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Gamification in Interactive Learning of Solar System Materials for Junior High School Students

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Abstract:- This study aims to analyze the implementation of interactive learning media with a gamification approach on the Solar System material for junior high school students. The research method used is descriptive quantitative. Data collection in this study used literature review, interviews, questionnaires and evaluation tests. Meanwhile, the data collection instrument used is a set of test questions for evaluating learning outcomes, teacher and student response sheets for interactive learning media with a gamification approach. The results of empirical trials to schools show the level of practicality with a very high category.

Keywords:- Gamification; Media Interactive Learning; Solar System.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is the main key for the progress of a nation. The progress of a nation begins with improving the quality of human resources through improving the quality of education. This confides that education will affect the life of the nation and state. The (4) lity of education will be realized if learning can take place effectively, meaning that the learning process can run directed and in accordance 4 th the learning objectives that have been set. The success of the learning process carried out at all levels of education cannot be separated from the methods and ways of teaching teachers in the classroom [1]. The application of learning methods in the learning process is carried out to achieve learning objectives to form student competencies. The teacher is the spearhead who plays an important role in the success of a student, because the teacher is the person who deals directly with students. There are several things that affect student success in terms of the teacher's role, namely the teacher's ability, teacher's professional attitude, teacher's educational background, and teaching experience [2].

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following the example. Some components, such as multileveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is descriptive quantitative. Data collection in this study used literature review, interviews, questionnaires and evaluation tests. Meanwhile, the data collection instrument used is a set of test questions for evaluating learning outcomes, teacher and student response sheets for interactive learning media with a gamification approach.

The implementation phase includes (1) preparation activities: before starting learning at the first meeting, students work on pre-test questions, (2) implementation of learning by implementing interactive learning media in class, (3) collecting data by filling out response questionnaires, and (4) data analysis. In the second stage, a learning outcomes test was carried out which was used to measure student learning outcomes after the learning process using interactive learning media with a gamification approach on the material of the solar system. The student learning outcomes test is in the form of 20 multiple choice questions that have been validated by material experts, with a very high level of validity.

After the students finished working on the evaluation questions, they were then given a student response sheet. It aims to determine student responses to interactive learning media. In addition to students, teachers are also given a response questionnaire sheet to determine the teacher's response to the implementation of learning media during teaching and learning activities. Student learning outcomes are used as a measure of the efficiency of learning media, while the results of student and teacher responds are used as a measure of the practicality of learning media. The subjects of this study consisted of 26 students of class VII G at SMP Negeri 23 Banjarmasin. The practicality of the learning media is obtained through a questionnaire of teacher and student responses after implementing the learning media. The criteria for the percentage of practicality achievements can be seen in Table 1 below.

TABLE I. THE CRITERIA FOR THE PERCENT AGE OF

5 Table	Table Column Head		
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² Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)

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Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

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- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as "3.5-inch disk drive."
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 Spell units when they appear in text: "...a few henries," not

 "...a few H."

• Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25," not ".25." Use "cm3," not "cc." (bullet list)

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$$a + b = \gamma \tag{1}$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ..."

D. Some Common Mistakes

- The word "data" is plural, not singular.
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- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an "inset," not an "insert." The word alternatively is preferred to the word "alternately" (unless you really mean something that alternates).
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- In your paper title, if the words "that uses" can accurately replace the word using, capitalize the "u"; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" and "effect," "complement" and "compliment," "discreet" and "discrete," "principal" and "principle."
- · Do not confuse "imply" and "infer."
- The prefix "non" is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "et al."

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 The abbreviation "i.e." means "that is," and the abbreviation "e.g." means "for example." An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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B. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads. Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES, and for these, the correct style to use is "Heading 5." Use "figure caption" for your Figure captions, and "table head" for your table title. Run-in heads, such as "Abstract," will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

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1) Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1," even at the beginning of a sentence.

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Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization," or "Magnetization, M," not just "M." If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization (A (m(1)," not just "A/m." Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)," not "Temperature/K."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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