

ABSTRAK

Tamar Frizkila Br Sidabutar, NIM 4203351031 (2024), Pengaruh Model Problem Based Learning Berbantuan LKPD terhadap Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar IPA Materi Sistem Ekskresi Manusia Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 12 Medan.

Penelitian ini berjudul Pengaruh Model *Problem Based Learning* Berbantuan LKPD terhadap Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar IPA Materi Sistem Ekskresi Manusia Dikelas VIII SMP Negeri 12 Medan. Desain yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *pretest-posttest control grup desain*. Hasil observasi aktivitas belajar siswa selama pembelajaran dengan model *problem based learning* berbantuan LKPD menunjukkan bahwa skor rata-rata aktivitas belajar *posttest* kelas eksperimen 17,53 dan rata-rata *posttest* kelas kontrol 15,59. Setelah dilakukan pengujian hipotesis terhadap data *posttest* kedua kelompok sampel diperoleh nilai $t_{hitung} = 10,46$ dan $t_{tabel} = 1,679$. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan berdasarkan analisis data yang dilakukan, H_a diterima yaitu $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ atau $10,466 > 1,679$. Aktivitas belajar siswa menggunakan model *problem based learning* berbantuan LKPD materi sistem ekskresi manusia lebih tinggi dari kelas eksperimen dibandingkan dengan kelas konvensional. Hasil belajar siswa menunjukkan bahwa skor rata-rata hasil belajar *posttest* kelas eksperimen 85,83 dan rata-rata *posttest* kelas kontrol 67,66. Setelah dilakukan pengujian hipotesis terhadap data *posttest* kedua kelompok sampel diperoleh nilai $t_{hitung} = 8,478$ dan $t_{tabel} = 1,697$. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan berdasarkan analisis data yang dilakukan, H_a diterima yaitu $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ atau $8,478 > 1,697$. Hasil belajar siswa menggunakan model *Problem Based Learning* berbantuan LKPD materi sistem ekskresi manusia lebih tinggi di kelas eksperimen dibandingkan dengan kelas konvensional. Hasil uji korelasi terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara aktivitas belajar siswa dengan hasil belajar siswa yang menggunakan model *problem based learning* berbantuan LKPD pada materi sistem ekskresi manusia. Berdasarkan nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,512 pada sig (1-tailed) maka H_a diterima.

Kata Kunci: Model PBL, LKPD, Aktivitas Belajar Siswa, Hasil Belajar, Sistem Ekskresi Manusia

ABSTRACT

Tamar Frizkila Br Sidabutar, NIM 4203351031 (2024), The Influence of the Problem Based Learning Model Assisted by LKPD on Activities and Science Learning Outcomes on Human Excretory System Material for Class VIII SMP Negeri 12 Medan.

This research is entitled The Effect of the Problem Based Learning Model Assisted by LKPD on Activities and Learning Outcomes in Science Material on the Human Excretory System in Class VIII SMP Negeri 12 Medan. The design used in this research was a pretest-posttest control group design. The results of observations of student learning activities during learning using the problem based learning model assisted by LKPD showed that the average posttest learning activity score for the experimental class was 17.53 and the average posttest score for the control class was 15.59. After testing the hypothesis on the posttest data for the two sample groups, the values obtained were $t_{(count)} = 10.46$ and $t_{table} = 1.679$. So it can be concluded that based on the data analysis carried out, H_a is accepted, namely $t_{(count)} > t_{(table)}$ or $10.466 > 1.679$. Student learning activities using the problem based learning model assisted by LKPD material on the human excretory system are higher than in the experimental class compared to conventional classes. Student learning results show that the average posttest learning score for the experimental class is 85.83 and the average posttest for the control class is 67.66. After testing the hypothesis on the posttest data for the two sample groups, the values obtained were $t_{(count)} = 8.478$ and $t_{table} = 1.697$. So it can be concluded that based on the data analysis carried out, H_a is accepted, namely $t_{(count)} > t_{(table)}$ or $8.478 > 1.697$. Student learning outcomes using the Problem Based Learning model assisted by LKPD material on the human excretory system are higher in the experimental class compared to the conventional class. The correlation test results show a significant relationship between student learning activities and student learning outcomes using the problem based learning model assisted by LKPD on the human excretory system material. Based on the correlation coefficient value of 0.512 in sig (1-tailed), H_a is accepted.

Keywords: PBL Model, LKPD, Student Learning Activities, Learning Outcomes, Human Excretory System