

## SEARCHING FOR WAYS TO POPULARIZE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ANTARCTICA FOR CURIOUS STUDENTS

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The New Ukrainian School prioritizes the quality of knowledge, the development of students' individual characteristics, teaching them the ability to learn, work, and the capability to develop themselves in the process of further self-education in accordance with the requirements of life.

The course of geography of continents and oceans (7th grade) is aimed at educating, training and developmental learning, including the study of the global problem of humanity - environmental protection, the formation of students' knowledge about the role of natural conditions in life and the study of geocomplexes at three levels of its organization: local, regional and global; the laws of development of the geographical shell, its territorial differentiation. In the course of studying the geography of continents and oceans, students are convinced that all natural complexes and the geographical environment in general emerged in the process of development of our planet, all its parts are interconnected, it is constantly changing in time and space.

In order to teach students to acquire knowledge on their own, they should be taught to think creatively and, the most important thing, to act.

Training sessions cannot be standardized and formalized and always be the same.

In the process of studying the geography of continents and oceans, the teacher's creative attitude to the choice of different types and forms of training will make it possible to plan individual, frontal and group work of students.

Methodologists propose, in addition to the classical forms (classes, study excursions, optional classes, etc.), to conduct travel classes, where students determine not only the cognitive goal but also choose the way of travel, prepare drawings or models, write diaries, reports, draw mapping schemes; classes that use quizzes, tests, competitions in knowledge and skills, etc.

In preparation for studying Antarctica, a unique South Polar region, students are asked to present its nature in the following areas: how Antarctica was explored, the Southern Ocean, seas, fauna, the ice continent, stone Antarctica, climate, etc. Unfortunately, the current curriculum in general secondary education institutions of Ukraine provides only 2 hours to study the continent, plus 1 hour from the reserve of hours. As a result, it is difficult for twelve-year-old students to learn the extensive educational material that polar scientists have collected to this day. What do we offer?

Firstly, geography teachers should think of ways to organize creative cooperation with polar scientists, in particular, the National Antarctic Research Center of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, and scientists from specialized research organizations.

Secondly, to organize creative meetings with real polar explorers, as such meetings are possible in almost all regions of Ukraine. To do this, we should prepare questions for polar explorers and collect new media publications about Ukrainian research at the Akademik Vernadsky Antarctic Station.

Thirdly, to involve pupils and students of Ukraine in scientific and practical events, both at the national and regional levels, dedicated to Antarctic topics. In particular, these could include exhibitions of students' artwork, photo exhibitions of polar scientists, detailed presentations of the results of research about whales, the ocean, the ozone hole, climate change and records, and various forms of international cooperation.