ABSTRAK

Tresia L. Silaban, NIM 4193121002 (2023). Pengaruh Model *Problem based learning* (PBL) Berbasis *Children learning in science* (CLIS) Terhadap Hasil Belajar Fisika Siswa di SMA N 2 Percut Sei Tuan T.P 2022/2023.

Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui hasil belajar siswa dengan menggunakan model *problem based learning* berbasis *children learning in science*. Jenis penelitian menggunakan *quasi eksperimen* dengan desain penelitian *two group* (pretest dan posttest). Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan purposive sampling, kelas X-4 sebagai kelas eksperimen dan kelas X-2 sebagai kelas kontrol yang masing-masing berjumlah 35 orang. Instrumen soal yang digunakan sebanyak 11 soal berbentuk pilihan berganda yang sudah divalidasi untuk mengukur hasil belajar siswa. Hasil belajar siswa pada kelas eksperimen adalah 80,19 yaitu termasuk kategori ketercapaian nilai sangat baik, sedangkan kelas kontrol adalah 71,28 yaitu termasuk kategori ketercapaian nilai baik. Hasil analisis uji t menyatakan ada pengaruh yang signifikan dari model *problem based learning* berbasis *children learning in science* terhadap hasil belajar siswa. Hasil belajar siswa di SMA N 2 Percut Sei Tuan dapat disimpulkan berdasarkan uji ketuntasan belajar siswa kelas eksperimen lebih tinggi disbanding dengan kelas kontrol sehingga kelas eksperimen memiliki pengaruh yang lebih baik dari kelas kontrol.

Kata kunci: *Problem base learning*, *children learning in science*, hasil belajar

ABSTRACT

Tresia L. Silaban, NIM 4193121002 (2023). The Influence of the Problem Based Learning (PBL) Model Based on Children Learning in Science (CLIS) on Student Physics Learning Outcomes at SMA N 2 Percut Sei Tuan T.P 2022/2023

The research aims to determine students' learning outcomes using the problem-based learning model based on children learning in science. The type of research used quasi-experiment with a two-group design (pretest and posttest). Sampling was done using purposive sampling, with Class X-4 as the experimental group and Class X-2 as the control group, each consisting of 35 students. An instrument of 11 multiple-choice questions that have been validated was used to measure students' learning outcomes. The students' learning outcomes in the experimental class were 80.19, categorized as a very good level of achievement, while the control class scored 71.28, categorized as a good level of achievement. The t-test analysis result indicates a significant influence of the problem-based learning model based on children learning in science on students' learning outcomes. Based on the results of the learning completeness test, it can be concluded that the students' learning outcomes in SMA N 2 Percut Sei Tuan, in the experimental class, were higher compared to the control class. Thus, the experimental class had a better influence than the control class.

Keywords: Problem base learning, children learning in science, learning results.