

**PENGARUH MODEL *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* (PBL)
BERBANTUAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN ORGAN PENCERNAAN
MANUSIA TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR IPAS**

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ABSTRAK

Pembelajaran IPAS dengan materi "Organ Pencernaan Manusia" yang memerlukan media pembelajaran yang kontekstual, peserta didik perlu belajar dengan media yang *konkret*. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui adakah pengaruh model problem based learning (PBL) berbantuan media pembelajaran organ pencernaan manusia terhadap hasil belajar IPAS. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian eksperimen *Pre-Experimental Designs* dengan rancangan *One Group Pretest-Posttest Design*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah kelas V yang berjumlah 30 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah tes berupa pilihan ganda dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji normalitas dan uji hipotesis (*paired sample test*). Pada hasil tes *pretest* dan *posttest* pada kelas eksperimen yang menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan setelah menerapkan model *problem based learning* berbantuan media pembelajaran, dengan hasil yang diperoleh $0,000 < 0,05$ maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima. Dapat digunakan dan disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap penerapan Model *Problem Based Learning* (PBL) Berbantuan Media Pembelajaran Organ Pencernaan Manusia Terhadap Hasil Belajar IPAS Pada Peserta Didik Kelas V SD Negeri 4 Rambang.

Kata Kunci : *Model Problem Based Learning (PBL) , Media Organ Pencernaan Manusia, Hasil Belajar.*

THE EFFECT OF *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* (PBL) MODEL USING HUMAN DIGESTIVE ORGAN LEARNING MEDIA ON SCIENCE LEARNING OUTCOMES

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ABSTRACT

Science learning with the material "Human Digestive Organs" which requires contextual learning media, students need to learn with concrete media. This study aims to determine whether there is an influence of the problem based learning (PBL) model assisted by human digestive organ learning media on science learning outcomes. This study uses the Pre-Experimental Designs experimental research method with the One Group Pretest-Posttest Design design. The sample in this study was class V totaling 30 people. The data collection technique used was a multiple choice test and documentation. The data analysis technique used was the normality test and hypothesis test (paired sample test). In the results of the pretest and posttest in the experimental class which showed a significant difference after applying the problem based learning model assisted by learning media, with the results obtained $0.000 < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. It can be used and concluded that there is a significant influence on the application of the Problem Based Learning (PBL) Model Assisted by Human Digestive Organ Learning Media on Science Learning Outcomes in Class V Students of SD Negeri 4 Rambang.

Keywords: Problem Based Learning (PBL) Model, Human Digestive Organs Media, Learning Outcomes.