



**Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Engineering
Bachelor of Fashion Education Study Program**

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date																																										
Model Image	8321202042		T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18	1	July 17, 2024																																										
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator		Study Program Coordinator																																										
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Learning model	Project Based Learning																																														
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																														
	Program Objectives (PO)																																														
	PLO-PO Matrix																																														
		P.O																																													
Short Course Description	PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																														
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 5%;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16" style="text-align: center;">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 2%;">1</td> <td style="width: 2%;">2</td> <td style="width: 2%;">3</td> <td style="width: 2%;">4</td> <td style="width: 2%;">5</td> <td style="width: 2%;">6</td> <td style="width: 2%;">7</td> <td style="width: 2%;">8</td> <td style="width: 2%;">9</td> <td style="width: 2%;">10</td> <td style="width: 2%;">11</td> <td style="width: 2%;">12</td> <td style="width: 2%;">13</td> <td style="width: 2%;">14</td> <td style="width: 2%;">15</td> <td style="width: 2%;">16</td> </tr> </table>														P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
P.O	Week																																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																															
References	<p>Main :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bina Ablng. Fashion Sketching Bina Ablng. Fifth Edition. New York: Fairchild Publications, Inc. 2. Bina Ablng. 2006. Marker Rendering for Fashion, Accessories, and Home Fashions. New York: Fairchild Publications, Inc. 3. Elisabetta "Kuky" Drudi and Tiziana Paci. 2017. Figure Drawing for Mens Fashion. Amsterdam & Singapore: The Pepin Press Bv. 4. Drudi, Elisabetta dan Paci, Tiziana, 2001, FigureDrawing For Fashion Design , Amsterdam: The Pepin Press BV 5. Riegelman, Nancy. 2003. 9 HEADS . California :Publisher 19s Cataloging-in-Publiction Data3. Sharon Lee Tate. 1989. InsideFashion Design . Herper Row Publisher, New York. 6. Takamura, Zezhu. 1991. Fashion Ilustrations . Tokyo : Grapic-sha Publishing Co, Ltd. 7. Tatham, Caroline dan Seaman, Julian. 2003. Fashion Design Drawing Course . London :Thames & Hudson Ltd. <p>Supporters:</p>																																														
Supporting lecturer	Dr.Sn. Inty Nahari, S.Pd., M.Ds. Dr. Deny Arifiana, S.Pd., M.A.																																														
Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)																																								
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)																																										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)																																								

1	Understand the basic concepts of model drawing	Define the meaning of model drawing. Explain the purpose of the model drawing. Explain the scope of the model drawing. Classify body proportions.	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Cooperative Learning Method: Lecture discussion & Assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50		0%
2	Understand the proportions of female models	Describe the meaning of proportions of female models. Identify the various proportions of female models. Skilled in drawing the proportions of female models.	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50		0%
3	Understand the proportions of female models	Describe the meaning of proportions of female models. Identify the various proportions of female models. Skilled in drawing the proportions of female models.	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50		0%
4	Understand drawing the body parts of a female model	Describe the meaning of the body parts of a female model. Identify the body parts of a female model. Skilled at drawing body parts of female models.	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50		0%
5	Understanding female model poses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the meaning of female model pose. 2. Defines the pose of the female model, front, back, oblique and side views. 3. Drawing a front view female model pose 4. Drawing the pose of a female model from the back. 5. Drawing the pose of a female model looking sideways. 6. Drawing a side view of a female model pose 	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50		0%

6	Understanding Completion of drawings of female models.	Defines dry and wet finishes for female model images. Finishing the drawing of a female model dryly. Finishing a wet drawing of a female model	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50			0%
7	UTS			2 X 50			0%
8	Understand the proportions of male models	Describe the meaning of male model proportions. Identify the various proportions of male models. Skilled in drawing the proportions of male models.	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50			0%
9	Understand drawing body parts of male models.	Describe the meaning of male model body parts. Identify the body parts of a male model. Skilled in drawing male model body parts.	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50			0%
10	Understanding male model poses.	1. Define the meaning of male model pose. 2. Define the pose of the male model, front, back, oblique and side views. 3. Draw a male model pose, front view. 4. Draw a male model pose, rear view. 5. Draw the male model's pose looking sideways. Drawing a male model pose, looking from the side	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50			0%
11	Understanding Completion of male model drawings	1. Defines the dry and wet finish of male model drawings. 2. Dry finishing of male model drawings. 3. Finishing a wet drawing of a male model	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50			0%

12	Understand the proportions of the child's model	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the meaning of child model proportions. 2. Classifying child model proportions. 3. Drawing the proportions of the baby model (infant). 4. Drawing the proportions of a toddler model (toddler). 5. Drawing the proportions of the child model. 6. Drawing the proportions of a teenage model (tween). 	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50		0%
13	Understanding child model poses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the meaning of child model pose. 2. Define the pose of the child model, front, back, tilt and side. 3. Drawing a front view child model pose 4. Drawing a rear view child model pose. 5. Drawing a child model pose looking sideways. 6. Drawing a side view of a child's model pose 	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50		0%
14	Understanding Completion of children's model drawings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define dry and wet completion of children's model drawings. 2. Finishing the child's model drawing dryly. 3. Finishing a wet drawing of a child's model 	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Direct Instruction Learning Method Demonstration discussion observation Scientific Approach 2 X 50		0%

15	Create a collection of model images	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Create images of female models in various poses and finishing techniques. 2.Creating images of male models in a variety of poses and finishing techniques. 3.Create child model drawings in various poses and finishing techniques. 	Criteria: 1-100	Learning Model: Project Based Learning Method: Experimental discussion Task Approach: Scientific 2 X 50		0%
16	UAS			2 X 50		0%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
		0%

Notes

1. **Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.