# PENERAPAN MODEL *RELATING, EXPERIENCING, APPLYING, COOPERATING, TRANSFERRING* (REACT) TERHADAP PRESTASI BELAJAR SISWA KELAS X SMA NEGERI 1 KALASAN PADA MATERI HUKUM DASAR KIMIA

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## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan yang signifikan prestasi belajar siswa kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan pada ranah pengetahuan, sikap, dan keterampilan antara penerapan model pembelajaran konvensional dengan model pembelajaran *Relating, Experiencing, Applying, Cooperating, Transferring* (REACT) pada materi Hukum Dasar Kimia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimen dengan menggunakan *Quasi Experimental Design* yaitu *Posttest Only with Nonequivalent Groups Design*. Populasi yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu seluruh siswa kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan tahun pelajaran 2017/2018 dengan menggunakan 2 kelas sebagai sampel penelitian. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji parametrik *Independent Samples T-Test* untuk ranah pengetahuan dan ranah sikap, serta uji non parametrik *Mann Whitney U* untuk ranah keterampilan. Hasil dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa (1) tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan prestasi belajar siswa kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan pada ranah pengetahuan, (2) tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan prestasi belajar siswa kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan pada ranah sikap, dan (3) terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan prestasi belajar siswa kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan pada ranah keterampilan antara penerapan model pembelajaran konvensional dengan model pembelajaran *Relating, Experiencing, Applying, Cooperating, Transferring* (REACT) pada materi Hukum Dasar Kimia.

***Kata Kunci: REACT, Prestasi Belajar, Hukum Dasar Kimia***

# THE IMPLEMENTATION OF *RELATING, EXPERIENCING, APPLYING, COOPERATING, TRANSFERRING* (REACT) MODEL TO THE LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENT CLASS X SMA NEGERI 1 KALASAN ON BASIC CHEMICAL LAW MATERIAL

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## ABSTRACT

This study aim to determine the significant differences in the learning achievement of students class X in SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan in the knowledge, attitudes, and skills domain between the implementation of conventional learning models with *Relating, Experiencing, Applying, Cooperating, Transferring* (REACT) learning models on Basic Chemical Law Material. This research was an experimental study using *Quasi Experimental Design* yaitu *Posttest Only with Nonequivalent Groups Design*. The population used in this study was students of class X in SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan academic year 2017/2018 by using 2 classes as samples. The data were analyzed by parametric test i.e. *Independent Samples T-Test* for the knowledge and attitude domain, and non-parametric test i.e. *Mann Whitney U* for the skills domain. The result of this study can concluded that (1) there was no significant difference in learning achievement of students class X in SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan in the knowledge domain, (2) there was no significant difference in learning achievement of students class X in SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan in the attitude domain, and (3) there was a significant difference in the learning achievement of students class X SMA Negeri 1 Kalasan in the skills domain between the implementation of conventional learning models with *Relating, Experiencing, Applying, Cooperating, Transferring* (REACT) learning models on Basic Chemical Law Material.

***Keywords: REACT, Learning Achievement, Basic Chemical Law***