

ABSTRAK

FERDINANDUS BELE SOLE: Pengaruh Implementasi the 4-E Learning Cycle terhadap Pengetahuan, Ketrampilan Proses Dasar, dan Sikap Ilmiah IPA Siswa SDK Kererobbo. **Tesis. Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2013.**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh model *4-Elearning cycle* terhadap: (1) pengetahuan IPA siswa SD, (2) ketrampilan proses dasar IPA siswa SD, dan (3) sikap ilmiah IPA siswa SD.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimen semu. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas V SDK Kererobbo, kecamatan Kota Tambolaka semester II tahun ajaran 2012/2013. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik sampling jenuh untuk dijadikan sebagai kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol. Pada kelas eksperimen dilaksanakan pembelajaran IPA dengan menggunakan model *4-E Learning Cycle*, sedangkan pada kelas kontrol menggunakan pembelajaran ekspositori. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah (1) tes terintegrasi untuk mengukur pengetahuan dan ketrampilan proses dasar IPA dan (2) skala sikap untuk mengukur sikap ilmiah. Analisis data menggunakan (1) statistik deskriptif untuk mendeskripsikan data pengetahuan, ketrampilan proses dasar dan sikap ilmiah; dan (2) statistik inferensial dengan menggunakan *independent sampel t-test* untuk menguji hipotesis penelitian pada taraf signifikansi 5% ($\alpha = 0,05$).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) penerapan model *4-Elearning cycle* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pengetahuan IPA siswa di SDK Kererobbo dengan nilai *sig* 0,044; (2) penerapan model *4-Elearning cycle* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ketrampilan proses dasar IPA siswa di SDK Kererobbo dengan nilai *sig* 0,020; dan (3) penerapan model *4-Elearning cycle* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap sikap ilmiah siswa di SDK Kererobbo dengan nilai *sig* 0,000.

Kata Kunci : the 4-E Learning Cycle, pembelajaran ekspositori, pengetahuan sains, ketrampilan proses dasar, sikap ilmiah.

ABSTRACT

FERDINANDUS BELE SOLE: *The Effect of the Implementation of the 4-E Learning Cycle on the Knowledge, Basic Process Skills and Scientific Attitude of the Students of Catholic Elementary School Kererobbo.* Thesis. Yogyakarta: Graduate School, Yogyakarta State University, 2013.

This study aimed to know the effect of the 4-E learning cycle model on (1) the science knowledge of elementary school students, (2) basic process skills of elementary school students, and (3) scientific attitude of elementary school students.

This study was quasi-experimental. The population was all students of class VSDK Kererobbo, District of Tambolaka City in the second semester of the academic year 2012/2013. The sample was established using the saturated sampling technique to serve as the experimental class and control class. The teaching in the experimental class was conducted using the 4-E Learning Cycle model, while in the control class used the expository learning. The instruments used were (1) an integrated test to measure the knowledge and skills of basic science process and (2) a scale of attitude to measure scientific attitude. The analysis of the data used (1) descriptive statistics to describe the data on knowledge, basic process skills, and scientific attitudes; (2) the inferential statistics using independent sample t-test to test the hypothesis at 5% significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$).

The results are as follows. (1) The implementation of the 4-E Learning Cycle model affects the science knowledge of the primary school students positively and significantly (sig 0.044). (2) The implementation of the 4-E Learning Cycle model affects the basic process skills of primary school students positively and significantly (sig 0.020). (3) The implementation of the 4-E Learning Cycle model affects scientific attitudes of student in primary school students positively and significantly (sig 0.000).

Keywords: *the 4-E Learning Cycle, expository learning, knowledge of science, the basic process skills, scientific attitudes.*