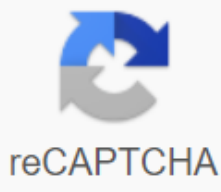




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I. Introductory course: Personal computer in the process of modernising teaching methodology and educational resources. Theoretical learning models. Planned training and computer-aided training. General and brief historical considerations. II. Principles of planned training. Typology of training programmes. Methodological premiss regarding the design, implementation and evaluation of training programmes. Definition of pedagogical objectives. Selection and organization of learning content. Methods and means of teaching-learning. Evaluation subsystem. III. The role of the teacher in computer-aided training. Lesson – microsystem training. Embodiment of informal experiences. Internet.Strategies for distinguishing and individualizing educational performance through a computer. IV. Purchases and skills that can be assessed using a computer. Valuation methodology. Improving assessment tools. Preparation of assessment tests. V. Use Microsoft WordUse Microsoft Excel VI. Use Microsoft Power Point VII. Formative valences of computer-aided training. Multimedia applications in the educational process. It's a multimedia lab. Distance learning. E-learning. Elements of training hygiene and deontology of educational activity. Academia.edu no longer supports internet Explorer.To browser Academia.edu and the wider Internet faster and safer, please take a few seconds to upgrade your browser. Academia.edu uses cookies to customize content, customize ads, and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our information collection using cookies. To learn more, see our Privacy Policy.x Computer-aided training is a teaching method that harasses the principles of modeling and cyber analysis training activities in the context of new information and communication technologies specific to modern knowledge-based society. Computers are important in education because they lead us to study how people learn, how to acquire skills. The use of a computer as an educational resource leads to the creation of a virtual environment in which students can move in time and space, form or dismantle different devices, observe and study different natural phenomena, simulate different situations in a short period of time. Computer-aided education and computer-aided training are the most general conditions and relate to all ways of using the computer for educational purposes, including knowledge determination, exercises, exercises, simulations, training management, programming, additional exercises, database creation and many other applications. These terms refer either to learning activities carried out in particular or to activities in schools where the teacher introduces Computer-aided training refers to a narrower area and most often refers to the determination of knowledge and the use of knowledge acquired in problem solving, simulation of various activities or training programmes. Planned computer training refers either to the use of a computer by the school's teaching staff to process pupils' results and make decisions, or to the use of a computer in student tests, to guide appropriate sources of instruction and to preserve archives through their evolution. Computer-aided training includes learning activities in which a computer generates data at the request of students to illustrate the relationships between models of social and physical reality, implements programs implemented by students, or offers improvements in exercises aimed at motivating and encouraging students. Computer-aided training is a response to the growing demand for education, the need to diversify training offers and institutions at several levels: content used- different learning materials and materials, a multitude of learning elements developed only on electronic medium, modular programmes, various neighbouring content, complementary alternatives, new discipline. People-competent coaches, mixed learning communities were involved. Assessment procedures- flexible tests, standardised tests, with immediate feedback. Institutional management procedures, communication activities-online resources, distance cooperation activities, participation in online practice communities or virtual campuses. The synthesis between pedagogical sources of software training and the technological availability of the computer in this way of teaching includes characteristics related to: -computerism of teaching-assessment activities; -improving the computer-assisted training process through management, documentation and interrogation measures; -interactive automated simulation of knowledge and capabilities involved in the educational process, according to official education planning documents. Education.

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