

ABSTRAK

Pipih Apipatus Syariah. (1300908). Peningkatan *Spatial Ability* Siswa SMP Melalui *Brain-Based Learning* Berbantuan *Geogebra*

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pentingnya *spatial ability* matematis siswa dan fakta rendahnya *spatial ability* matematis siswa. Adapun tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui peningkatan *spatial ability* siswa yang memperoleh pembelajaran *Brain-Based Learning* berbantuan *Geogebra*. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuasi eksperimen dengan desain penelitiannya adalah *non-equivalent control group design*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas VII di SMPN 1 Bandung. Pada penelitian ini diambil dua kelas secara acak sebagai sampel yaitu kelas eksperimen yang memperoleh pembelajaran *Brain-Based Learning* berbantuan *Geogebra* dan kelas kontrol yang memperoleh pembelajaran langsung. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah tes *spatial ability* matematis dan lembar observasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan *spatial ability* siswa yang memperoleh pembelajaran *Brain-Based Learning* berbantuan *Geogebra* lebih tinggi daripada siswa yang memperoleh pembelajaran langsung.

Kata kunci: Model pembelajaran *Brain-Based Learning*, *Geogebra*, *Spatial Ability*

ABSTRACT

Pipih Apipatus Syariah. (1300908). The Enhancement of Students Junior High School's Spatial Ability by using Brain-Based Learning Assisted Geogebra

The research is based on the importance of the students spatial ability and the fact that the students spatial ability are low. The research aim is to determine weather the enhancement of the students' spatial ability by getting brain-based learning assisted geogebra is better than the students who get direct instruction model. The method used on this research was quasi experiment which was using learning design of non-equivalent control group design. The populations of this research were 7th grade students of SMPN 1 Bandung. From this research, the researcher ramdomly took two classes as sample there are experiment class by getting brain-based learning assisted geogebra and control class by getting direct instruction model. The instrument of this research was spatial ability test and observation sheet. The result of this research shows that the enhancement of the students' spatial ability by getting brain-based learning assisted geogebra is better than the students who get direct instruction model.

Keywords: Spatial ability, Brain-based learning, Geogebra, Direct instruction.