

## ABSTRAK

**Ridho Fenni Naputri.** Pengaruh Strategi Pembelajaran Berbasis Masalah dan Minat Belajar Terhadap Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis dan Hasil Belajar Siswa pada Materi Sistem Pencernaan Makanan Manusia di MAS Amaliyah Sunggal. Tesis. Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan. 2016.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh: (1) Model pembelajaran berbasis masalah terhadap kemampuan berpikir kritis; (2) Minat belajar terhadap kemampuan berpikir kritis; (3) Interaksi model pembelajaran berbasis masalah dan minat belajar terhadap kemampuan berpikir kritis; (4) Model pembelajaran berbasis masalah terhadap hasil belajar siswa; (5) Minat belajar terhadap hasil belajar siswa; dan (6) Interaksi model pembelajaran berbasis masalah dan minat belajar terhadap hasil belajar siswa. Subjek dalam penelitian ini diambil sebanyak 3 kelas yang ditentukan secara acak teknik *cluster random sampling*. Penetapan kelas pembelajaran diperoleh menjadi 2 kelas dengan sampel tiap kelas 38 orang. Metode penelitian menggunakan eksperimen semu (*quasi experiment*). Instrumen penelitian berupa angket untuk minat, tes untuk kemampuan berpikir kritis dan hasil belajar siswa. Teknik analisis menggunakan ANAVA dua jalur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan: (1) Model pembelajaran terhadap kemampuan berpikir kritis yang diperoleh  $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$  ( $6,971 > 2,50$ ) serta nilai probabilitas  $0,010 < 0,05$ ; (2) Minat belajar terhadap kemampuan berpikir kritis yang diperoleh  $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$  ( $24,949 > 2,50$ ) serta nilai probabilitas  $0,000 < 0,05$ ; (3) Interaksi antara model pembelajaran dan minat belajar terhadap kemampuan berpikir kritis yang diperoleh  $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$  ( $4,140 > 2,50$ ) serta nilai probabilitas  $0,046 < 0,05$ ; (4) Model pembelajaran terhadap hasil belajar siswa yang diperoleh  $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$  ( $25,269 > 2,50$ ) serta nilai probabilitas  $0,000 < 0,05$ ; (5) Minat belajar siswa terhadap hasil belajar siswa yang diperoleh  $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$  ( $13,888 > 2,50$ ) serta nilai probabilitas  $0,000 < 0,05$ ; dan (6) Interaksi antara model pembelajaran dan minat belajar siswa terhadap hasil belajar siswa yang diperoleh  $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$  ( $4,291 > 2,50$ ) serta nilai probabilitas  $0,042 < 0,05$ . Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada pengaruh yang signifikan dari strategi, minat, serta interaksi strategi pembelajaran dan minat belajar terhadap kemampuan berpikir kritis dan hasil belajar siswa pada materi sistem pencernaan makanan manusia di MAS Amaliyah Sunggal. Hal tersebut diharapkan dapat memberikan informasi bagi guru dan sekolah untuk menggunakan strategi pembelajaran berbasis masalah dan minat belajar dalam meningkatkan kemampuan berpikir kritis dan hasil belajar siswa.

**Kata Kunci:** Strategi Pembelajaran, Minat, Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis, Hasil Belajar, Sistem Pencernaan Makanan Manusia.

## ABSTRACT

**Ridho Fenni Naputri.** The Effect of Problem Based Learning Strategy and Learning Interest toward Critical Thinking Skills and Student's Learning Outcomes on the Topic in Digestive System of Human at MAS Amaliyah Sunggal. Thesis. Graduate Program, State University of Medan. 2016.

This study aims to determine effect on: (1) Problem based learning strategy toward critical thinking skills; (2) Learning interest toward critical thinking skills; (3) Interaction between problem based learning strategy and learning interest toward critical thinking skills; (4) Problem based learning strategy toward students' learning outcomes; (5) Learning interest toward students' learning outcomes; and (6) Interaction between problem based learning strategy and learning interest toward students' learning outcomes. Subjects in this study are taken as much as 3 classes is determined by a cluster random sampling. Determined learning class in research is 2 classes with sample of 38 people per class. The research method used in this study is quasi eksperimental research. Study instruments are questionnaire for interest, test for critical thinking skills and students' learning outcomes. Analysis technique using two way ANAVA. Based on the results show that there are significant effect on (1) Learning model toward critical thinking skills which obtained  $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$  (6,971 > 2,50) and probability value is  $0,010 < 0,05$ ; (2) Learning interest toward critical thinking skills which obtained  $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$  (24,949 > 2,50) and probability value is  $0,000 < 0,05$ ; (3) Interaction between learning model and learning interest toward critical thinking skills which obtained  $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$  (4,140 > 2,50) and probability value is  $0,046 < 0,05$ ; (4) Learning model toward students' learning outcomes which obtained  $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$  (25,269 > 2,50) and probability value is  $0,000 < 0,05$ ; (5) Learning interest toward students' learning outcomes which obtained  $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$  (13,888 > 2,50) and probability value is  $0,000 < 0,05$ ; and (6) Interaction between learning model and learning interest toward students' learning outcomes which obtained  $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$  (4,291 > 2,50) and probability value is  $0,042 < 0,05$ . Based on this study can conclude that there are significant effect of strategy, interest, and interaction between learning strategy and learning interest toward critical thinking skills and students' learning outcomes on the topic in digestive system of human at MAS Amaliyah Sunggal. This cases are expected to provide information for teachers and schools to use problem based learning strategy and learning interest to improve critical thinking skills and student's learning outcomes.

*Key Word: Learning Strategy, Interest, Critical Thinking Skills, Learning Outcomes, Digestive System of Human.*