

ABSTRAK

Harianti Bintaria 2014 pengaruh strategi pembelajaran berbasis masalah dan kemampuan berfikir kombinasi visual-spasial terhadap penguasaan konsep laju reaksi siswa SMA Negeri 2 Limboto. Skripsi program studi pendidikan kimia fakultas matematika dan Ipa Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Pembimbing 1 Dr. Wenny J. A. Musa M.Si dan pembimbing 2 Dr. Lukman A.R. Laliyo M.Pd M.M

Penelitian ini secara umum bermaksud mengetahui perbedaan pengaruh variabel-variabel bebas, yaitu strategi pembelajaran berbasis masalah dan kemampuan berfikir kombinasi visual-spasial terhadap penguasaan konsep laju reaksi siswa SMA Negeri 2 Limboto. Desain penelitian ini adalah eksperimen, menggunakan rancangan faktorial 2×2 . Variabel bebas adalah strategi berbasis masalah yang terdiri dari strategi *problem solving* dan inquiri, dan kecerdasan visual-spasial dan variabel kontrolnya penguasaan konsep laju reaksi. Instrumen penelitian ini berupa tes essay. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis variansi (ANAVA) dua arah (2×2) untuk uji hipotesis dan uji Tuckey untuk melihat perbandingan antar kelompok.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penguasaan konsep laju reaksi siswa yang memiliki kemampuan berfikir kombinasi visual-spasial tinggi mau pun rendah yang diajarkan dengan strategi pembelajaran berbasis masalah *problem solving* lebih unggul di bandingkan strategi pembelajaran berbasis masalah inquiri.

Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa strategi pembelajaran berbasis masalah *problem solving* bagus digunakan untuk meningkatkan penguasaan konsep laju reaksi siswa di SMA Negeri 2 Limboto.

Kata kunci : Strategi pembelajaran berbasis masalah, kemampuan berfikir visual-spasial, laju reaksi

ABSTRACT

Harianti bintaria. 2014. “ the influence of problem-based learning strategy and the ability of visually-spatially thinking toward the mastering of reaction rate at class XI of natural sciences of SMA Negeri 2 Limboto.” Skripsi, department of chemist education. It was supervised by Drs. Weny J.A Musa, M.Si and Dr. Lukman A.R Laliyo, M.Pd, M.M.

The research applied quantitative method by having 2×2 factorial design. The population of research was students at class XI of SMA Negeri 2 Limboto in 2013/2014 academic years amounted to 143 students. Sample of research were 110 student from 4 classes. Then, the samples were decided into 2 group which contained of 2 classes for each group for inquiry and problem solving strategy. To statistical test, the group was decided into 2 sub-groups based on the level of visually-spasiially ability thinking. The hypothesis test was using 2-way ANAVA testand continued with Tuckey test to see the difference in the interaction.

The hypothesis test result showed that there was an influeces of problem-based learning strategy and the ability of visually-spatially thinking toward the reaction rate. The students' mastering of reaction rate concept which was taught by using problem-based learning strategy, whether for student who had the high ability of visually-spasiially thinking or students who had low ability of visually-spatially thinking. The result of tuckey test showed the value of $q_0 > q$ which proved that the problem-based learning strategy and ability of visually-spatially ability thinking influenced the mastering of reaction rate of students in SMA Negeri 2 Limboto.

Keywords :Problem-Based Learning Strategy, Visually-Spatially Thinking Ability, Reaction Rate.