

ABSTRAK

Ulandari Sahir, 2024. Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Masalah Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada Konsep Tekanan Zat. Dibawah bimbingan Bapak **Dr. Rahim Achmad**, S.Si. M.Si dan Ibu **Nurlaela Muhammad, S.Pd.,M.Pd**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu 1); Untuk mengetahui keterlaksanaan setiap tahapan model pembelajaran berbasis masalah. 2); mengetahui hasil belajar siswa setelah melaksanakan model pembelajaran berbasis masalah

Berdasarkan tujuan dalam penelitian eksperimen Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu *Nonequivalent pretest and posttest kontrol- group design*. Penentuan kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol dilakukan dengan cara diundi. Pada dua kelompok tersebut sama-sama dilakukan *pre-test* dan *post- test*. Subjek penelitian ini adalah 41 siswa yang dimana 21 siswa dari kelas eksperimen dan 20 siswa dari kelas kontrol. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar penelitian berupa dan soal pre-test, post-test kelas Ekperien , (N-Gain 0,57) dengan kategori sedang, sedangkan kelas kontrol N-gain 0,54) dengan kategori sedang; Besar peningkatan hasil belajar siswa setelah diterapkan model pembelajaran berbasis masala pada konsep tekanan zat.

Kata Kunci: Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada Konsep Tekanan Zat

ABSTRACT

Ulandari Sahir, 2024. Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Masalah Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 31 Halmahera Selatan Pada Konsep Tekanan Zat Bapak Dr. Rahim Achmad, S.Si.,M.Si dan.ibu **Nurlaela Muhammad, S.Pd., M.Pd**

The objectives of this research are 1). To determine the implementation of each stage of the problem-based learning model, 2); find out students' science process skills after implementing the problem-based learning model

Based on the objectives of experimental research the method used in this research is Nonequivalent pretest and posttest control-group design. Determination of the experimental class and control class was carried out drawing lots. In the two groups both pre-tests and post-tests were carried out. The subjects of this research were 41 students, of which 21 students were from the experimental class and 20 students were from the control class. Data collection techniques used research sheets in the form of questionnaires and pre-test

The research results show that 1); Learning by using problem-based learning model for science process skills improves student learning outcomes in junior high school. The test results show that the significant difference between the average score and the results of the t-test analysis of two independent samples obtained that the average posttest score for the Experimental class was higher than the control class 2); Then was a large increase in student science process skills after applying the mass-based learning model to the substance pressure material

Keyword: Student Learning Outcomes on the Concept of Substance Pressure