

**PENGARUH MODEL *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* (PBL)
BERBANTUAN *ICE BREAKING* TERHADAP HASIL
BELAJAR IPAS KELAS IV SD NEGERI 1 BATUR**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penerapan model *problem based learning* (PBL) yang dibantu dengan *ice breaking* terhadap hasil belajar IPAS Kelas IV SD Negeri 1 Batur. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian eksperimen dengan pendekatan kuantitatif, sedangkan tipe *quasi eksperimental design* yang digunakan adalah tipe *nonequivlent control* yang dilakukan pada dua kelas yaitu kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas IV SD Negeri 1 Batur yang terbagi dalam kelas-kelas yang sederajat pada semester genap tahun ajaran 2023–2024, yang berjumlah 48 siswa yang terbagi dalam dua kelas. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan dan hasil analisis data, dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dalam hasil belajar Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam dan Sosial (IPAS) antara siswa kelas IV SD Negeri 1 Batur yang mengikuti pembelajaran dengan model Problem Based Learning (PBL) berbantuan ice breaking dan siswa yang mengikuti pembelajaran dengan model pembelajaran konvensional. Hal ini terlihat pada hasil uji hipotesis yang menunjukkan nilai signifikansi $0,001 < 0,05$. Hasil belajar IPAS siswa di kelas IV SD Negeri 1 Batur yang menggunakan model Problem Based Learning berbantuan ice breaking memperoleh rata-rata nilai 79,78 dengan ketuntasan 100%, sementara kelas kontrol yang menggunakan model pembelajaran konvensional (ceramah) hanya memperoleh rata-rata nilai 39,60 dan tidak ada siswa yang mencapai ketuntasan

Kata Kunci: *Problem Based Learning, Ice Breaking*

**THE EFFECT OF PROBLEM BASED LEARNING (PBL) MODEL
ASSISTED BY ICE BREAKING ON SCIENCE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF
GRADE IV ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1 BATUR**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of the application of the problem based learning (PBL) model assisted by ice breaking on the learning outcomes of Class IV of SD Negeri 1 Batur. The type of research used is experimental research with a quantitative approach, while the type of quasi-experimental design used is the nonequivlent control type which is carried out in two classes, namely the experimental class and the control class. The population of this study was all fourth-grade students of SD Negeri 1 Batur who were divided into equivalent classes in the even semester of the 2023–2024 academic year; totaling 48 students divided into two classes. Based on the research that has been conducted and the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the learning outcomes of Natural and Social Sciences (IPAS) between fourth-grade students of SD Negeri 1 Batur who take part in learning with the Problem Based Learning (PBL) model assisted by ice breaking and students who take part in learning with the conventional learning model. This can be seen in the results of the hypothesis test which shows a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$. The results of the students' science learning in class IV of SD Negeri 1 Batur who used the Problem Based Learning model assisted by ice breaking obtained an average score of 79.78 with 100% completion, while the control class which used the conventional learning model (lecture) only obtained an average score of 39.60 and no students achieved completion.

Keywords: Problem Based Learning, Ice Breaking