

## Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Physics Education Undergraduate Study Program

Document Code

UNESA	4	-							•	· ·		
SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN												
Courses			CODE		Course Family		Credit Weight		ight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date	
Physics Laboratory			84203	02108			T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	6	July 17, 2024	
AUTHORIZATION			SP De	veloper			rse Cluster rdinator			Study Program Coordinator		
										Mita Anggaryani, M.Pd., Ph.D.		
Learning model		Project Based Learning										
Program Learning		PLO study program that is charged to the course										
Outcome (PLO)		Program Objectives (PO)										
(PLO)		PLO-PO Matrix										
		P.O										
		PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)										
			P.O         Week           1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8         9         10         11         12         13         14         15         16									
Short Course Description		This course is a compulsory subject and is the basis for the pedagogical aspect of physics teaching material at school, which equips students with the development of physics laboratories at school. After attending this course, students are expected to have the ability to design and manage a school physics laboratory. In this lecture, we discuss how to design a laboratory, administer the laboratory, store laboratory equipment, health and safety at work in the laboratory, maintenance and maintenance of equipment. The lecture also discusses the current conditions of laboratories in schools, along with development alternatives. Lectures are carried out using learning media facilities such as laptops, LCDs, computer software, laboratory equipment, using lecture, discussion, presentation and question and answer methods.										
References		Main:										
		<ol> <li>Fred Grover dan Wallace (1979). Laboratory Organization and Management. Butterworth &amp; Co (Publisher) Ltd,London.</li> <li>G. L. Squires (1986). Practical Physics, J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd, Bristol.</li> </ol>										
		Supporte	rs:									
lecturer D		Drs. Imam Sucahyo, M.Si. Dr. Dwikoranto, M.Pd. Dr. Eko Hariyono, S.Pd., M.Pd. Abu Zainuddin, S.Pd., M.Pd. Muhammad Habibbulloh, M.Pd.										
Week-	Fina abil	ities of		Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]			thods, nments, time]	Learning materials	Assessment	
	learning stage (Sub-PO)		Indicator	Criteria & Fo		fline ( fline )	0	nline	( online )	References ]	Weight (%)	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1							0%
2							0%
3							0%
4							0%
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16							0%

## Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

			,	 	 	
No	Evaluation	Percentage	-			
		0%				

## Notes

- 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** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability 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.
- 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.

- 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%.
   TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.