

## ABSTRAK

**Rut Agustini Zebua. NIM 4183151030 (2024). Pengaruh Model Problem Based Learning (PBL) Terhadap Hasil Belajar dan Aktivitas Siswa SMP Kelas VIII Pada Materi Sistem Peredaran Darah Manusia.**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh model Problem Based Learning (PBL) terhadap hasil belajar dan aktivitas belajar siswa kelas VIII pada materi sistem peredaran darah manusia. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuasi eksperimen. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh kelas VIII SMP Negeri 35 Medan. pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik simple random sampling dengan mengambil 2 kelas secara acak yaitu VIII-5 sebagai kelas eksperimen (menggunakan model Problem Based Learning) dan VIII-4 sebagai kelas kontrol (menggunakan model direct instruction). Instrumen yang digunakan terdiri dari instrumen tes dengan jumlah 20 soal (telah divalidasi) dan lembar observasi aktivitas belajar siswa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata nilai N-Gain pada hasil belajar siswa di kelas eksperimen yaitu 68,29% dan pada kelas kontrol sebesar 51,84%, sedangkan aktivitas belajar siswa pada kelas eksperimen sebesar 78,53 dan pada kelas kontrol sebesar 76,59. Berdasarkan perhitungan uji-t menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh model PBL terhadap hasil belajar dan aktivitas belajar siswa. Terdapat pula korelasi antara aktivitas belajar dengan hasil belajar siswa yang diajarkan dengan model Problem Based Learning. Kontribusi aktivitas belajar siswa terhadap hasil belajar siswa sebesar 17,21% sedangkan 82,79% disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor lain.

**Kata kunci:** *Problem Based Learning*, Hasil belajar, Aktivitas belajar

## ABSTRACT

**Rut Agustini Zebua. NIM 4183151030 (2024). The Influence of The Problem Based Learning Model on The Learning Outcomes and Activities of Class VIII Junior High School Students on The Subject of The Human Circulatory System**

This research aims to determine the effect of the Problem Based Learning (PBL) model on the learning outcomes and learning activities of class VIII students on the subject of the human circulatory system. This type of research is quasi-experimental. The population in this study was all class VIII of SMP Negeri 35 Medan, sampling was carried out using a simple random sampling technique by taking 2 classes at random, namely VIII-5 as the experimental class (using the Problem Based Learning model) and VIII-4 as the control class (using direct instruction model). The instruments used consisted of a test instrument with 20 questions (validated) and an observation sheet of student learning activities. The research results showed that the average of N-Gain scores in the experimental class were 68,29% and in the control class were 51,84%, while student learning activities in the experimental class were 78.53 and in the control class were 76.59. Based on t-test calculations, it shows that there is an influence of the PBL model on student learning outcomes and learning activities. There is also a correlation between learning activities and student learning outcomes taught using the Problem Based Learning model. The contribution of student learning activities to student learning outcomes was 17.21% while 82.79% was caused by other factors.

**Keywords:** Problem Based Learning, learning outcomes, learning activities