

(1)

stage (Sub-PO)

(2)

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

Document Code

Assessment Weight (%)

(8)

[References

(7)

Online (online)

(6)

		SEMESTER	LEAR	NING F	PLA	N				
Courses		CODE	Course Far	nily Cred	Credit Weight		SEMESTER	Compilation Date		
Writing Scientific Papers		4420102101		T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	3	July 17, 2024		
AUTHORIZATION		SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator			Study Program Coordinator			
								den Sulaiman, .Si.		
Learning model	Project Based	Learning	<u> </u>							
Program	PLO study program that is charged to the course									
Learning Outcomes	Program Objectives (PO)									
(PLO)	PLO-PO Matrix									
P.O										
	PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)									
		P.O 1 2 3 4	5 6 7	Wee 8 9	ek 10	11 12	13 14	15 16		
Short Course Description	practicing writing scientific work, work, tips for wr	tamines various concepts and ag scientific papers. The concepreparation for writing scientific riting scientific work, review, fir esented in theoretical form.	epts/theories in the control in the	that will be s of libraries in	tudied writin	include the i	nature and chaork, componer	aracteristics of nts of scientific		
References	Main:									
	2. Katz, M 3. Ashley, 4. Mack, C 5. Day, Ro Univers	Margaret. 2013. Writing Scient Iichael Jay. 2009. From Resea Mike. 2005. How to Write a Pachris A. 2018. How to Write a Cobert A. & Grestel, Barbara. 20 Sity Press. Simone Rosa Nunes & Reis, A Paper.	rch to Manuso aper, Universi Good Scientifi 012. How to V	cript, A Guide ty of Cambric c Paper, SPII Write and Pu	to Sci Ige 6rd E, Was blish a	entific Writing I Edition. Can shington. I Scientific Pa	j, Springer . nbridge aper, 7th Editio	· ·		
	Supporters:									
		•								
Supporting lecturer	Yuliani Puji Astu Rudianto Artiono	uti, S.Si., M.Si.								
Week- ea	nal abilities of ach learning	Evaluation		Help Le Learning I Student Ass [Estimat	metho signm	ds, ents,	Learning materials	Assessment Weight (%)		

Offline (

(5)

Indicator

(3)

Criteria & Form

(4)

				T	
1	Able to explain the essence of scientific work	• state the meaning of a scientific work • state the purpose and benefits of writing a scientific work • state the characteristics of a scientific work • state the structure of the presentation of a scientific work • give examples of the components and substance of a scientific work • differentiate the language used in scientific works from the language used in other works.	2 X 50		0%
2	Able to describe the components of scientific work	Distinguish between types of scientific work Mention the components of scientific work	2 X 50		0%
3	Able to describe the components of scientific work	Distinguish between types of scientific work Mention the components of scientific work	Collaborative Learning Approach (Lecture, discussion and question and answer) 2 X 50		0%
4	Able to describe the components of scientific work	Distinguish between types of scientific work Mention the components of scientific work	Collaborative Learning Approach (Lecture, discussion and question and answer) 2 X 50		0%
5	Able to conduct literature reviews and create a matrix of the latest scientific studies.	· Able to select and sort literature used as material for writing scientific papers · Able to create a study update matrix from several literatures that have been read Able to collect information as material for writing scientific papers	Collaborative Learning Approach (Lecture, discussion and question and answer) 2 X 50		0 %

6	Able to conduct literature reviews and create a matrix of the latest scientific studies.	· Able to select and sort literature used as material for writing scientific papers · Able to create a study update matrix from several literatures that have been read Able to collect information as material for writing scientific papers	Collaborative Learning Approach (Lecture, discussion and question and answer) 2 X 50		0%
7	Able to express ideas into scientific studies.	· Able to create a mind map to express ideas and conduct related literature reviews. Able to formulate problems, objectives and benefits of the study to be conducted	Collaborative Learning Approach (Lecture, discussion and question and answer) 2 X 50		0%
8	Able to express ideas into scientific studies.	· Able to create a mind map to express ideas and conduct related literature reviews. Able to formulate problems, objectives and benefits of the study to be conducted	Collaborative Learning Approach (Lecture, discussion and question and answer) 2 X 50		0%
9					0%
10					0%
11					0%
12					0%
13					0%
14					0%
15					0%
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** 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.
- 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.