

**PENGARUH MODEL *GUIDED DISCOVERY LEARNING* TERHADAP  
HASIL BELAJAR SISWA SMP KELAS VII PADA MATERI  
PERUBAHAN IKLIM DAN DAMPAKNYA**

Oleh

**Linda Axmalia, NIM 1713071008**

**Jurusan Fisika dan Pengajaran IPA**

**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan hasil belajar IPA antara kelompok siswa yang diberikan perlakuan menggunakan model pembelajaran *guided discovery learning* dengan kelompok siswa yang diberikan perlakuan menggunakan model pembelajaran *problem based learning*. Metode penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian eksperimen semu. Desain penelitiannya adalah *pretest posttest nonequivalent control group design*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas VII di SMP Negeri 4 Sukasada sebanyak 169 orang. Sampel penelitiannya adalah kelas VII A sebagai kelas kontrol sebanyak 32 siswa dan kelas VII B sebagai kelas eksperimen sebanyak 34 siswa yang diperoleh dengan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Data hasil belajar siswa dikumpulkan menggunakan soal tes pilihan ganda sebanyak 20 butir soal. Data diolah menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan uji t dengan bantuan SPSS 22. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hasil belajar siswa pada materi perubahan iklim dan dampaknya setelah diberikan perlakuan menggunakan model pembelajaran *guided discovery learning* menggunakan analisis uji t diperoleh sig (2 tailed) sebesar  $0,022 < 0,05$  maka artinya  $H_0$  ditolak dan dengan otomatis  $H_a$  diterima. Kesimpulannya adalah ada perbedaan hasil belajar IPA antara kelompok siswa yang diberikan perlakuan menggunakan model pembelajaran *guided discovery learning* dengan kelompok siswa yang diberikan perlakuan menggunakan model pembelajaran *problem based learning*, sehingga model ini dapat digunakan dalam proses pembelajaran khususnya pada materi perubahan iklim dan dampaknya.

Kata-kata kunci: *guided discovery learning*, *problem based learning*, hasil belajar

**ABSTRACT**

This study aim at analyzing the differences in science learning outcomes between groups of students who were treated using a "guided discovery learning" model and groups of students who were treated using a "problem based learning" model. The research method in this study is quantitative with the type quasi-experimental research. The research design in this study is a pretest posttest nonequivalent control group design. The population of this study was the seventh grade students at SMP Negeri 4 Sukasada as many as 169 people. The research sample was VII A class as the control class as many as 32 students and VII B class as the experimental class as many as 34 students that obtained by cluster random sampling technique. The data of student learning outcomes was collected

using 20 multiple choice test questions. The data was processed using descriptive analysis and t-test that supported by SPSS 22 application. The results showed that student learning outcomes on the subject climate change and its impacts after being treated using "guided discovery learning" models and using t-test analysis, there were obtained sig (2 tailed) of  $0,022 < 0,05$  then it means that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is automatically accepted. This study conclude that there are differences in science learning outcomes between groups of students who were treated using "guided discovery learning" models and groups of students who were treated using "problem based learning models", so this model can be used in the learning process, especially on the subject climate change and its impacts.

Keywords: guided discovery learning, problem based learning, learning outcomes

