

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI YOGYAKARTA

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY EDUCATION

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Bachelor of Education in Chemistry

MODULE HANDBOOK

Module name:	Micro-Teaching
Module level, if applicable:	Undergraduate
Code:	MPK6209
Sub-heading, if applicable:	-
Classes, if applicable:	6
Semester:	6 th
Module coordinator:	Drs. Heru Pratomo AL., M.Si.
Lecturer(s):	Drs. Heru Pratomo Al, M.Si. Dra. Regina Tutik Padmaningrum, M.Si. Dra. Lis Permana Sari, M.Si. Sukisman Purtadi, M.Pd. Dina, M.Pd. Dr. Antuni Wiyarsi, M.Sc. Marfuatun, M.Si. Nur Fitriyana, M.Pd. Metridewi Primastuti, M.Pd.
Language:	Bahasa Indonesia and English
Classification within the curriculum:	Compulsory Subject
Teaching format / class hours per week during the semester:	100 minutes lectures, 120 minutes individual study, and 120 minutes structured activities per week.
Workload:	Total workload is 90.67 hours per semester which consists of 100 minutes lectures, 120 minutes structured activities, and 120 minutes individual study per week for 16 weeks.
Credit points:	2 SKS (3 ETCS)
Prerequisites course(s):	General Chemistry, Chemistry for High School/ Vocational School, Review of Chemistry Curriculum, Chemistry Learning Assessment, Chemistry Learning Programme Development
Course Outcome:	After taking this course, the students are expected to be able to: CO1. Be kind and responsible and able to prepare all administrations to become chemistry teacher candidates CO2. Knowing the importance of doing micro-teaching, the concept of micro-teaching, and the implementation of micro-teaching. They are also expected to understand the prevailing curriculum spirit (student center with approaches, methods, learning models that are in accordance with the nature of chemistry as a process and product), determine the time allocation for each Basic Competency and each material topic in the form of an annual program and semester program, find out the format of learning design and other tools such as

	The front	with the applicate technique manage of stude along we schools providin Arrange applicate training of lecture micro-teatof peers	ues (apperception to use, techniques for use, techniques for use, tents in schools where ith student handbooks, teacher assignments glearning learning designs that able curriculum and should be to do learning in their ters who are competent aching course is a praction groups (each groups).	and the demanderstand good sechniques, quant sing a whitebook, and know the they are doing teacher adminisin schools in a secordance of good perforgroups with the in their fields are of 7-10 studies.	ds of the learning uestioning ard, class condition g practice stration in addition to the with the mance in guidance subject in ents) and	
Content:	each group is guided by one or two lecturers who are competent in their fields. Before the practice of learning begins, it is given a micro-teaching orientation in the form of providing micro-teaching insights among others: Why, what, and how to implement micro-teaching; Overview of applicable curriculum and the spirit of learning; Review of applicable curriculum syllabus and determination of time allocation in the form of annual programs and semester programs; Discussion of examples of standard and complete Learning Preparation Planning (Student Worksheet); Observation to the school where students will carry out Field Experience Practices.					
Church of a section and a	Attitude assessment is carried out at each meeting by 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:					
Study / exam achievements:	No	СО	Assessment Object	Assessment Technique	Weight	
	1	CO1, CO2, CO3.	Designing the learning administration Implementation of the Lesson Plan Microteaching Final Exam	Written task Written task Practice Written Test Total	20% 20% 40% 20% 100%	
Forms of media:			rojector, Laptop/Compu	ıter	<u> </u>	
References:	Tim PP PPL PKL LPPMP UNY. (2015). Panduan Pengajaran Mikro UNY: UNY. Sukarna, I. M. (2015). Pembekalan Pengajaran Mikro Jurusan Pendidikan Kimia FMIPA UNY. Ministry of Education. (2018). Permendikbud no 37 tentang KI-KD SMA. Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan dan					

Kebuc	layaan
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Suggested Reading

Bulte, A. M. W., Westbroek, H. B., de-Jong, O., & Pilot, A. (2006). A research approach to designing chemistry education using authentic practices as contexts *International Journal of Science Education*, 28(9), 1063-1086.

Bakir, S. (2014). The effect of microteaching on the teaching skills of pre-service science teachers. *Journal of Baltic Science Education*, 13(6), 789-801.

Uzuntiryaki-Kondakci, E., Demirdogen, B., Akin, F. N., Tarkin, A., & Aydin-Gunbatar, S. (2017). Exploring the complexity of teaching: The interaction between teacher self-regulation and pedagogical content knowledge. *Chem. Educ. Res. Pract.*, 18, 250-270. http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/c6rp00223d

D'Alessio, M. A. (2018). The effect of Microteaching on Science Teaching Self-Efficacy Beliefs in Preservice Elementary Teachers. *Journal of Science Teacher Education*, 29(6), 441-467. https://doi.org/10.1080/1046560X.2018.1456883

PLO and CO mapping

	PLO								
	Attitude		Knowledge	Specific Skill	General Skill				
	PLO1	PLO2	PLO3	PLO4	PLO5	PLO6			
CO1									
CO2			V		√				
CO3				$\sqrt{}$					