

CURRICUUM, STANDARD COMPETENCY AND BASIC COMPETENCY

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CURRICULUM

In simple way curriculum is defined as a set of plan and organization of goal as well as content of subject learnt and method which is used as a guidance for teaching learning process to rake the aim. Tyler in his book *Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction* (1949) stated that curriculum is identified from 4 questions posed in planning the lesson, they are: (1) what is the school aim from the education? (2) What learning experience should be given to the student to rake the aim? (3) How should school organize effectively the students learning experience? (4) How the school determine that the aim has been gained?

Based on questions posed by Tyler (1949), scientist views curriculum from many aspects. Zais (1976) views curriculum in three aspects, they are: (1) curriculum as subject learnt (a race course of subject matter to be mastered), (2) curriculum as functional operation in classroom, which guide, organize environment and activity run in classroom, (3) curriculum as a range of subject matter with which it is concerned (the substantive structure) as well as the procedures of inquiry and practice that it follows/ the syntactical structure. Ornstein (1993) views curriculum in two aspects: (1) Curriculum as plan or program for all learning experience whicl will be given to students in school program, (2) Curriculum as subject learnt.

Parkay (2006) summarize from the above views that curriculum are: (1) Products: Syllabus and lesson plan, (2) School programs: subjects learnt at school, (3) Aims, goals of school program: topics learnt at school (fact, principle, skills, attitude, (4) Students learning experiences from school planned situation. In 2206, educational system uses KTSP as a decentralized curriculum. The formation of KTSP is based on Ministry Regulation Number 22 Year 2006 about content standard and Ministry regulation Number 23 Year 2006 about Outcomes competency standard.

REFFERENCES:

1. <http://www.infed.org/biblio/b-curric.htm>.
2. http://biology.about.com/od/biologylessonplans/Biology_Lesson_Plans.htm
3. <http://www.scienceteacherprogram.org/biology/biolps.html>
4. <http://akhmadsudrajat.files.wordpress.com/2009/04/permendiknas-no-22-tahun-2006.pdf>

5. http://bsnp-indonesia.org/id/bsnp/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/SK_Pelaksanaan_SI-SKL.pdf

TASK:

Please go to: http://www.teach-nology.com/teachers/lesson_plans/science/biology/. Find one activity in this web that performs student learning using scientific method. Following the activity by making your own lesson plan to conduct teaching in “Plant growth” by using scientific method.

QUIZ.

1. Which is the following sentences that is not the definition of curriculum:
 - A. set of subject learnt
 - B. Students learning experience under school program
 - C. Set of concept, fact, pricip, theori and law student learnt
 - D. Media of teaching prepared by teacher
2. Which is the following sentences represents the idea of *Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pelajaran* (KTSP):
 - A. Government prepares KTSP based on teachers need
 - B. KTSP is fromed by Department of Education to accomodate students need.
 - C. KTSP is formed by teacher to accomodate local as well as national needs.
 - D. KTSP is formed by teacher to anticipate Ministry of Education program.
3. Sentences below which is not the aim of junior high school goal is:
 - A. Preparing human resources who has capability to compete physicy and in thinking
 - B. Preapring human resources who are able to think critically about the function of environment.
 - C. Preparing human resurces who concern about ethic, religious and can determine the good side and the bad side og technology.
 - D. Preparing scientist who are ablo to explore nature optimally for human goods.

4. What is the idea of Science as a process?

- A. Scientific steps are used in science to have science product such as concept, theory and law.
- B. Science results data, concept, theory and law
- C. Theory and concepts in science resulted form hands-on and minds-on activity.
- D. Product of science can be applied to improve human well being.

5. What aspect which mostly influence to the development of science education at school?

- A. Development of era which contribute to human adaption to this development.
- B. Fast development of science and technology in global word.
- C. Environmental change which caused by nature disasster
- D. Decreasing of resources becuase of incerasing number of population