

**EFEKTIVITAS PEMBELAJARAN *FIELD TRIP*  
BERBASIS *FOCUSED STRATEGY* PADA KETERAMPILAN  
BERPIKIR KRITIS DAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA  
PADA MATERI EKOSISTEM**

**TESIS**

diajukan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat untuk memperoleh gelar  
Magister Pendidikan Biologi



oleh

Ari Permana  
NIM 1707110

**PROGRAM STUDI  
PENDIDIKAN BIOLOGI  
SEKOLAH PASCASARJANA  
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA  
2020**

**EFEKTIVITAS PEMBELAJARAN *FIELD TRIP* BERBASIS  
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KRITIS DAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA  
PADA MATERI EKOSISTEM**

Oleh  
Ari Permana

S.Pd Universitas Pasundan Bandung, 2016

Sebuah Tesis yang diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Magister Pendidikan (M.Pd.) pada Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi Fakultas Pendidikan Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam

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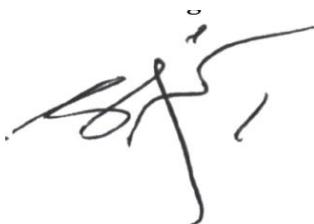
## LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

ARI PERMANA

### EFEKTIVITAS PEMBELAJARAN *FIELD TRIP BERBASIS FOCUSED STRATEGY* PADA KETERAMPILAN BERPIKIR KRITIS DAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA PADA MATERI EKOSISTEM

disetujui dan disahkan oleh:

Pembimbing I



Dr. Saefudin, M.Si.  
NIP. 196307011988031003

Pembimbing II



Dr. Amprasto, M.Si.  
NIP. 196607161991011001

Mengetahui,  
Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi  
Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



Dr. Bambang Supriatno, M.Si.  
NIP. 196305211988031002

## **PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TESIS**

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa tesis dengan judul “EFEKTIVITAS PEMBELAJARAN FIELD TRIP BERBASIS FOCUSED STRATEGY PADA KETERAMPILAN BERPIKIR KRITIS DAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA PADA MATERI EKOSISTEM” ini beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Saya tidak melakukan penjiplakan atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika ilmu yang berlaku dalam masyarakat keilmuan. Atas pernyataan ini, saya siap menanggung risiko/sanksi apabila di kemudian hari ditemukan adanya pelanggaran etika keilmuan atau ada klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya saya ini.

Majalengka, 28 Agustus 2020



Ari Permana  
NIM 1707110

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**ABSTRAK**

Pentingnya berpikir kritis dan pemecahan masalah telah dipromosikan sebagai strategi yang berguna untuk meningkatkan pembelajaran siswa di abad 21. Salah satu upaya untuk meningkatkan keterampilan berpikir kritis dan pemecahan masalah siswa dengan menyelenggarakan pembelajaran *field trip* berbasis *focused strategy*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki efektivitas penerapan pembelajaran *field trip* berbasis *focused strategy* pada keterampilan berpikir kritis dan pemecahan masalah siswa pada materi ekosistem. Metode menggunakan *quasi-experimental* dengan *pre-and posttest design* yang melibatkan 28 siswa dari dua kelas 10 SMA sebagai sampel penelitian yang dipilih menggunakan pendekatan *cluster random sampling* terbagi menjadi dua kelas penelitian yaitu kelas yang menggunakan pembelajaran *field trip* berbasis *focused strategy* (kelas eksperimen) dan kelas yang menggunakan pembelajaran *field trip* berbasis *moderately focused strategy* (kelas pembanding). Data keterampilan berpikir kritis dan pemecahan masalah dikumpulkan melalui *pretest* dan *posttest* menggunakan soal berpikir kritis dan memecahkan masalah. Data tanggapan siswa setelah mengikuti pembelajaran dikumpulkan melalui angket tanggapan siswa. Data penelitian di analisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif menggunakan n-gain, uji normalitas, uji homogenitas dan uji perbedaan secara statistik inferensial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: 1) keterampilan berpikir kritis dan pemecahan masalah meningkat sedang, baik pada kelas eksperimen maupun kelas pembanding; 2) tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan keterampilan berpikir kritis antara kelas eksperimen dan kelas pembanding ( $p\text{-value} = 0,274 > 0,05$ ), sementara itu terdapat perbedaan signifikan keterampilan pemecahan masalah antara kelas eksperimen dan kelas pembanding ( $p\text{-value} = 0,044 < 0,05$ ); 3) penerapan pembelajaran *field trip* efektif pada kelas eksperimen sedangkan kurang efektif pada kelas pembanding dalam meningkatkan keterampilan berpikir kritis. Sementara itu pembelajaran *field trip* cukup efektif pada kelas eksperimen sedangkan kurang efektif pada kelas pembanding dalam meningkatkan keterampilan pemecahan masalah; 4) sebagian besar siswa memberikan respon positif terhadap penerapan pembelajaran *field trip*. Simpulan penelitian ini adalah bahwa penerapan pembelajaran *field trip* berbasis *focused strategy* hasilnya efektif dalam menstimulasi peningkatan keterampilan berpikir kritis dan pemecahan masalah siswa pada materi ekosistem.

**Kata kunci:** berpikir kritis, pemecahan masalah, *field trip*, *focused strategy*, ekosistem.

# **Effectiveness of Field Trip Learning Based Focused Strategy on Students' Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills on Ecosystem Topic**

## **ABSTRACT**

The importance of critical thinking and problem-solving has been promoted as a useful strategy for enhancing student learning in the 21st century. The effort to improve students' critical thinking skills and problem-solving by implementing field trip learning based focused strategy. The study aimed to examine the effectiveness of implementation of field trip learning based on focused strategy on students' critical thinking and problem-solving skills on ecosystem topic. This research method used quasi-experimental with a pre-and posttest design involved 28 students from two 10th grade high schools as a sample selected using cluster random sampling approach divided into two research classes, namely group that used field trip learning-based focused strategy (experimental group) and group that used field trip learning-based moderately focused strategy (comparison group). Data critical thinking and problem-solving skills collected through pretest and posttest. Data student feedback after participate in the learning collected through questionnaires. The research data were analyzed descriptively quantitatively using n-gain, normality-test, homogeneity-test, and inferential statistical difference test. The results showed: 1) critical thinking and problem-solving skills are increased moderately, both in the experimental class and in the comparison class; 2) there is no significant difference in critical thinking skills between the experimental class and the comparison class ( $p\text{-value} = 0.274 > 0.05$ ), while there is a significant difference in problem-solving skills between the experimental class and the comparison class ( $p\text{-value} = 0.044 < 0.05$ ); 3) implementation of field trip learning was effective in the experimental class while it was less effective in the comparison class to enhance students' critical thinking skills, while field trip learning was sufficiently effective in the experimental class and less effective in the comparison class to enhance students' problem-solving skills; 4) Most of the students gave a positive response to the implementation of field trip learning. It can be concluded that the implementation of field trip learning based on focused strategy was effective in stimulating the improvement of students' critical thinking and problem-solving skills on ecosystem topics.

**Keywords:** critical thinking, problem-solving, field trip, focused strategy, ecosystem

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Tesis ini disusun untuk memenuhi syarat memperoleh gelar Magister Pendidikan pada Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Tesis ini berjudul “Efektivitas Pembelajaran *Field Trip* Berbasis *Focused Strategy* Pada Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Dan Pemecahan Masalah Siswa Pada Materi Ekosistem”. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki peranan implementasi *field trip* berbasis strategi fokus dalam meningkatkan keterampilan berpikir kritis dan pemecahan masalah.

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## DAFTAR ISI

	Halaman
<b>PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TESIS .....</b>	i
<b>ABSTRAK .....</b>	ii
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	iii
<b>KATA PENGANTAR.....</b>	iv
<b>UCAPAN TERIMAKASIH.....</b>	v
<b>DAFTAR ISI.....</b>	vii
<b>DAFTAR TABEL.....</b>	ix
<b>DAFTAR GAMBAR.....</b>	xi
<b>DAFTAR LAMPIRAN .....</b>	xii
<b>BAB I PENDAHULUAN .....</b>	1
1.1 Latar Belakang Penelitian.....	1
1.2 Rumusan Masalah.....	9
1.3 Tujuan Penelitian.....	9
1.4 Manfaat Penelitian .....	10
1.5 Struktur Organisasi Tesis.....	11
<b>BAB II EFEKTIVITAS PEMBELAJARAN <i>FIELD TRIP, FOCUSED STRATEGY, KETERAMPILAN BERPIKIR KRITIS DAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH, MATERI EKOSISTEM</i> .....</b>	13
2.1 <i>Field Trip</i> dalam Pembelajaran .....	13
2.2 Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis .....	25
2.3 Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah.....	30
2.4 Materi Ekosistem dalam Pembelajaran Biologi .....	35
2.5 Kajian Penelitian yang Relevan.....	43
<b>BAB III METODE PENELITIAN .....</b>	47
3.1 Metode dan Desain Penelitian .....	47
3.2 Populasi dan Sampel.....	48
3.3 Definisi Operasional .....	49
3.4 Instrumen Penelitian .....	51
3.5 Teknik Pengumpulan Data .....	57
3.6 Prosedur Penelitian .....	57

3.7 Teknik Analisis Data .....	61
<b>BAB IV TEMUAN DAN PEMBAHASAN .....</b>	<b>74</b>
4.1 Peningkatan dan Perbedaan Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Siswa Pada Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	74
4.2 Peningkatan dan Perbedaan Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Siswa Pada Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	92
4.3 Efektivitas Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip</i> berbasis <i>Focused Strategy</i> dan <i>Moderately Focused Strategy</i> Pada Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis dan Pemecahan Masalah Siswa .....	104
4.4 Tanggapan Siswa Setelah Mengikuti Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip</i> berbasis <i>Focused Strategy</i> dan <i>Moderately Focused Strategy</i> .....	109
4.5 Hasil Observasi Keterlaksanaan Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip</i> .....	121
<b>BAB V SIMPULAN, IMPLIKASI DAN REKOMENDASI .....</b>	<b>130</b>
5.1 Simpulan .....	130
5.2 Implikasi .....	130
5.3 Rekomendasi .....	132
<b>DAFTAR PUSTAKA .....</b>	<b>134</b>

## DAFTAR TABEL

<b>Tabel</b>	<b>Halaman</b>
2.1 Tahap-Tahap Pelaksanaan <i>Field Trip</i> .....	17
2.2 Aspek Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Berdasarkan <i>Partnership For 21st Century Skills</i> .....	29
2.3 Aspek Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Berdasarkan <i>Model Problem-Solving Pathway</i> .....	34
3.1 Kisi-kisi Soal Uji Coba Tes Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis .....	52
3.2 Kisi-kisi Soal Uji Coba Tes Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah .....	54
3.3 Kisi-kisi Angket Tanggapan Siswa Setelah Mengikuti Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip</i> .....	55
3.4 Kisi-Kisi Lembar Observasi Keterlaksanaan Pembelajaran Ditinjau dari Aktivitas Siswa .....	56
3.5 Teknik Pengumpulan Data.....	57
3.6 Interpretasi Hasil Uji Validitas.....	63
3.7 Interpretasi Uji Reliabilitas .....	64
3.8 Interpretasi Tingkat Kesukaran .....	64
3.9 Interpretasi Daya Pembeda .....	65
3.10 Klasifikasi Kriteria Pengambilan Keputusan Butir Soal.....	66
3.11 Kategori Pencapaian Nilai.....	67
3.12 Penafsiran Peningkatan (N-Gain) .....	68
3.13 Penafsiran Penilaian Keterlaksanaan Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip</i> .....	69
3.14 Kriteria Penafsiran Efektivitas Pembelajaran .....	70
3.15 Dasar Pengambilan Keputusan Uji Normalitas.....	71
3.16 Dasar Pengambilan Keputusan Uji t dengan membandingkan t hitung.....	73
3.17 Dasar Pengambilan Keputusan Uji t dengan Nilai Signifikansi .....	73
4.1 Rekapitulasi Hasil Uji Normalitas dan Homogenitas Data <i>Pretest</i> Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding.....	86
4.2 Rekapitulasi Hasil Uji t <i>independent sample</i> Data <i>Pretest</i> Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	87

4.3 Rekapitulasi Hasil Uji Normalitas dan Homogenitas Data <i>Posttest</i> Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	87
4.4 Rekapitulasi Hasil Uji t <i>independent sample</i> Data <i>Posttest</i> Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	88
4.5 Rekapitulasi Hasil Uji Normalitas dan Homogenitas Data <i>Pretest</i> Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	100
4.6 Rekapitulasi Hasil Uji <i>Mann-Whitney</i> Data <i>Pretest</i> Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	101
4.7 Rekapitulasi Hasil Uji Normalitas dan Homogenitas Data Selisih antara <i>Posttest</i> dan <i>Pretest</i> Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	102
4.8 Rekapitulasi Hasil Uji Normalitas dan Homogenitas Data Selisih antara <i>Posttest</i> dan <i>Pretest</i> Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	103
4.9 Persentase Efektivitas Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis dan Pemecahan Masalah .....	105
4.10 Persentase Tanggapan Siswa Terhadap Ketertarikan Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip</i> .....	113
4.11 Persentase Tanggapan Siswa Terhadap Kegiatan <i>Field Trip</i> Memberikan Keterampilan dan Pengalaman Berharga Bagi Siswa .....	115
4.12 Persentase Tanggapan Siswa Terhadap Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip</i> Membantu Mengembangkan Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis dan Pemecahan Masalah Siswa.....	117
4.13 Persentase Tanggapan Siswa Terhadap Keinginan untuk Menerapkan Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip</i> Pada Materi Biologi Lain .....	120
4.14 Rekapitulasi Hasil Observasi Keterlaksanaan Proses Pembelajaran Pada Tahap <i>Pre-Field Trip</i> .....	122
4.15 Rekapitulasi Hasil Observasi Keterlaksanaan Proses Pembelajaran Pada Tahap <i>During-Field Trip</i> .....	126
4.16 Rekapitulasi Hasil Observasi Keterlaksanaan Proses Pembelajaran Pada Tahap <i>Post-Field Trip</i> .....	131

## DAFTAR GAMBAR

<b>Gambar</b>	<b>Halaman</b>
2.1 Situasi Masalah .....	31
3.1 Desain Penelitian.....	47
4.1 Grafik Perbandingan Nilai Rata-rata <i>Pretest</i> dan <i>Posttest</i> Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Siswa Kelas eksperimen dan Kelas pembanding .....	76
4.2 Grafik Perbandingan Nilai Rata-rata Setiap Aspek Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas eksperimen dan Kelas pembanding .....	77
4.3 Grafik Perbandingan Indeks n-gain Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Siswa Kelas eksperimen dan Kelas pembanding .....	78
4.4 Grafik Perbandingan Indeks n-gain Setiap Aspek Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	78
4.5 Grafik Perbandingan Indeks n-gain Setiap Sub Aspek Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	80
4.6 Grafik Perbandingan Nilai Rata-rata <i>Pretest</i> dan <i>Posttest</i> Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Siswa Kelas eksperimen dan Kelas pembanding .....	92
4.7 Grafik Perbandingan Nilai Rata-rata Setiap Aspek Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	93
4.8 Grafik Perbandingan Indeks n-gain Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Siswa Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	94
4.9 Grafik Perbandingan Indeks n-gain Setiap Sub Aspek Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	95
4.10 Grafik Perbandingan Modus, Median dan Mean <i>Pretest</i> Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah Kelas Eksperimen dan Kelas Pembanding .....	101
4.11 Grafik Rata-rata Persentase Tanggapan Siswa Setelah Mengikuti Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip</i> berbasis <i>Focused Strategy</i> dan <i>Moderately Focused Strategy</i> .....	110

## DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

<b>Lampiran</b>	<b>Halaman</b>
A1. Kisi-Kisi Penulisan Soal Instrumen Tes Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis .....	152
A2. Kisi-Kisi Penulisan Soal Instrumen Tes Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah .....	167
A3. Instrumen Soal Tes Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis .....	179
A4. Instrumen Soal Tes Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah .....	188
A5. Angket Tanggapan Siswa Setelah Mengikuti Pembelajaran Field Trip ..	192
A6. Lembar Observasi Keterlaksanaan Pembelajaran Field Trip .....	196
A7. Lembar Validasi Ahli Instrumen Soal Tes KBK dan KPM .....	202
A8. Hasil Analisis Butir Soal Tes Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis .....	205
A9. Hasil Analisis Butir Soal Tes Keterampilan Pemecahan Masalah.....	209
B1. RPP Kelas Eksperimen .....	213
B2. RPP Kelas Pembanding.....	242
B3. LKPD Pemecahan Masalah .....	271
B4. LKL Kelas Eskperiment.....	276
B5. LKL Kelas Pembanding .....	301
B6. Angket Tanggapan Siswa Tentang Potensi Lokasi <i>Field Trip</i> .....	321
B7. Angket Tanggapan Guru Tentang Potensi Lokasi <i>Field Trip</i> .....	333
B8. Panduan <i>Field Trip</i> .....	338
C1. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	347
C2. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	348
C3. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	350
C4. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	351
C5. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	353
C6. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	354
C7. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	356

C8. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	357
C9. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	359
C10. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	366
C11. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	373
C12. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	379
C13. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	385
C14. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	386
C15. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	387
C16. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	388
C17. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	389
C18. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	390
C19. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	391
C20. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	391
C21. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	392
C22. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	393
C23. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	394
C24. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	394
C25. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	395
C26. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	396
C27. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen.....	397

C28. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	398
C29. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	399
C30. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	400
C31. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	401
C32. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	402
C33. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	403
C34. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	403
C35. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	404
C36. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	405
C37. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	407
C38. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	410
C39. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	411
C40. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	413
C41. Rekapitulasi Data Pretest dan Posttest Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis Kelas Eksperimen .....	416
D1. Surat Pengantar Izin Penelitian .....	418
D2. Surat Keterangan Telah Melakukan Penelitian .....	419
D3. Surat Permohonan Izin Kepada Orang Tua.....	420
D4. Dokumentasi Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip (Pre-Field Trip)</i> .....	421
D5. Dokumentasi Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip (During-Field Trip)</i> .....	423
D6. Dokumentasi Pembelajaran <i>Field Trip (Post-Field Trip)</i> .....	430

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

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