

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola pengembangan *science-related attitudes* siswa melalui pembelajaran biologi menggunakan metode demonstrasi berbasis *Predict-Observe-Explain* (POE). Populasi dan sampel penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas VII di SMPN 12 Bandung berjumlah 32 orang siswa yang dipilih secara *purposive*. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode *quasy-experiment* dengan desain *one group pre-post-re test*. Skala likert digunakan untuk memperoleh data yang dikumpulkan dari hasil *test of science-related attitudes* (TOSRA) yang sudah teruji validitas serta reliabilitasnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan persentase profil *science-related attitudes* siswa dari hasil *pre-test* dan *post-test*, yaitu 2,83% pada skala implikasi sains terhadap sosial, 4,53% pada skala normalitas ilmuwan, 5,60% pada skala sikap terhadap penyelidikan ilmiah, 1,74% pada skala adopsi sikap ilmiah, 2,67% pada skala kesenangan terhadap pelajaran sains, 2,77% pada skala minat terhadap sains saat waktu luang, dan 2,66% pada skala minat berkarir di bidang sains. Namun dari hasil *post-test* dan *re-test* menunjukkan penurunan persentase profil *science-related attitudes* siswa pada lima skala, diantaranya 1,46% pada skala implikasi sains terhadap sosial, 0,20% pada skala normalitas ilmuwan, 1% pada skala sikap terhadap penyelidikan ilmiah, 1,60% pada skala adopsi sikap ilmiah, 0,87% pada skala kesenangan terhadap pelajaran sains. Dari hasil *post-test* dan *re-test* juga menunjukkan peningkatan persentase profil *science-related attitudes* siswa pada dua skala, yaitu 0,13% pada skala minat terhadap sains saat waktu luang, dan 0,14% pada skala minat berkarir di bidang sains.

Kata Kunci :

Science-Related Attitudes, Metode Demonstrasi, Model Predict-Observe-Explain

ABSTRACT

This study aimed the pattern of science-related attitudes of student in learning biology using demonstration based Predict-Observe-Explain (POE). Population and sample were seventh grade students in SMPN 12 Bandung totaling 32 students who were selected purposively. The method in this study is quasy-experiment with one group pre-post-re-test design. Likert scale is used to obtain the data collected from the test of science-related attitudes (TOSRA) that has proven the validity and reliability. The results showed an increase in the percentage of science-related attitudes profiles of students from the pre-test and post-test, which was 2.83% in the scale of social implications of science, 4.53% in the scale of normality of scientist, 5.60% in the scale of attitude of scientific inquiry , 1.74% in the scale of adoption of scientific attitude, 2.67% in the scale of enjoyment of science lesson, 2.77% in the scale of leisure interest in science, and 2.66% in the scale of career interest in science. However, from the results of the post-test and re-test showed a decrease in the percentage of science-related attitudes profile of students at five scales, including 1.46% scale of social implications of science, 0.20% on a scale of normality scientists, 1% on a scale of attitudes towards scientific investigation , 1.60% on the scale adoption of scientific attitudes, 0.87% on the pleasure scale for science lessons. From the results of the post-test and re-test also showed an increase in the percentage of science-related profiles attitudes students at two scales, which was 0.13% on the scale of interest in science spare time, and 0.14% on the scale of interest in a career in science.

Key Words :

Science-Related Attitudes, Demonstration method, Predict-Observe-Explain Model