUN temeljito spoznati, obvladati...	Na MATUN dodatno Poznavanje matričnega računa in njegove uporabe na različnih področjih.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	45+	60+	105	105	180	30+	45+	75	75	75+	75+	150	150	150	9+8=17	5+5=10	1	1	1, 2	1, 2	MATUN: Predmeta sta pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik.	Ni razlik.		
Osnove računalništva in informatike	Osnove računalništva	MATUN: proceduralni podatkovni tipi; podprogrami in rekurzivni podprogrami; Osnovni matematični algoritmi: Evklidov, Hornerjev, linearne, kvadratne in rekurzivne funkcije. Na PU izbrana uporabniška programska oprema	Se nekoliko razlikuje.	Podobno.	Na PU Spособnost pisanja preprostejših programov, na MATUN pa srednje zahtevnih programov.	Ni razlik.	Na PU večji odstotek ocene za vaje (40%)	45		45			120	30		45		105	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MATUN: Predmet je pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik.	Ni razlik.		
Ravninska in prostorska geometrija	Ravninska in prostorska geometrija	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	45		30	15		120	45		30	15	60	7	5									MATUN: Predmet ni pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik.	Ni razlik.	
Diskretna matematika 1, Verjetnost	Kombinatorika in verjetnost, Osnove teorije grafov	PU dodatno tetivni grafi. MATUN dodatno Stirlingova števila 1.in.2.vrste, trdnjaski polinomi; grafi: usmerjeni, razdalje, v-peta drevesa, 2-povezani grafi; teorija načrtov; verjetnost: Neodvisni dogodki, reletni poskusi, limitni izreki, funkcije slučajnih spremenljivk, višji momenti in vrstine karakteristike, slučajni vektorji, rodovne in karakteristične funkcije, limitni izreki teorije verjetnosti, uvod v teorijo slučajnih procesov.	Se nekoliko razlikuje.	Na PU spoznati osnove itd, na MATUN spoznati temeljne koncepte.	Podobno zapisano.	Podobno, OTG ima še seminar.	Ostralo enako, le OTG ima še seminar.	45+	60+	105	105	120	30+	15+	45	15	30+	15+	45	135	135	90+	7+8=15	5+3=8	2, 3	2, 4	3, 5	4, 7	MATUN: Diskretna matematika 1 je pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik. Verjetnost se izvaja v 3. letniku. MATUN: Predmet ni pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik.	Ni razlik.	
Teorija števil	Teorija števil	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	45		45			150	45		45		150	8	8	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	MATUN: Predmet ni pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik.	Ni razlik.	
Statistika (IZB)	Statistika v izobraževanju	PU korelacija in linearna regresija osnovno, MATUN dodatno metoda momentov, metoda maksimalne zanesljivosti, analiza variance, neparametrična primerjava treh ali več populacij; regresijska analiza: Linearni regresijski model. Metoda najmanjših kvadratov. Testiranje regresijskega modela	Se nekoliko razlikuje.	Ni razlik.	MATUN dodatno Prenos znanja iz statistike na različna strokovna in znanstvena področja, kjer se uporabljajo statistične analize podatkov	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	45		15	30		90	30		14		45	6	3	3	3	3	6	6	5	5	MATUN: Predmet se izvaja v 3. letniku.	Ni razlik.		
Uvod v diferencialne enačbe	Diferencialne enačbe v kontekstu	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	20			25		45	20		25		75	3	4	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	MATUN: Predmet se izvaja v 3. letniku.	Ni razlik.	
Matematično modeliranje	Matematično modeliranje	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	Ni razlik.	30	15		15		120	30	15	15		90	6	5	2	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	MATUN: Predmet ni pogoj za napredovanje v višji letnik.	Ni razlik.	

Geometrija (IZB)	Geometrija (IZB)	Na PU dodatno Aksiom Lobačevskega. Hiperbolična razdalja in geodetke.	Se nekoliko razlikuje.	ni razlik	Ni razlik	MATUN: predavanja, teoretične vaje; PU: predavanja, vaje, individualno delo	PU: vsaka od delov mora biti s pozitivno oceno ocenjena.	45	30				105	45	15				120	6	6	3	5	6	9	MATUN: Predmet se izvaja v 3. letniku.	Ni razlik.	
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APPENDIX 6 - TIMING DEVELOPMENT: study program Mathematics, Physics and SUBJECT TEACHER, orientation Educational Mathematics and Educational Physics



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APPENDIX 7 - COMPARISON OF TEACHING UNITS: Study program CIVIL ENGINEERING VS and CIVIL ENGINEERING UN

dokumentna analiza	Gradbeni materiali I	Uvod v materiale v gradbenem inženirstvu, Materiali v gradbenem inženirstvu.	Uvod v tehnično risanje, Standardi, formati, pravila in priporočila za izdelavo grafičnih inž. dokumentov (razreža, znaki, tiskarski standardi...), Vaje: vse opisane tehnologije, 3D modeliranje, 3D tiskanje, 3D modeliranje z izbranim CAD orodjem spletnega tipa (AutocAD, Microstation itd.) na osebni računalnikih ter grafičnih vhodnih in izhodnih napravah.	UR: I.D.R. Aekland, The Science and Engineering of Materials, 3rd ed., Stanley Thomas (Publisher), Cheltenham, UK, 1998. 2.W.D. Callister, Jr., Materials Science and Engineering, an Introduction, John Wiley and Sons, Hoboken, NJ, 2001. 3.P.W. Atkins et al. Ircowal's Konbauer, S.A. Glaslaj zbirka Slovenije, Ljubljana, 1997. 4.F.W. Atkins, M.J. Clugston, M.J. Frezer, R.A.J. Jones, Chemistry: Principles and Applications, Longman Group UK Limited, London, 1988. 5.J.M. Ilkton, P.L.J. Domeos, Construction Materials: Materials and Behaviour, 3rd ed., Spon Press, London, 2002. 6.M. Muravljov, Gradbeni materiali, Gradbeniska knjiga, Beograd, 2000. 7.M. Muravljov, D. Lj. Jevtić, Gradbeni materiali 2, Akademski misao, Beograd, 2003. 8.Neville, A.M., Properties of Concrete, 4th ed., Pearson Education, Harlow, 2002. 9.Molina, P.R., Monteiro, P.J.C., Concrete: Microstructure, Properties and Design, 2nd ed., The McGraw-Hill Companies, New York etc., 1993. 10.Barth, E.J., Asphalt: Science and Technology, Macmillan Education Australia, 1962. 11.Drwoodie, J.M., Timber - Its Nature and Behaviour, Spon Press, London, 2000. 12.D.R. Aekland, The Science and Engineering of Materials, solutions manual, 3rd ed., Chapman and Hall, London, 2000. 13.S.D. El Wakil, Materials Science and Engineering, 1st Edition, EMCS Publishing Company, Beovra, 1994.	UN: predavanja seminarke vaje, laboratorijske vaje, v materialih v.g.1.: predavanja in računske rešitve v.g.1.: predavanja laboratorijske vaje	UN: laboratorijske vaje, os. abstrak. - 100%	60	15	15	120	Uvod v mt Uvod Materiali v.g.1; Uvod	Uvod d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 3	Uvod d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 1	Uvod d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 1	2	Uvo d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 1
dokumentna analiza	Geometrijsko modeliranje in opisno geometrijo CAD	Uvod v materiale v gradbenem inženirstvu, Materiali v gradbenem inženirstvu.	Uvod v tehnično risanje, Standardi, formati, pravila in priporočila za izdelavo grafičnih inž. dokumentov (razreža, znaki, tiskarski standardi...), Vaje: vse opisane tehnologije, 3D modeliranje, 3D tiskanje, 3D modeliranje z izbranim CAD orodjem spletnega tipa (AutocAD, Microstation itd.) na osebni računalnikih ter grafičnih vhodnih in izhodnih napravah.	UR: I.D.R. Aekland, The Science and Engineering of Materials, 3rd ed., Stanley Thomas (Publisher), Cheltenham, UK, 1998. 2.W.D. Callister, Jr., Materials Science and Engineering, an Introduction, John Wiley and Sons, Hoboken, NJ, 2001. 3.P.W. Atkins et al. Ircowal's Konbauer, S.A. Glaslaj zbirka Slovenije, Ljubljana, 1997. 4.F.W. Atkins, M.J. Clugston, M.J. Frezer, R.A.J. Jones, Chemistry: Principles and Applications, Longman Group UK Limited, London, 1988. 5.J.M. Ilkton, P.L.J. Domeos, Construction Materials: Materials and Behaviour, 3rd ed., Spon Press, London, 2002. 6.M. Muravljov, Gradbeni materiali, Gradbeniska knjiga, Beograd, 2000. 7.M. Muravljov, D. Lj. Jevtić, Gradbeni materiali 2, Akademski misao, Beograd, 2003. 8.Neville, A.M., Properties of Concrete, 4th ed., Pearson Education, Harlow, 2002. 9.Molina, P.R., Monteiro, P.J.C., Concrete: Microstructure, Properties and Design, 2nd ed., The McGraw-Hill Companies, New York etc., 1993. 10.Barth, E.J., Asphalt: Science and Technology, Macmillan Education Australia, 1962. 11.Drwoodie, J.M., Timber - Its Nature and Behaviour, Spon Press, London, 2000. 12.D.R. Aekland, The Science and Engineering of Materials, solutions manual, 3rd ed., Chapman and Hall, London, 2000. 13.S.D. El Wakil, Materials Science and Engineering, 1st Edition, EMCS Publishing Company, Beovra, 1994.	UN: predavanja seminarke vaje, laboratorijske vaje, v materialih v.g.1.: predavanja in računske rešitve v.g.1.: predavanja laboratorijske vaje	UN: laboratorijske vaje, os. abstrak. - 100%	60	15	15	120	Uvod v mt Uvod Materiali v.g.1; Uvod	Uvod d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 3	Uvod d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 1	Uvod d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 1	2	Uvo d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 1
dokumentna analiza	Fizika	Uvod v materiale v gradbenem inženirstvu, Materiali v gradbenem inženirstvu.	Uvod v tehnično risanje, Standardi, formati, pravila in priporočila za izdelavo grafičnih inž. dokumentov (razreža, znaki, tiskarski standardi...), Vaje: vse opisane tehnologije, 3D modeliranje, 3D tiskanje, 3D modeliranje z izbranim CAD orodjem spletnega tipa (AutocAD, Microstation itd.) na osebni računalnikih ter grafičnih vhodnih in izhodnih napravah.	UR: I.D.R. Aekland, The Science and Engineering of Materials, 3rd ed., Stanley Thomas (Publisher), Cheltenham, UK, 1998. 2.W.D. Callister, Jr., Materials Science and Engineering, an Introduction, John Wiley and Sons, Hoboken, NJ, 2001. 3.P.W. Atkins et al. Ircowal's Konbauer, S.A. Glaslaj zbirka Slovenije, Ljubljana, 1997. 4.F.W. Atkins, M.J. Clugston, M.J. Frezer, R.A.J. Jones, Chemistry: Principles and Applications, Longman Group UK Limited, London, 1988. 5.J.M. Ilkton, P.L.J. Domeos, Construction Materials: Materials and Behaviour, 3rd ed., Spon Press, London, 2002. 6.M. Muravljov, Gradbeni materiali, Gradbeniska knjiga, Beograd, 2000. 7.M. Muravljov, D. Lj. Jevtić, Gradbeni materiali 2, Akademski misao, Beograd, 2003. 8.Neville, A.M., Properties of Concrete, 4th ed., Pearson Education, Harlow, 2002. 9.Molina, P.R., Monteiro, P.J.C., Concrete: Microstructure, Properties and Design, 2nd ed., The McGraw-Hill Companies, New York etc., 1993. 10.Barth, E.J., Asphalt: Science and Technology, Macmillan Education Australia, 1962. 11.Drwoodie, J.M., Timber - Its Nature and Behaviour, Spon Press, London, 2000. 12.D.R. Aekland, The Science and Engineering of Materials, solutions manual, 3rd ed., Chapman and Hall, London, 2000. 13.S.D. El Wakil, Materials Science and Engineering, 1st Edition, EMCS Publishing Company, Beovra, 1994.	UN: predavanja seminarke vaje, laboratorijske vaje, v materialih v.g.1.: predavanja in računske rešitve v.g.1.: predavanja laboratorijske vaje	UN: laboratorijske vaje, os. abstrak. - 100%	60	15	15	120	Uvod v mt Uvod Materiali v.g.1; Uvod	Uvod d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 3	Uvod d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 1	Uvod d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 1	2	Uvo d v mat erijal e v g.1.: 1



NAČRT ZA
OKREVANJE
IN ODORNOST



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA VISOKO ŠOLSTVO,
ZNANOST IN INOVACIJE



Financira
Evropska unija
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APPENDIX 8 – TIME DEVELOPMENT: study program Civil Engineering VS and Civil Engineering UN

FGPA	UN Gradbeništvo	1	2017/18	Jeklene konstrukcije	<p>[1] SIST EN 1993-1-1, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.1. del: Splošna pravila in pravila za stavbe.</p> <p>[2] SIST EN 1993-1-5, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.5. del: Elementi pločevinaste konstrukcije.</p> <p>[3] SIST EN 1993-1-8, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.8. del: Projektiranje spojev.</p> <p>[4] Boris Andreoć, Darko Dujmović, Ivica Džeba, Čelične konstrukcije 1, JA Projektiranje, Zagreb, 2009.</p> <p>[5] Boris Andreoć, Darko Dujmović, Ivica Džeba, Čelične konstrukcije 2, JA</p>	<p>Cilj tega predmeta je da bodo študenti znali opisati različne vrste in lastnosti jeklenih konstrukcij ter da bodo znali dimenzionirati jeklene spoje, prečne prereze in konstrukcijske elemente.</p> <p>Znanje in razumevanje: Po zadjučku tega predmeta bo študent sposoben:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opisati različne vrste jeklenih konstrukcij, • opisati lastnosti jeklenih konstrukcij, • dimenzionirati jeklene spoje, • dimenzionirati jeklene prečne prereze, • dimenzionirati jeklene konstrukcijske elemente. <p>Prenesljive/ključne spretnosti in drugi atributi: Spretnosti Komuniciranja: Pisnega izražanja pri pisnem izpitu in ustnega izražanja na ustnem izpitu.</p>				<p>Poznavanje vsebin pri predmetih Gradbeni statika 1, Gradbeni statika 2, Osnove projektiranja štuka, Mehanika trdih teles in Statika konstrukcij, Trenost.</p>
FGPA	UN Gradbeništvo	1	2021/22	Jeklene konstrukcije	<p>[1] SIST EN 1993-1-1, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.1. del: Splošna pravila in pravila za stavbe.</p> <p>[2] SIST EN 1993-1-5, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.5. del: Elementi pločevinaste konstrukcije.</p> <p>[3] SIST EN 1993-1-8, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.8. del: Projektiranje spojev.</p> <p>[4] Boris Andreoć, Darko Dujmović, Ivica Džeba, Čelične konstrukcije 1, JA Projektiranje, Zagreb, 2009.</p> <p>[5] Boris Andreoć, Darko Dujmović, Ivica Džeba, Čelične konstrukcije 2, JA</p>	<p>Cilj tega predmeta je da bodo študenti znali opisati različne vrste in lastnosti jeklenih konstrukcij ter da bodo znali dimenzionirati jeklene spoje, prečne prereze in konstrukcijske elemente.</p> <p>Znanje in razumevanje: Po zadljučku tega predmeta bo študent sposoben:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opisati različne vrste jeklenih konstrukcij, • opisati lastnosti jeklenih konstrukcij, • dimenzionirati jeklene spoje, • dimenzionirati jeklene prečne prereze, • dimenzionirati jeklene konstrukcijske elemente. <p>Prenesljive/ključne spretnosti in drugi atributi: Spretnosti Komuniciranja: Pisnega izražanja pri pisnem izpitu in ustnega izražanja na ustnem izpitu.</p>				<p>Poznavanje vsebin pri predmetih Gradbeni statika 1, Gradbeni statika 2, Osnove projektiranja štuka, Mehanika trdih teles in Statika konstrukcij, Trenost.</p>
FGPA	UN Gradbeništvo	1	2022/23	Jeklene konstrukcije	<p>[1] SIST EN 1993-1-1, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.1. del: Splošna pravila in pravila za stavbe.</p> <p>[2] SIST EN 1993-1-5, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.5. del: Elementi pločevinaste konstrukcije.</p> <p>[3] SIST EN 1993-1-8, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.8. del: Projektiranje spojev.</p> <p>[4] Boris Andreoć, Darko Dujmović, Ivica Džeba, Čelične konstrukcije 1, JA Projektiranje, Zagreb, 2009.</p> <p>[5] Boris Andreoć, Darko Dujmović, Ivica Džeba, Čelične konstrukcije 2, JA</p>	<p>Cilj tega predmeta je da bodo študenti znali opisati različne vrste in lastnosti jeklenih konstrukcij ter da bodo znali dimenzionirati jeklene spoje, prečne prereze in konstrukcijske elemente.</p> <p>Znanje in razumevanje: Po zadljučku tega predmeta bo študent sposoben:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opisati različne vrste jeklenih konstrukcij, • opisati lastnosti jeklenih konstrukcij, • dimenzionirati jeklene spoje, • dimenzionirati jeklene prečne prereze, • dimenzionirati jeklene konstrukcijske elemente. <p>Prenesljive/ključne spretnosti in drugi atributi: Spretnosti Komuniciranja: Pisnega izražanja pri pisnem izpitu in ustnega izražanja na ustnem izpitu.</p>				<p>Poznavanje vsebin pri predmetih Gradbeni statika 1, Gradbeni statika 2, Osnove projektiranja štuka, Mehanika trdih teles in Statika konstrukcij, Trenost.</p>

FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2022/23	Jeklene konstrukcije	<p>[1] SIST EN 1993-1-1, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.1. del: Splošna pravila in pravila za stabeč.</p> <p>[2] SIST EN 1993-1-5, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.5. del: Elementi pločevinašte konstrukcije.</p> <p>[3] SIST EN 1993-1-8, Evrokod 3: Projektiranje jeklenih konstrukcij – 1.8. del: Projektiranje spojev.</p> <p>[4] Boris Andreolič, Darko Dujmovič, Ivica Džeba, Četliva konstrukcije 1. VA Projektiranje, Zagreb, 2009.</p> <p>[5] Boris Andreolič, Darko Dujmovič, Ivica Džeba, Četliva konstrukcije 2. VA</p>	<p>Cilj tega predmeta je, da bodo študenti znali opisati različne vrste in lastnosti jeklenih konstrukcij ter da bodo znali dimenzionirati jeklene spoje, prečne prereze in konstrukcijske elemente.</p>	<p>Znanje in razumevanje: Po zaključku tega predmeta bo študent sposoben:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opisati različne vrste jeklenih konstrukcij, • opisati lastnosti jeklenih konstrukcij, • dimenzionirati jeklene spoje, • dimenzionirati jeklene prečne prereze, • dimenzionirati jeklene konstrukcijske elemente. <p>Prenesljive/ključne spretnosti in drugi atributi:</p> <p>Spretnosti</p> <p>Komuniciranja: pisanega izražanja pri pisnem izpitu in ustnega izražanja na ustnem izpitu.</p>	<p>Seminarska naloga 20 Pisni izpit 40 Ustni izpit 40</p>	75	15	30	1	2	2	4	2	2	Proporočeno znanje mehanike
FGPA	UN Gradbeništvo	1	2006/07	Lesene konstrukcije	<p>1. hazirjenost in vrste lesene gradnje v svetu,</p> <p>2. Strukturne in fizikalno-mehanske lastnosti žaganega in lepljenega lesa ter lesnih izdelkov.</p> <p>3. Klasifikacija gradbenega lesa; žagan in lepljen les, lesne plošče,</p> <p>4. Vežna sredstva; vrste mehanskih vežnih sredstev (žčnik, vijak, sponke, lesni vijaki, trni, možniki,...), bočna in osna nosilnost, modul pomikov, togost priključne ravnine.</p> <p>5. Osnovni koncepti dimenzioniranja lesenih prerezov glede na Merino stanje nosilnosti in Merino stanje uporabnosti po predpisih Eurocode 5</p>	<p>Osnovni namen je, da študent pridobi vsa potrebna znanja za samostojno statično analizo in dimenzioniranje posameznih elementov lesenih konstrukcij ter enostavnih priključkov po evropskih predpisih ECS. Poudarek je na dimenzioniranju na nateg, tlak, upogib, strig in torzijo.</p>	<p>Znanje in razumevanje: Student je po opravljenem izpitu sposoben samostojnega dimenzioniranja lesenih elementov iz žaganega in lepljenega lesa ter dimenzioniranja enostavnih lesenih priključkov.</p>	<p>1., 2. in 3. poglavje v glavnem Power Point prezentacije.</p> <p>4., 5. in 6. poglavje so v glavnem izvajanja na tablo, delno podparto s posameznimi fotografijami.</p> <p>Kontinuirana uporaba predpisane literature s poudarkom na standardu Eurocode 5.</p>	Seminarska naloga 20 Pisni izpit 40 Ustni izpit 40	75	15	30	1	2	2	4	2	Osnovna znanja s področij mehanike, statike konstrukcij, trdnosti in materialov.

FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2006/2007	Lesene konstrukcije	1. hazbijenost in vrste 2. Strukturne in fizikalno-mehanske lastnosti žaganega in lepjenega lesa ter lesnih izdelkov. 3. Klasifikacija gradbenega lesa, žagan in lepjen les, lesne plošče. 4. Vezna sredstva; vrste mehanskih (žičnik, vijaki, sponke, lesni vijaki, tmi, Gradevinski fakultet Beograd, 1989. 5. Hoyle R.J., Woeste F.E., Wood Technology in the Design of Structures; Iowa State University Press, 1989. 6. Chen W.F.: Handbook of Structural Engineering (Chapter 5: Timber	Osnovni namen je, da študent pridobi vsa potrebna znanja za samostojno statično analizo in dimenzioniranje posameznih elementov lesenih konstrukcij ter enostavnih priključkov of timber structures. Poudarek je na dimenzioniranju na nateg, tlak, upogib, string in torzijo.	Znanje in razumevanje: študent je po opravljenem izpitu sposoben samostojnega dimenzioniranja lesenih elementov iz žaganega in lepjenega lesa ter enostavnih lesenih priključkov.	1., 2. in 3. poglavje v glavnem Power Point prezentacije. 4., 5. in 6. poglavje so v glavnem izvajanja na tablo, delno podprt s posameznimi fotografijami. Kontinuirana uporaba predpisane literature s poudarkom na standardu Eurocode 5.	Seminarska naloga 20 Pisni izpit 40 Lisni izpit 40	30	15	75	4	2	2					
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2013/14	Lesene konstrukcije	Premrov M., Dobrila P.: Lesene konstrukcije, Fakulteta za gradbeništvo Univerze v Mariboru, 2008. Dobrila P., Premrov M.: Lesene konstrukcije – rešeni primeri z uporabo in razlago ECS: FG Maribor, 1997. Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures. Dodatna literatura Gajković M.: Drvene konstrukcije; Građevinski fakultet Beograd, 1989. Hoyle R.J., Woeste F.E., Wood Technology in the Design of Structures; Iowa State University Press, 1989. Chen W.F.: Handbook of Structural Engineering	Premrov M., Dobrila P.: Lesene konstrukcije, Fakulteta za gradbeništvo Univerze v Mariboru, 2008. Dobrila P., Premrov M.: Lesene konstrukcije – rešeni primeri z uporabo in razlago ECS: FG Maribor, 1997. Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures. Dodatna literatura Gajković M.: Drvene konstrukcije; Građevinski fakultet Beograd, 1989. Hoyle R.J., Woeste F.E., Wood Technology in the Design of Structures; Iowa State University Press, 1989. Chen W.F.: Handbook of Structural Engineering	1., 2. in 3. poglavje v glavnem Power Point prezentacije. 4., 5. in 6. poglavje so v glavnem izvajanja na tablo, delno podprt s posameznimi fotografijami. Kontinuirana uporaba predpisane literature s poudarkom na standardu Eurocode 5.	Seminarska naloga 20 Pisni izpit 40 Lisni izpit 40	30	15	75	4	2	2						
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2016/17	Lesene konstrukcije	Chen W.F.: Handbook of Structural Engineering	Chen W.F.: Handbook of Structural Engineering	1., 2. in 3. poglavje v glavnem Power Point prezentacije. 4., 5. in 6. poglavje so v glavnem izvajanja na tablo, delno podprt s posameznimi fotografijami. Kontinuirana uporaba predpisane literature s poudarkom na standardu Eurocode 5.	Seminarska naloga 20 Pisni izpit 40 Lisni izpit 40	30	15	75	4	2	2						

FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2022/23	Lesene konstrukcije	1. Razširjenost in vrste 2. Strukturne in fizikalno-mehanske lastnosti 3. Kabinacija lepilnega lesa ter lesnih izdelkov. 4. Vezna sredstva; vrste mehanskih veznih sredstev (žičnik, vijaki, sponke, lesni vijaki, trni, mozniki,...), bočna in osna nosilnost, modul pomikov, togost priključne ravnine. 5. Osnovni koncepti dimenzioniranja lesenih precevo glede na Mehno stanje nosilnosti in Mehno stanje uporabnosti po predpisih Eurocode	1. M. Premrov, P. Dobrila, Lesene konstrukcije, Maribor, 2015. 2. M. Tajnik, M. Premrov, E. Kozem Šilih, Lesene konstrukcije - rešeni primeri, 1. izd. Maribor: Fakulteta za gradbeništvo, prometno inženirstvo in arhitekturo, 2015. 3. SIST EN 1995-1-1:2007 Evrokod 5: Projektiranje lesenih konstrukcij. Del 1-1: Splošna pravila in pravila za stavbe. 4. M. Goljković, Drvene konstrukcije: Gradbeniški fakultet Beograd, 1989. 5. R.J. Hoyte, F.E. Woeste, Wood Technology in the	Dodano: Prenosljive/ključne spretnosti in drugi atributi: Spretnosti Komuniciranja: pisnega izražanja pri pisnem izpitu in ustnega izražanja na ustnem izpitu.	1., 2., 3. in 6. poglavje v glavnem Power Point prezentacije. 4. in 5. poglavje v glavnem izražanja na tablo, delno podprto s posameznimi fotografijami. Kontinuirana uporaba predpisane literature s poudarkom na standardu Eurocode 5.	2 pozitivna testa → priznan pisni izpit Pisni izpit 50 Ustni izpit 50	Pogojev za vključitev ni. Priporočajo se predhodno pridobljena znanja iz predmetov predhodnega letnika, npr. matematike, mehanike, materialov, itd.	
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2008/09	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2009/10	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2010/11	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2011/12	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2012/13	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2013/14	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2014/15	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2015/16	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2016/17	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2017/18	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2018/19	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2019/20	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2020/21	Temeljenje 1							
FGPA	VS Gradbeništvo	1	2021/22	Temeljenje 1							
					Po zaključku učne enote študent razume različne geotehnične projekcije, mejnih stanj nosilnosti in uporabnosti, določanja projektnih obremenitev in projektnih nosilnosti pri vseh vrstah geotehničnih konstrukcijah. Spozna interakcije objekt - temelj - tla, razume postopke in analitične ter numerične modele za dokazovanje mejnih stanj nosilnosti in uporabnosti vseh vrst geotehničnih objektov iz geotehnične prakse.	Znanje in razumevanje: Po uspešno zaključeni učni enoti naj bi bili študenti sposobni: • koristiti standardne postopke geološko-geomehanskih raziskav, • koristiti standardne postopke geotehničnih meritev, osnovnih enačb in demonstracijo osnovnih enačb in postopkov. • koristiti standardne postopke izvedbe monitoringa, numeričnih izračun primerov v povezavi s projektom Nizkih gradenj, izdelava seminarskih nalog.	Preдавanjа v predavalnici, občasno podprta z računalniško projekcijo gradiva. Razlaga osnovnih enačb in računskih postopkov na tablo. Seminarske vaje z demonstracijo osnovnih enačb in postopkov. Računalniške vaje z numeričnimi izračuni primerov v povezavi s projektom Nizkih gradenj, izdelava seminarskih nalog.	Dodano: Način (pisni izpit, ustno izraževanje, naloga, projekt) 2 pozitivna testa, priznan pisni izpit			

