

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI YOGYAKARTA FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY EDUCATION JI. Colombo No. 1, Karangmalang, Yogyakarta Phone : +62 274 548203 e-mail: kimia@uny.ac.id Website: pendidikankimia.fmipa.uny.ac.id

Bachelor of Education in Chemistry

MODULE HANDBOOK

Module name:	High School Chemistry				
Module level, if applicable:	Undergraduate				
Code:	MPK 6307				
Sub-heading, if applicable:	-				
Classes, if applicable:	2				
Semester:	2 6 th				
Module coordinator:					
	Dr. Das Salirawati				
Lecturer(s):	Drs. Heru Pratomo Al, M.Si.; Dr. Antuni Wiyarsi, S.Pd.Si.,M.Sc. Sukisman Purtadi, M.Pd				
Language:	English, Indonesia				
Classification within the curriculum:	Compulsory Subject				
Teaching format / class hours per week during the semester:	150 minutes lectures, 180 minutes structured activities, and 180 minutes individual study per week.				
Workload:	Total workload is 136 hours per semester which consist of 150 minutes lectures, 180 minutes structued activities, and 180 minutes individual study per week for 16 weeks.				
Credit points:	3 SKS (4.92 ETCS)				
Prerequisites course(s):	Basic Chemistry				
Course outcomes:	 After taking this course, the students are expected to be able to: CO1 Students are able to evaluate the concept structure in the chemistry curriculum that applies at the high school level CO2 Students are able to analyze the structure of chemical concepts in high school and their learning is based on the nature of science CO3 Students are able to analyze difficult concepts and misconceptions in learning chemical concepts in high school CO4 Students are able to arrange written ideas to teach chemistry in high school 				
Content:	This course gives experience to students to analyze chemical concepts learned at the high school / MA level in accordance with the applicable curriculum. The course material is focused on content analysis in the curriculum, learning strategies that emphasize the nature of chemistry as part of Nature of Science (NOS), difficulties, mistakes (and misconceptions), and other problems that often occur in learning these concepts, and the latest developments on learning chemical concepts in high school / MA. Lectures are carried out with discussions, demonstrations, assignments, and other				

	 strategies that can provide students with experience in learning chemistry at the high school level. 1. Chemistry in the curriculum in high school / MA 2. Basic particles 3. Chemical and Stoichiometric Changes 4. Chemical bonds 5. Energy, reaction rate, and chemical equilibrium 6. Acids and bases 7. Redox and electrochemistry 8. Chemical Elements and their Abundance 9. Organic chemistry and natural ingredients 10. Misconceptions and Reductions 11. Ideas for Choice Concepts Attitude assessment is carried out at each meeting by 					
Study / exam achievements:	observation and/or self-assessment techniques using the assumption that basically every student has a good attitude. The student is marked very good or not good attitude if they show it significantly compared to other students in general. The result of attitude assessment is not taken into account in the final grades, but as one of the requirements to pass the course. Students will pass from this course if at least have a good attitude. The final mark will be weight as follow:					
	No CO 1 CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4.	Assessment Object Assignment Midterm Examination Final Examination Participation	Assessment Technique Field Practice, Written Test Total	Weight 40% 20% 20% 20% 100%		
Forms of media:	File video, Po	wer Pont				
References:	 Books Barke , H.D, Harsch, G., & Schmid, S. 2012. Essentials of Chemical Education (Translated by Hannah Gerdau). Springer Barke, H-D., Hazari, A.,& Yitbarek, S. 2009. Misconceptions in Chemistry: Addressing Perceptions in Chemical Education. Springer. Burdge, J. (2020). Chemistry. 5th Edition. McGraw-Hill Education Fahlman, B.D., Purvis-Roberts, K.L., Kirk, J.S., Bentley, A.K., Daubenmire, P.L., Ellis, J.P., & Mury, M.T. 2018. Chemistry in context : applying chemistry to society. 9th Ed. McGraw-Hill Education Kurikulum Kimia di SMA yang berlaku (Lampiran 09 Permendikbud Tahun 2016 Nomor 024 tentang Kompetensi Inti dan Kompetensi Dasar Pelajaran pada Kurikulum 2013 pada Pendidikan Dasar dan Pendidikan Menengah) Taber, K.S., 2012. <i>Teaching Secondary Chemistry</i>, 2nd Ed. Association for Science Education 					

International Journal Articles
Cheung, D., Ma, H. & Yang, J.(2009). Teachers'
misconceptions about the effects of addition of more
reactants or products on chemical equilibrium. Int J of Sci
and Math Educ 7, 1111–1133 (2009).
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10763-009-9151-5
Su, K. (2016). Strengthening Strategic Applications Of
Problem-Solving Skills For Taiwan Students' Chemistry
Understanding. Journal of Baltic Science Education;
15(6): 662–679.
Karpudewan, M., Treagust, D.F., Mocerino, M., Won, M., &
Chandrasegaran, A. L (2015). Investigating High School
Students' Understanding of Chemical Equilibrium
Concepts. International Journal of Environmental and
Science Education, 10(6): 845-863. DOI:
10.12973/ijese.2015.280a

PLO and CO mapping

	PLO						
	Attitude		Knowledge	Specific Skill	General Skill		
	PLO1	PLO2	PLO3	PLO4	PLO5	PLO6	
CO1							
CO2							
CO3				\checkmark			
CO4					\checkmark		