ABSTRAK

PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *BLENDED LEARNING* TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR SISWA PADA MATERI INVERTEBRATA

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Dampak positif pandemi COVID-19 mempercepat transformasi pendidikan ke arah teknologi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh model pembelajaran yang mengarah pada teknologi yaitu *blended learning* terhadap hasil belajar siswa pada materi invertebrata di kelas X IPA di MAN 2 Tasikmalaya. Menggunakan metode *quasi experimental* dengan desain penelitian berbentuk *pre-test post-test design* pada kelas ekserimen (X IPA 1) dan kelas kontrol (X IPA 2). Penelitian hasil belajar ini untuk mendeskripsikan aspek kognitif siswa. Instrumen penelitiannya berupa lembar observasi, soal *pre-test* dan *post-test* serta angket respon siswa. Ditinjau dari keterlaksanaannya, aktivitas guru dan siswa pada kelas kontrol dan eksperimen sebesar 88,5%. Hasil belajar siswa pada kelas eksperimen mengalami peningkatan lebih tinggi daripada kelas kontrol dengan nilai *N-gain* kelas eksperimen sebesar 0,72 (tinggi). Nilai *N-gain* kelas kontrol sebesar 0,65 (sedang). Angket respon rata-rata siswa pada kelas eksperimen memperoleh angka 2,81 termasuk kedalam kategori sedang. Pengujian hipotesis model pembelajaran *blended learning* dengan uji T diperoleh angka 2,16 > 2,01. Hal tersebut menunjukan bahwa $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ yang artinya H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima, sehingga terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara model pembelajaran *blended learning* terhadap hasil belajar siswa pada materi invertebrata pada kelas X IPA di MAN 2 Tasikmalaya.

Kata Kunci : *Blended learning*, Hasil Belajar, Invertebrata

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF BLENDED LEARNING MODEL ON STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES ON INVERTEBRATE MATERIALS

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The positive impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the transformation of education towards technology. This study aims to determine the effect of learning models that lead to technology, namely blended learning on student learning outcomes on invertebrate material in class X IPA at MAN 2 Tasikmalaya. Using the quasi experimental method with a research design in the form of pre-test post-test design in the experimental class (X IPA 1) and the control class (X IPA 2). This study results research to describe the cognitive aspects of students. The research instruments are observation sheets, pre-test and post-test questions and student response questionnaires. Judging from the implementation, the activity of teachers and students in the control and experimental classes was 88.5%. Student learning outcomes in the experimental class increased higher than the control class with the experimental class N-gain value of 0.72 (high). The N-gain value for the control class is 0.65 (medium). The average response questionnaire of students in the experimental class obtained a number of 2.81 which was included in the medium category. Testing the hypothesis of the blended learning learning model with the T test obtained the number 2.16> 2.01. This shows that $t_{count} > t_{table}$, which means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, so there is a significant influence between the blended learning model on student learning outcomes on invertebrate material in class X science at MAN 2 Tasikmalaya.

Keywords: *Blended learning, Learning Outcomes, Invertebrate*