

Recommendations for Core Biology Program to the Board of Trustees May 20, 2020

Faculty: Dr. Don Dosch and Dr. Crystal Randall

OIR: Ms. Hannah Anderson and Dr. Amber Pareja

**Administrators: Dr. Comfort Akwaji-Anderson and Dr. Robert
Hernandez**

Outline

Reimagining Introductory Biology: A Pilot Study (Office of Institutional Research)

- Response to research questions
- Changes to study design

Advanced Biological Systems (ABS) Pedagogy

- Alignment with institutional priorities
- Science education research
- Science elective courses

Future directions

- Recommendations for 20-21 school year
- Work Plan for 21-22 school year

Purpose of the Pilot Study

- To compare and contrast the effectiveness of the ABS course to the Scientific Inquiry (SI)-Biology course
- To identify whether the ABS course leads to:
 - Better teaching and learning of complex biological concepts
 - Better student outcomes

Research Questions

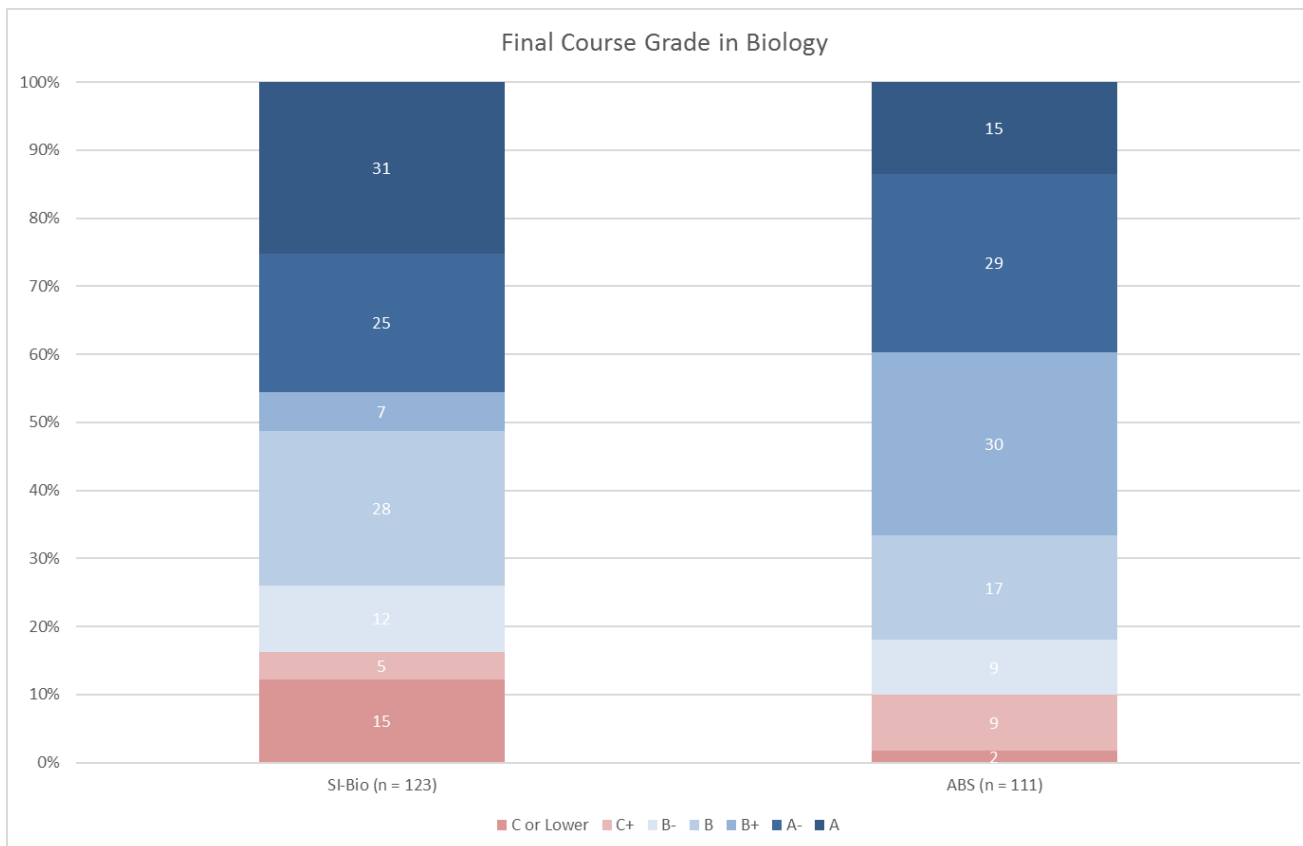
- Do students who complete the ABS course have an increased level of content knowledge and enhanced critical thinking, model-building, and ability to make connections to real world issues?
 - Are they more likely to get higher grades and less likely to fail the course?
 - Do they report higher levels of engagement with the course material?
- Do students who complete ABS course have better course performance in subsequent science courses?
 - How is their subsequent performance in other courses?
- Do students who complete the ABS course have a different electives-taking pattern?

Increased Content Knowledge and Enhanced Critical Thinking

- Pre-Post Study & Pre-Post Course Exams
 - Inconclusive based on the psychometric properties of the assessments (i.e., validity and reliability)
- CWRA+ Exam
 - No significant differences between ABS and SI-Biology in Fall 2017/Spring 2019 administrations
 - No significant differences in growth on CWRA+ from Fall 2017 to Spring 2019
- Lack of student effort on the Post-Study, Post-Course, & CWRA+ Exams may have influenced results
 - Students spent a minimal amount of time completing the assessments due to their low-stakes nature

Increased Content Knowledge and Enhanced Critical Thinking

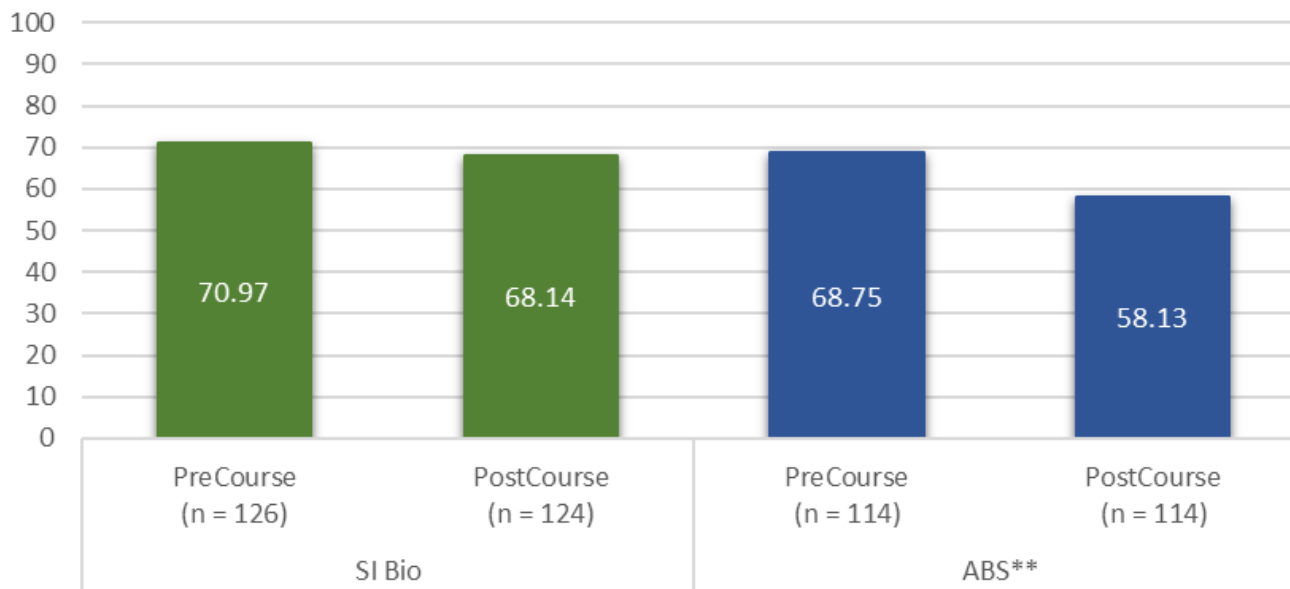
- Biology Course Grades
 - On average, students in ABS received higher course grades than students in SI-Biology
 - Mean of 3.14 (SI-Bio) vs. 3.23 (ABS) with $p < .05$



Increased Content Knowledge and Enhanced Critical Thinking

- Biology Motivation Questionnaire II
 - Assesses five components of students' motivation to learn Biology: Intrinsic Motivation, Self-Efficacy, Self-Determination, Grade Motivation, and Career Motivation (Glynn et al., 2011)
 - Results may have been influenced by student attitudes regarding the study

Motivation Questionnaire Mean Comparisons



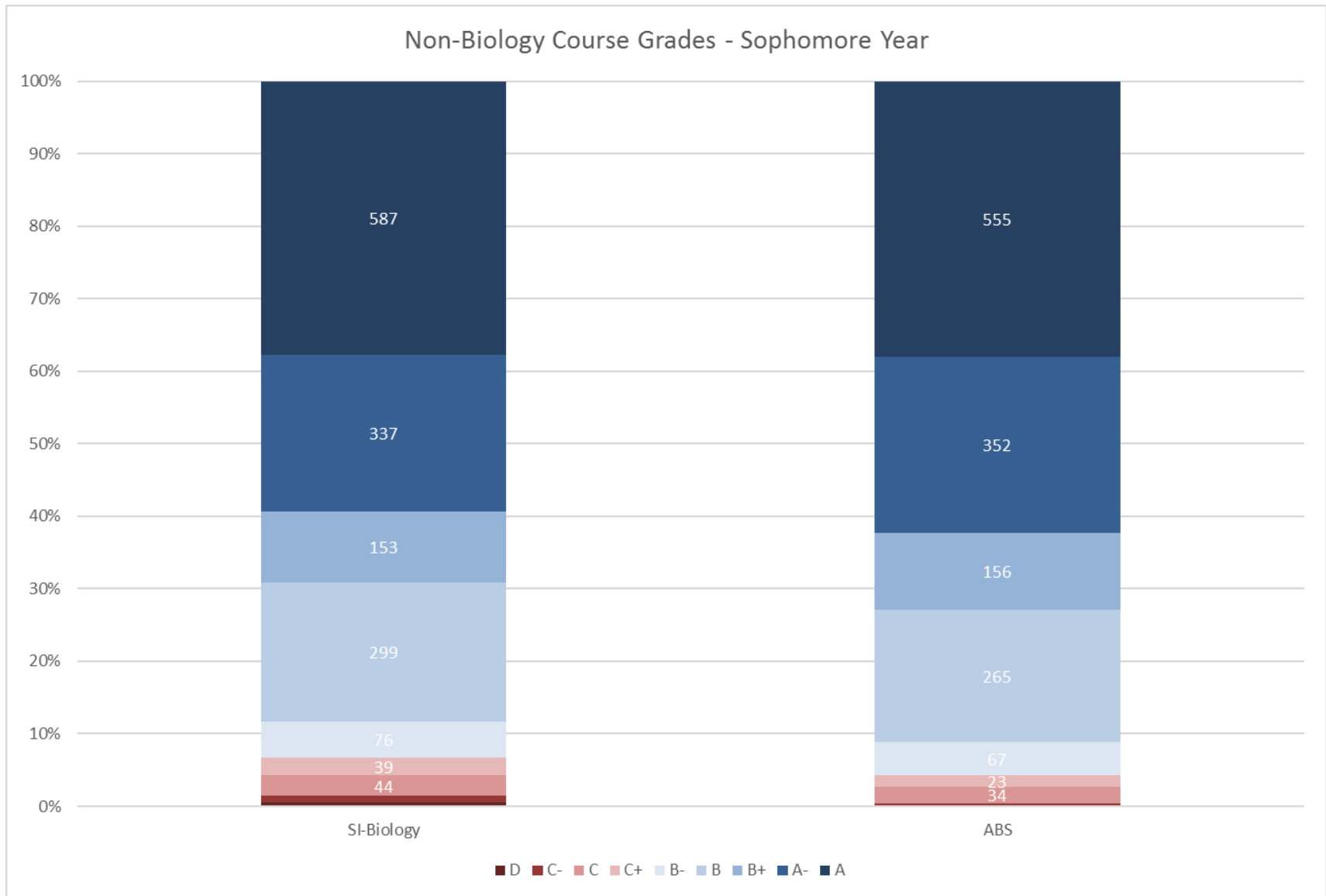
Pre-Course: SI-Bio not significantly different than ABS

Post-Course: SI-Bio significantly stronger than ABS ($p \leq .001$)

Performance in Non-Biology Courses

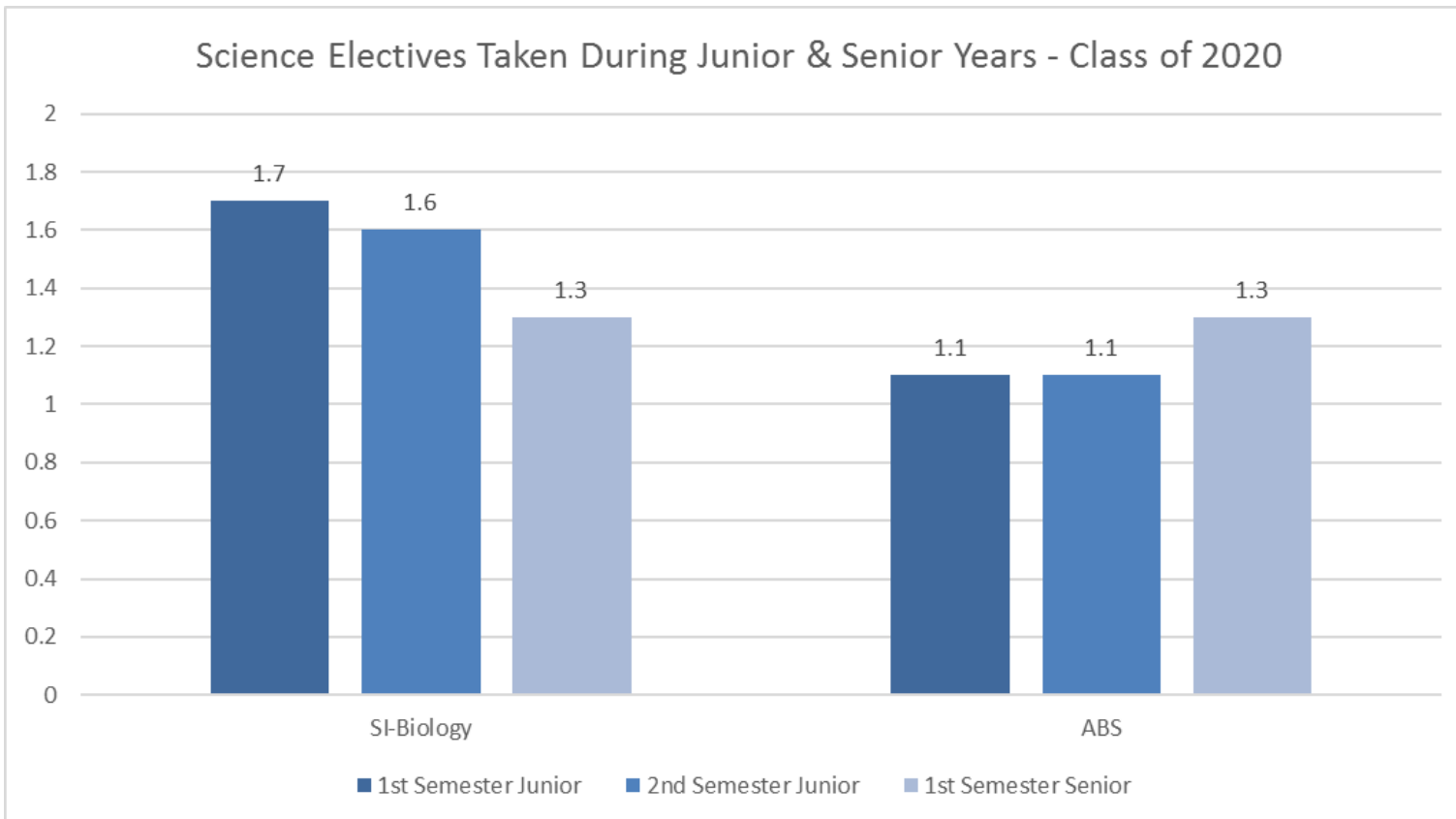
- Students in ABS received slightly higher grades than students in SI-Bio: 90.34 vs. 89.99 ($p < .01$)
- Grades by Year
 - ABS significantly higher than SI-Biology during sophomore year: 90.29 vs. 87.26 ($p < .01$)
 - No significant difference between ABS and SI-Biology during junior or senior years
- Science vs. Non-Science Grades
 - ABS significantly higher than SI-Biology for non-science courses, during sophomore year: 90.42 vs. 89.89 ($p < .05$)
 - No significant difference between ABS and SI-Bio for science courses, during sophomore year
 - No significant difference between for science and non-science courses during junior or senior years

Course Performance



Electives-Taking Pattern

- Students in ABS took fewer science electives during junior year compared to students in SI-Biology
- During senior year, the number of science electives was the same



Changes to Study Design

- Student Interviews
 - Study Effect
 - Incoming sophomores influenced by upperclassmen to oppose new ABS course
 - Opposition from some faculty members communicated to students
 - Difficult to assess whether or not the opinions held by the students are specific to the course or are a result of influences above
 - Significant time to interview, transcribe, code, and analyze
 - Substituted interviews with the Biology Motivation Questionnaire II to assess student engagement
- Teacher Journaling
 - Significant time to execute on a weekly basis
 - Substituted journaling with teacher interviews conducted about once a semester



Challenges with Data Interpretation

- ❑ Assessments
 - ❑ Significant student push back
 - ❑ Low stakes assessment
 - ❑ Exams inconclusive
 - ❑ ABS curriculum developed after the study began and not fully align with assessments
- ❑ Student surveys (motivation and course)
 - ❑ Students often resistant to active learning despite the benefits
 - ❑ [Deslauriers, L et al. \(2019\) *Measuring actual learning versus feeling of learning in response to being actively engaged in the classroom*. PNAS, 116 \(39\) 19251-19258](#)
 - ❑ [Finelli, C. J., et al. \(2018\). *Reducing student resistance to active learning: Strategies for instructors*. Journal of College Science Teaching, 47\(5\), 80–91](#)

ABS Pedagogy

- ❑ Alignment with institutional priorities
 - ❑ United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ([UNSDG](#))
 - ❑ Provide context for curriculum
 - ❑ Allows students to see interdisciplinary nature of biological problems
 - ❑ Equity
 - ❑ Student centered learning
 - ❑ No prior knowledge needed
 - ❑ Increases student access to core concepts
 - [Chamany K. et al. \(2017\) Making biology learning relevant to students: Integrating people, history and context into college biology teaching. CBE-Life Sciences Education 7\(3\), 267-278](#)
 - ❑ Allows for differentiation and scaffolding
 - [Eddy L. Sarah and Hogan A Kelly. \(2014\) Getting Under the Hood: How and for Whom Does Increasing Course Structure Work? CBE—Life Sciences Education. 13\(2\):453-468](#)

Vision and Change: A Science Education Report

- ❑ American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS): [Vision and Change](#)
 - ❑ Outlines best practices for teaching biology
 - ❑ Student centered learning
 - ❑ Content in context
 - ❑ Varied assessment strategies
 - ❑ Core competencies and disciplinary practices
 - ❑ Table 2.1 (pg 17)
 - ❑ ABS models vision and change pedagogy
 - ❑ Report could guide competency based assessment in ABS

Science Electives

- ❑ ABS and electives in biology
 - ❑ Only seniors take electives
 - ❑ Fewer sections
 - ❑ Authentic research based labs
 - ❑ Deeper learning
- ❑ Science electives
 - ❑ A year-long core
 - ❑ Junior and senior electives in Chemistry and Physics
 - ❑ Electives change in response
 - ❑ Interdisciplinary electives
 - ❑ Authentic inquiry based courses

Recommend ABS in Junior Year

- Science education literature
 - Vision and change AAAS report
- Alignment with institutional priorities
 - UN SDG
 - Equity
- ABS study
 - Students in ABS had better grades than students in SI Biology
 - Students in ABS also had higher grades for all classes during their sophomore year
 - Higher GPAs have been shown to be a strong predictor for success in college

- [Allensworth et al.\(2020\) High School GPAs and ACT Scores as Predictors of College Completion: Examining Assumptions About Consistency Across High Schools. Educational Researcher. 47 \(3\),198-211](#)

Future directions

- Recommendations for 20-21 school year
 - ABS in the junior year
 - Discontinue SI-Biology
- Work Plan for 21-22 school year
 - Begin to incorporate Methods of Scientific inquiry (MSI) into core curriculum and recommend graduation requirement changes to the Board of Trustees
 - Assess the staffing feasibility of a year-long chemistry and physics courses
 - Explore the rationale and develop curriculum for year-long chemistry and physics courses