Assessing the initial state of knowledge ☐ of first-year genetics students

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Motivation

No standard inventory of conceptual ☐ understanding in the biological sciences.

Inventories in other disciplines have helped□ motivate the need for reform in undergraduate□ science education (e.g., Force Concept□ Inventory, Astronomy Diagnostic Test, □ Conceptual Chemistry Test).

More vocabulary in introductory biology than ☐ in foreign language courses (Yager 1983).

Students find that they can get by with
memorization of definitions and little
understanding of the underlying concepts.

Exams in introductory science courses tend not to test conceptual understanding and rarely ask open-ended questions.

R.E. Yager. 1983. J. Res. Sci. Teach. 20: 577-588

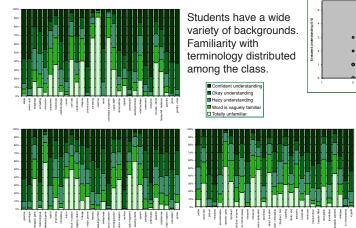
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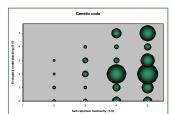
First semester for a new introductory genetics □ course for all students majoring in biology or □ biochemical sciences.and prerequisite for □ higher-level biology courses.



- 75% first-year students
- 73% pre-med
- 61% female
- 56% have taken AP (mean score: 4.7)
- 1st or 2nd college science course for 74%

Results





Not always a clear correspondence between students' familiarity with terminology and their actual understanding.

Survey instrument



Familiarity with terminology

Rate familiarity with 87 common terms \square in genetics from glossary of text and two distractors ("clastron" and "spooling") on a 1-5 point scale:

- 5 = Confident understanding
- 4 = Okay understanding
- 3 = Hazy understanding
- 2 = Word is vaquely familiar
- 1 = Totally unfamiliar

Definitions

Briefly define 18 terms on vocabulary ☐ list (including distractor "spooling")

Concept questions

One multiple choice, one free response, and one three-part data interpretation question.

Background information

High school and college science coursework, previous experience in biology, expected major, demographic information

Post-test

At the end of the semester, a similar survey was administered to assess learning gains about the courses.

Students show much greater familiarity with vocabulary and increased ability to define terms.

Students still hold misconceptions about the nature of genetic material (>10% do not report that genetic material is identical between cells).

Future work

Complete analysis of aggregate post-test results.

Compare pre- and post-test responses for individual students.

Investigate correlations between survey responses, educational background, and class performance.

Use results to inform the development of a conceptual inventory which diminishes the impact of vocabulary.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the students and teaching staff of Bio Sci 50, especially Prof. Daniel L. Hartl and Head Teaching Fellows Dr. David Mark Welch and Colin Meiklejohn for their support of this project.□ Thanks to Eric Mazur and the Mazur Group for assistance with the poster.