COURSE OUTLINE

(1) GENERAL

SCHOOL	SOCIAL SCIENCES			
ACADEMIC UNIT	DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION			
LEVEL OF STUDIES	UNDERGRADUATE			
COURSE CODE	MOY 216		SEMESTER	7 th
COURSE TITLE	EXHIBITION	DESIGN I		
if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits		WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	CREDITS	
Lectures		3	5	
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).		3	5	
COURSE TYPE general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development	General Back	kground/Skills D	evelopment	
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	None			
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	Greek			
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	Yes			
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://eclas	s.aegean.gr/coι	ırses/131420/	

(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

Students attending the course after its successful completion should be familiar with:

- The broader theoretical and methodological issues that are faced when planning an exhibition
- The basic principles of narratological theory

Students attending the course after its successful completion should:

- Be able to make use of theory to solve specific problems of exhibition planning
- Understand the narrative potential and requirements of an exhibition
- Be familiar with the different narrative tools of an exhibition, their special features and limitations

General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and Project planning and management

information, with the use of the necessary technology

Adapting to new situations

Decision-making
Working independently

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Team work

Working in an international environment

Working in an interdisciplinary environment

Production of new research ideas

Respect for difference and multiculturalism Respect for the natural environment

Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and

sensitivity to gender issues Criticism and self-criticism

Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

Others...

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- Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology
- Adapting to new situations
- Decision-making
- Working in an interdisciplinary environment
- Working independently
- Respect for difference and multiculturalism
- Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues
- Criticism and self-criticism
- Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

(3) SYLLABUS

The course approaches the theoretical and methodological frame of exhibition narrative building. It begins with the basic principles of narratological theory, as it can be, particularly, adopted in exhibition design. Furthermore, all available exhibition tools will be analysed, with the use of various real examples. Finally, students working on specific exercises will reflect on each tool's potential and limitations.

1. Introduction. 2. The concept of Narrative 3. Exhibition as a multimodal narrative - The exhibition narrative toolkit 4. Space as narrative tool — exhibition scenography 5. Objects as narrative tool	potential and limitations.		
 The concept of Narrative Exhibition as a multimodal narrative - The exhibition narrative toolkit Space as narrative tool – exhibition scenography Objects as narrative tool 	LECTURES		
 Exhibition as a multimodal narrative - The exhibition narrative toolkit Space as narrative tool – exhibition scenography Objects as narrative tool 	1.	Introduction.	
 4. Space as narrative tool – exhibition scenography 5. Objects as narrative tool 	2.	The concept of Narrative	
5. Objects as narrative tool	3.	Exhibition as a multimodal narrative - The exhibition narrative toolkit	
	4.	Space as narrative tool – exhibition scenography	
6 Static Image as parrative tool	5.	Objects as narrative tool	
6. Static image as narrative tool	6.	Static Image as narrative tool	
7. Static Image as narrative tool	7.	Static Image as narrative tool	
8. Moving image as narrative tool	8.	Moving image as narrative tool	
9. Moving image as narrative tool	9.	Moving image as narrative tool	
10. Sound as narrative tool	10.	Sound as narrative tool	
11. Sound as narrative tool	11.	Sound as narrative tool	
12. Text as narrative tool	12.	Text as narrative tool	
13. Text as narrative tool	13.	Text as narrative tool	

(4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY Face-to-face Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc. Open eclass platform is used for the organisation of the **USE OF INFORMATION AND** COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY project, distribution and sharing of the necessary material, Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, message exchange, etc. communication with students TEACHING METHODS The manner and methods of teaching are Activity Semester workload described in detail. 13 *3 hours = 39 hours Lectures Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, Lectures' study 13*2 hours = 26 hours fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art Preparation for 5*3 hours = 15 hours workshop, interactive teaching, educational assignments visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, Semester Project 50 hours The student's study hours for each learning Course total 130 hours activity are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to the principles of the ECTS STUDENT PERFORMANCE Successful attendance is related to the active participation **EVALUATION** in class work, and the successful submission of the final Description of the evaluation procedure assignment. Individual assessment of students is based on: Language of evaluation, methods of • The quality of five exercises (50%) evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, • The quality of the final assignment (50%) open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to

(5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

$\hbox{-} \textit{Suggested bibliography:} \\$

- Tzonos, P., 2014. «Mousio ke Mousiaki Ekthesi (Museum and Museum Exhibition)». Entefktirio. Thessaloniki (in Greek).
- Sali, T., 2006. «Musiologia II: Vasikes arches ekthesis musiakon silogon (Museology II: fundamental principles for museum collections' exhibition)». Metechmio Publishing. Athens (in Greek).
- Gazi, A. & Nikiforidou, A., 2004. «Kimena gia Musia ke Ekthesis: Provlimatismos, Methodologia, Meleti Peritosis (Texts for Museums and Exhbitions: Problems, Methodology, Case Studies)». *Museology*, 4 (in Greek).
- Mousouri, Th.,1999. «Erevna kinu ke axiologisi sta musia (Vistors' survey and musum evaluation)». *Archeologia ke Technes*, 72, pp. 56-61 (in Greek).
- Skaltsa, M. & Tzonos, P., 2007. «Meleti ke epivlepsi ekthesis silogon (Exhibition Design and implementation monitoring)». Papasotiriou. Athens (in Greek).
- Dean, D. 1994. «Museum Exhibition: Theory and Practice». Routledge. London.
- Falk, J. H. & Dierking, L. D. 1992. «The Museum Experience». Whalesback Books.
 Washington DC.
- Macdonald, S. & Basu, P., 2007. «Exhibition Experiments». Blackwell. London.