



TPC 0554594

# Students' Reasoning and the Level of Interactivity in Science Content Courses



**Kansas State University**  
**Physics Education Research**

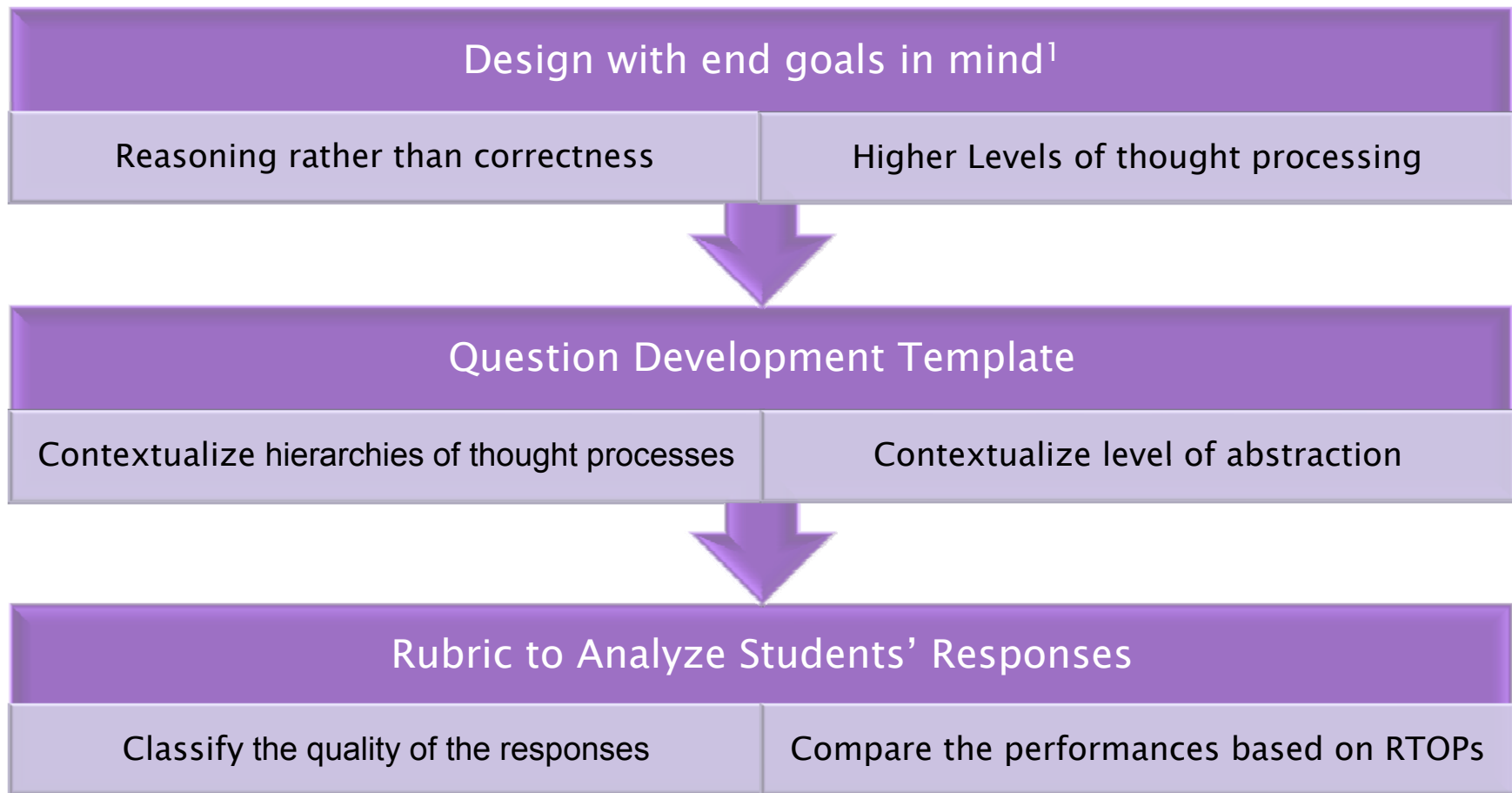
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# Focus of Our Work

- ▶ Question: Do students learn differently from different pedagogies?
- ▶ Difficulty:
  - Need to compare across disciplines
  - Need to study a large number of students in many different universities (900)
- ▶ Solution: Analyze evidence of students' reasoning as exhibited in their responses to *written content questions*.

# Process of Assessment Design



1–Wiggins and McTighe (1998)

# Traits Selected from Bloom's Revised Taxonomy

## Knowledge Dimension

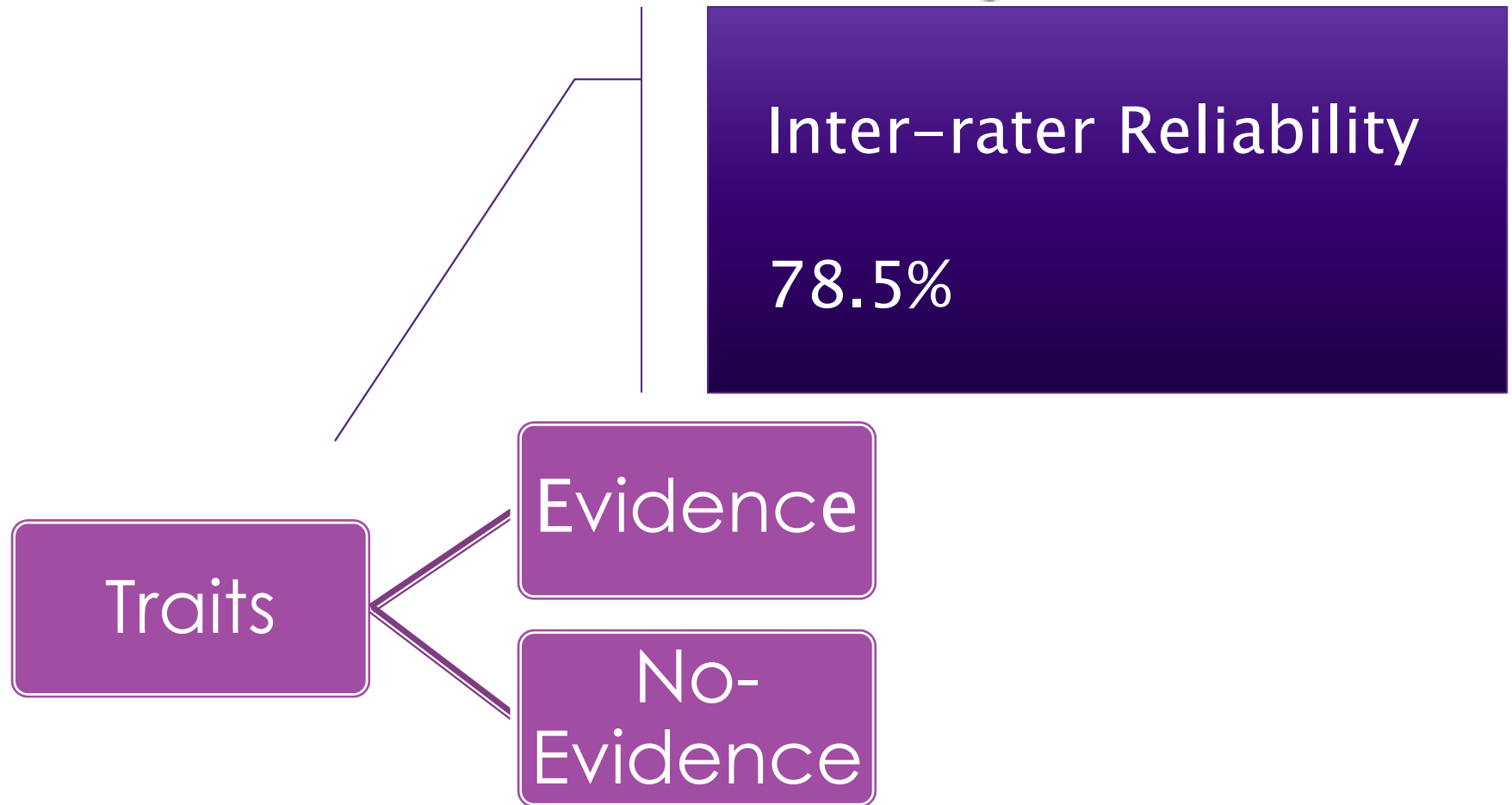
- ▶ Factual Knowledge
- ▶ Conceptual Knowledge
- ▶ Procedural Knowledge

## Cognitive Processes Dimension

- ▶ Understand
  - Compare
  - Infer
  - Explain
- ▶ Apply

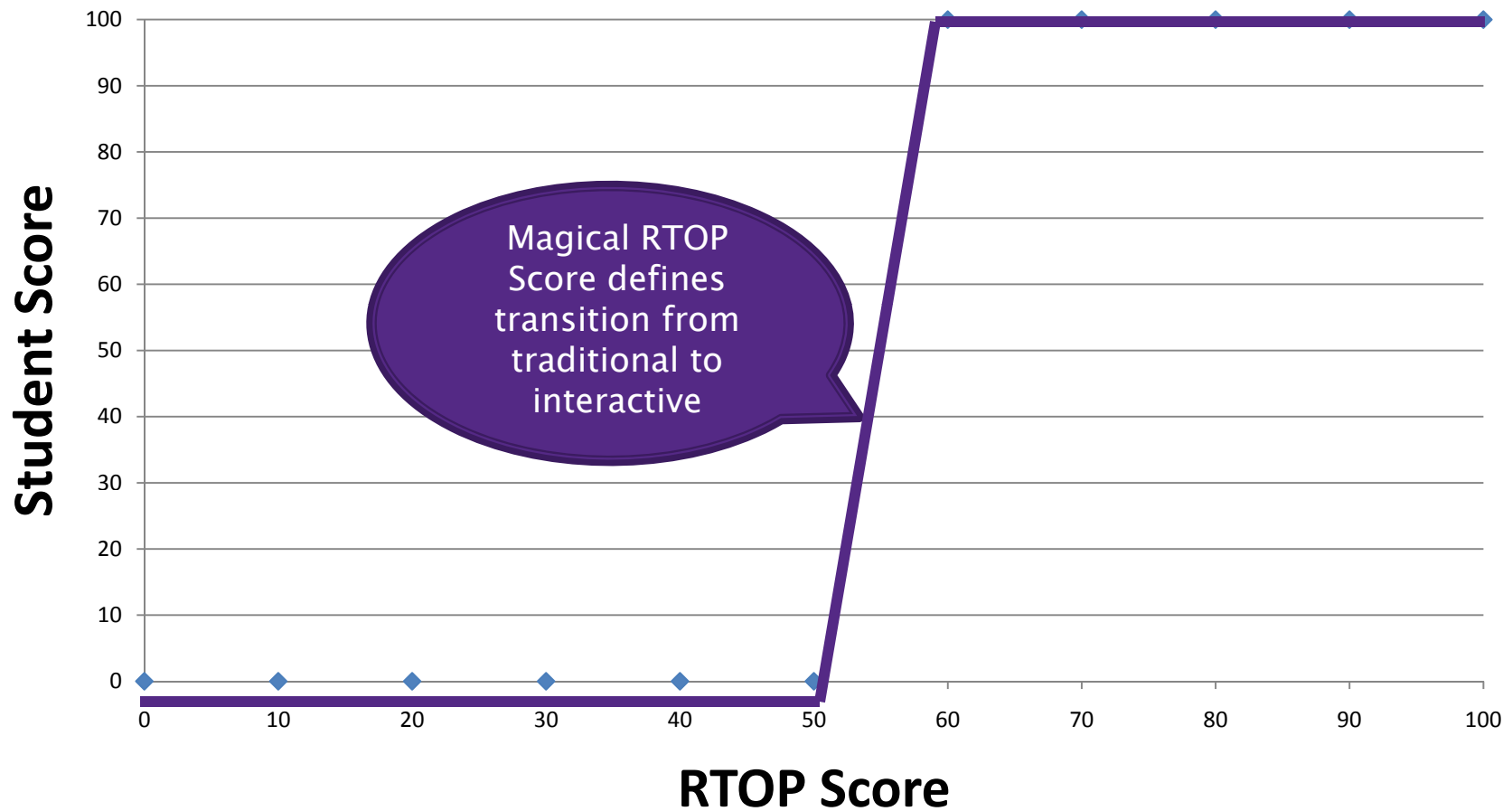
2-Anderson & Krathwoll (2001)

# Rubric-Analytical Trait Scoring vs. Holistic Scoring <sup>3</sup>



3-Wiggins & McTighe (1998)

# Analysis (in the ideal world)



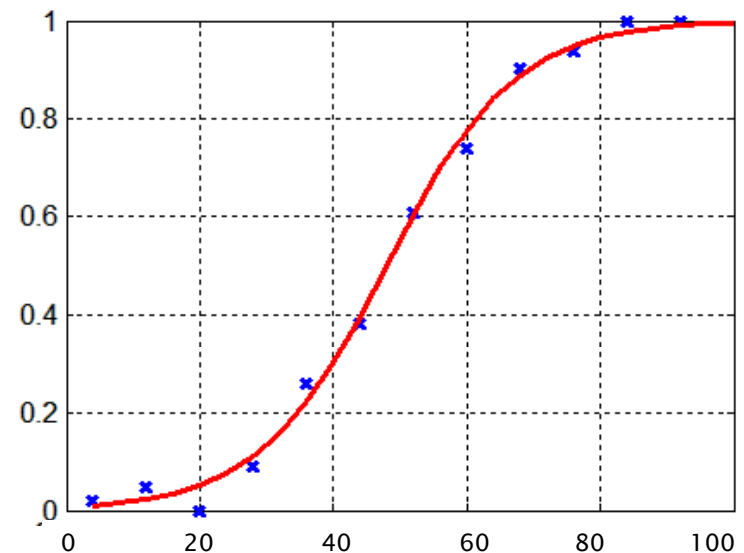
# Logistic Regression

***a, b***: Coefficients that fit the regression model

***x***: *RTOP* scores

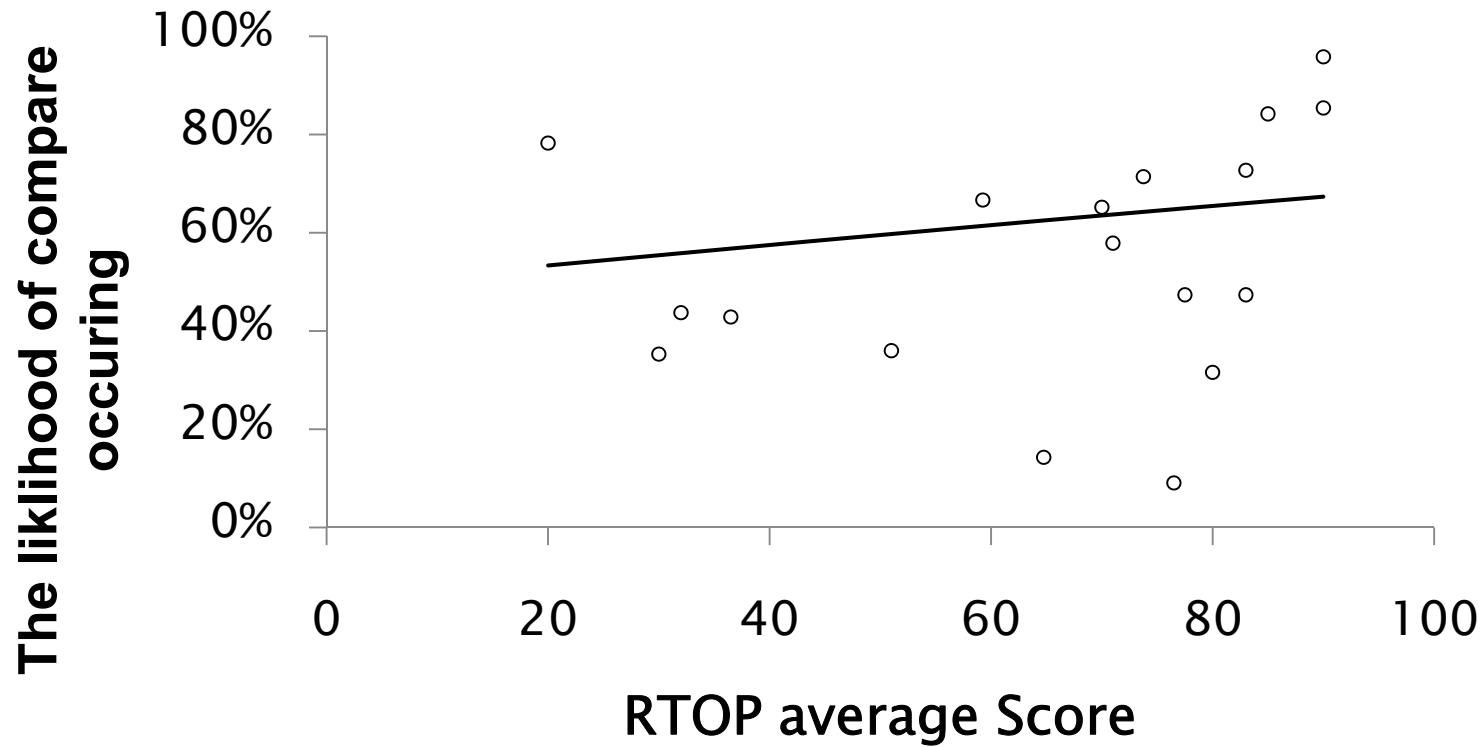
***f(x)*** : Probability of evidence that certain component of taxonomy occurred

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(ax+b)}}$$



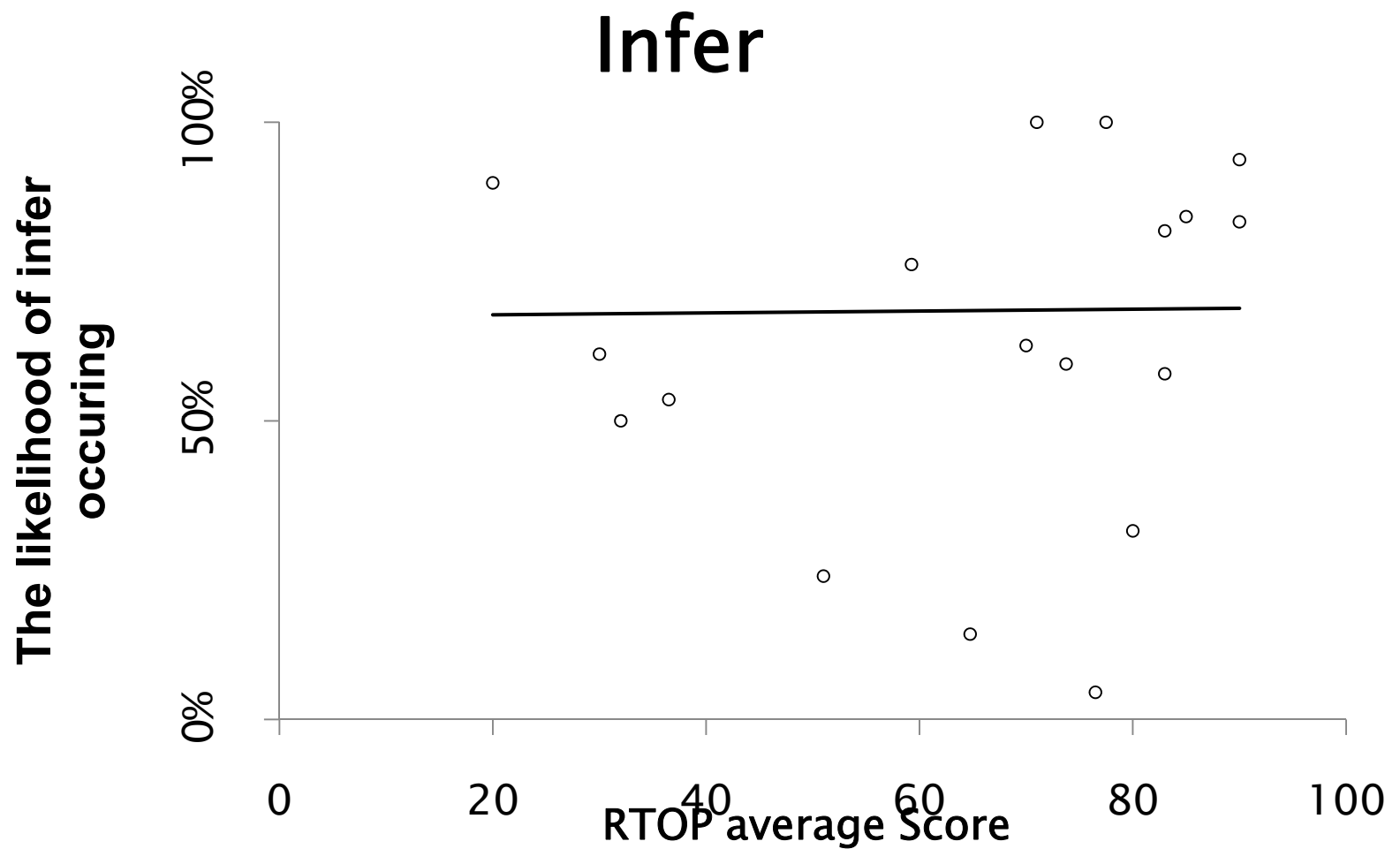


# Compare

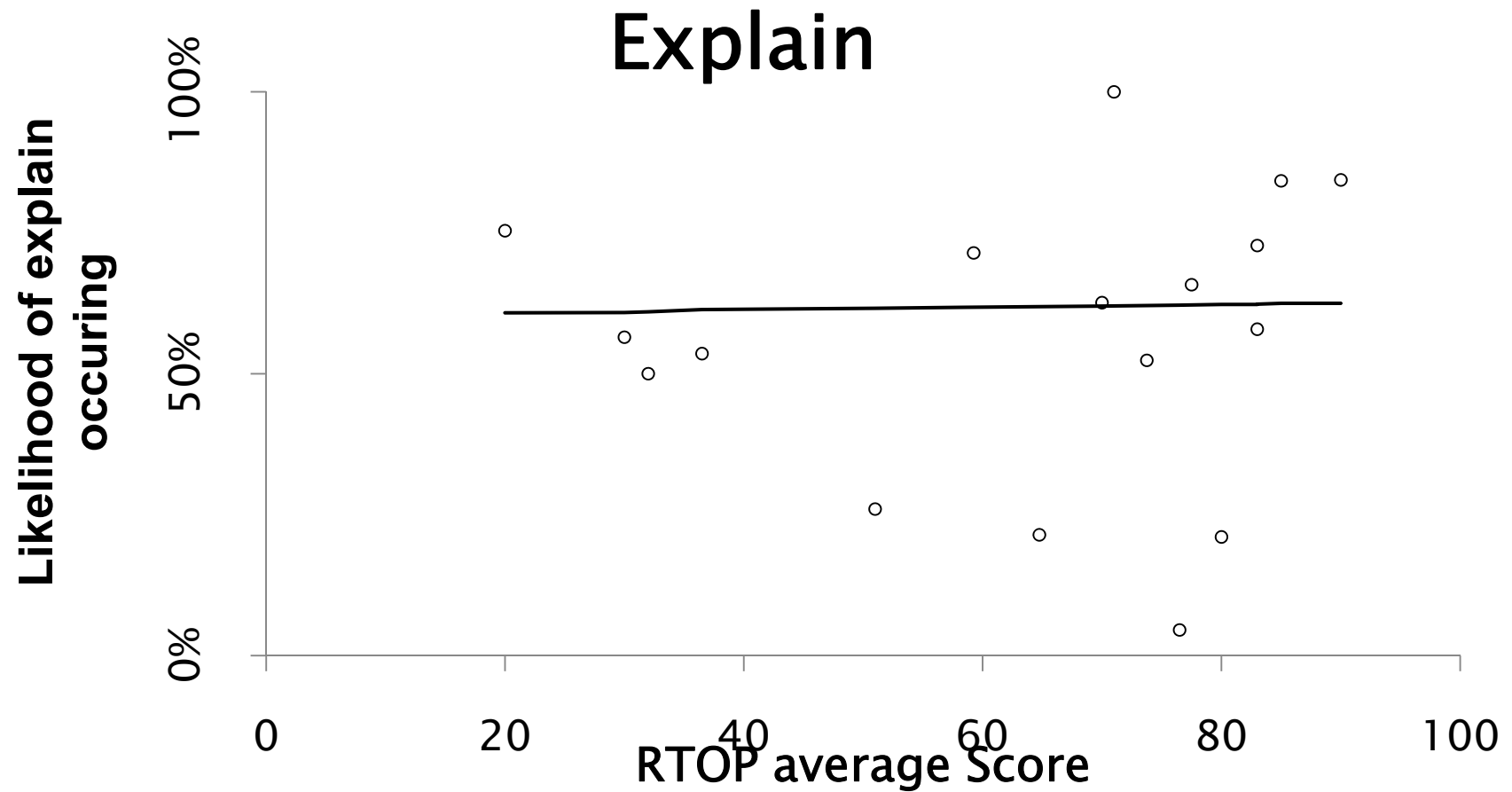


$$p_{Compare} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.035 + 0.008x)}}$$

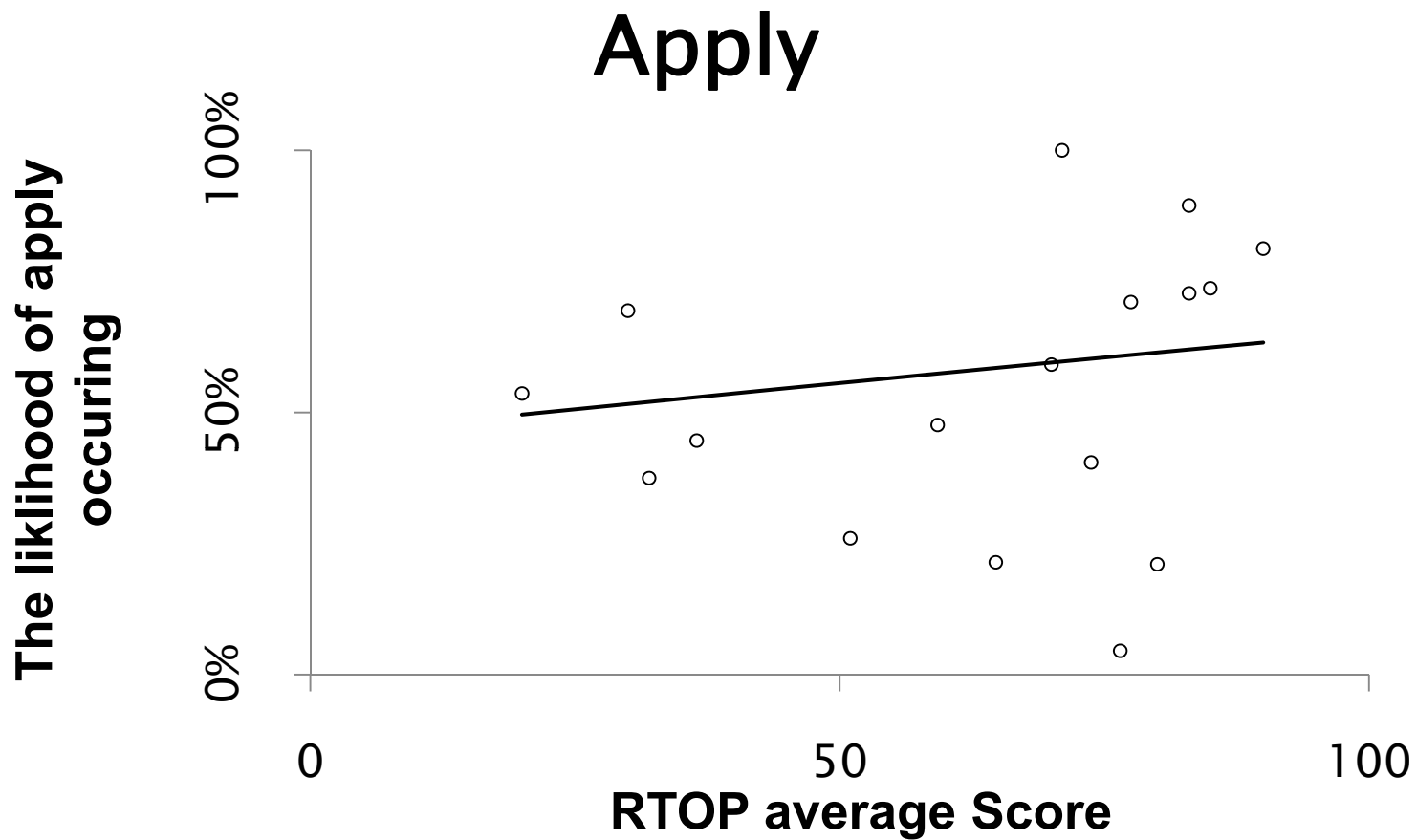




$$p_{Infer} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.73)}}$$



$$p_{\text{Explain}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.4)}}$$



$$p_{Apply} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.18 + 0.008x)}}$$

# RTOP Sub-scores

## Generalized Logistic Regression

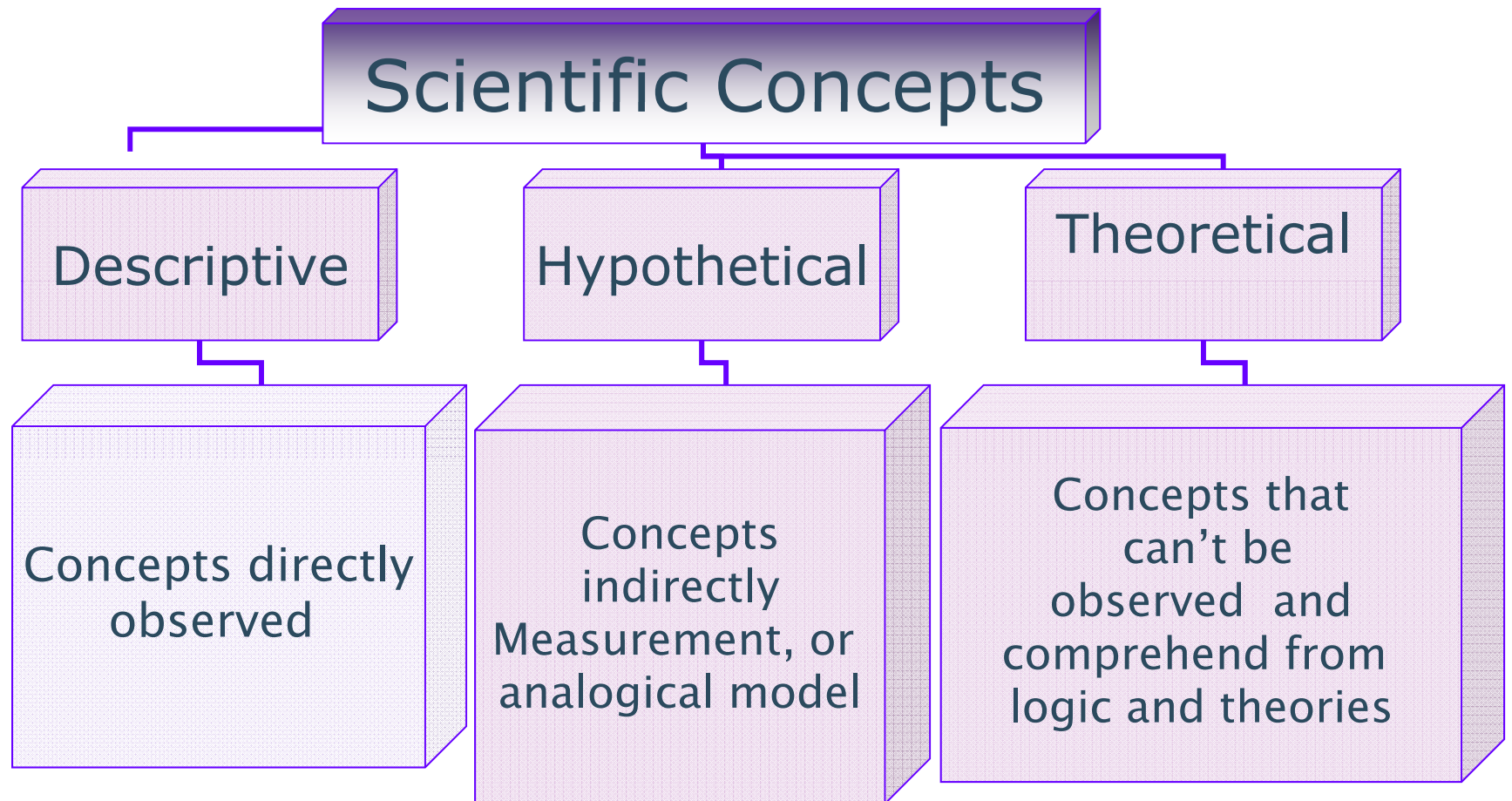
$$p_{Compare} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(2.08 - 0.84 Prop + 0.41 Combination)}}$$

$$p_{Infer} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(1.82 - 0.45 Prop)}}$$

$$p_{Explain} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(1.47 - 0.44 Prop)}}$$

$$p_{Apply} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.23 Prop)}}$$

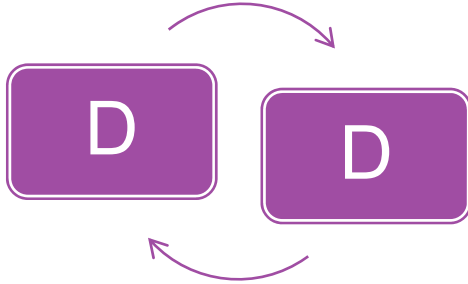
# Level of Abstraction<sup>4</sup>



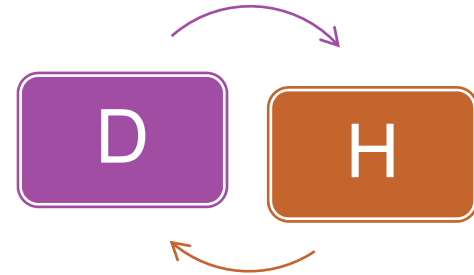
4-Lawson et al. (2000)

# Classifying Concept-link Structures<sup>5</sup>

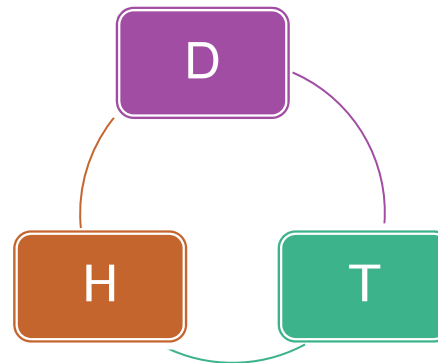
One concept-level-links



Cross concept-level-links



Multi-concept-level-links



5-Nieswandt & Bellomo (2009)

# Clustering Conceptual Structure

- ▶ Group A= Two or more High-level links<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Group B= One High-level-link with Middle-level-links<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Group C= Two or more Middle-level-links
- ▶ Group D= One Middle-level-link
- ▶ Group E = Low-level links<sup>3</sup>
- ▶ Group F= Discrete concepts with no links

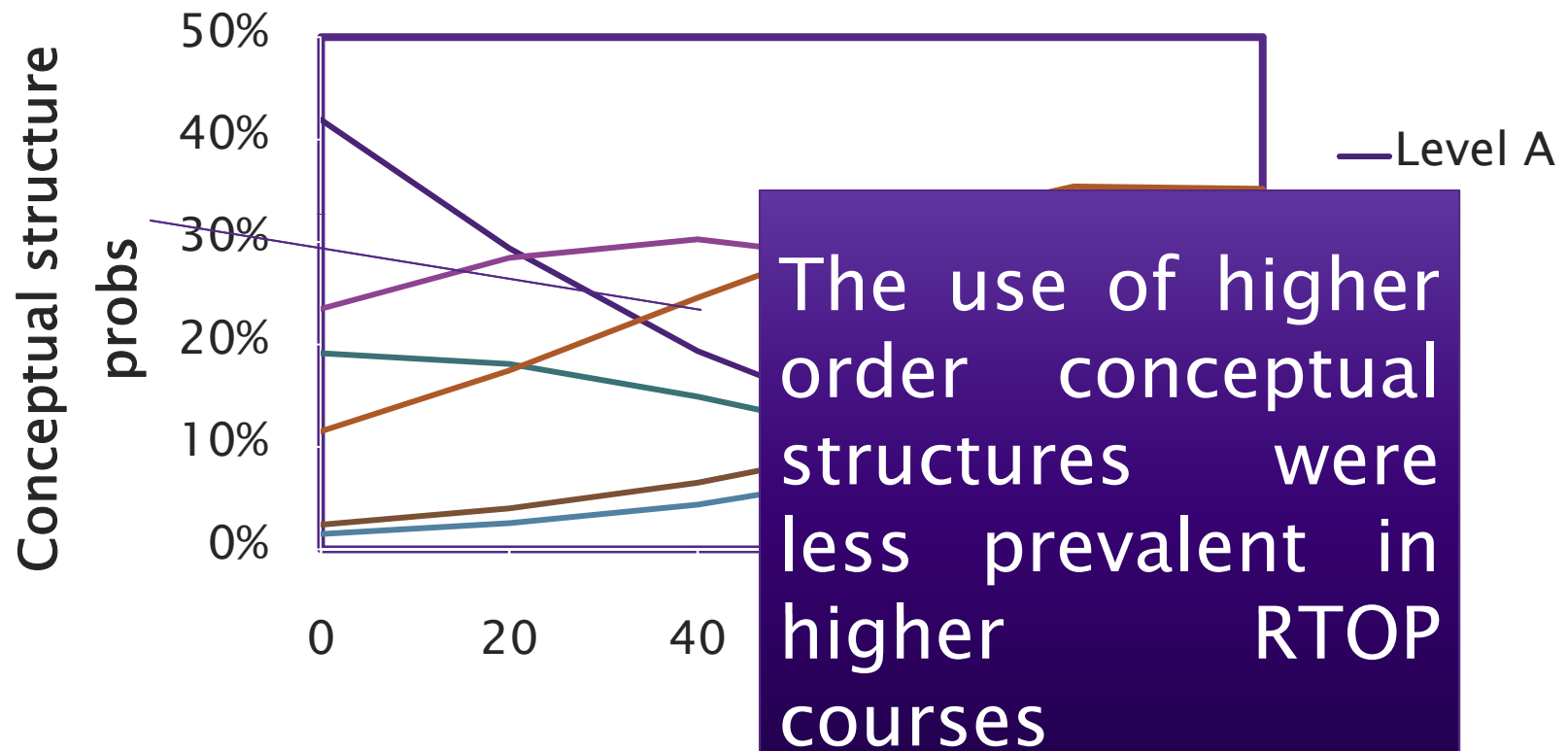
1-High-Level-link: D-H-T, T-T-T, H-H-H, T-H-T, T-H-H  
& T-T-T-T

2-Middle-level-link: T-T, T-H, H-H & D-H

3-Low-level-link: D-D, D-D-D



# Conceptual Analysis Graph



# Trends-Cognitive Dimension

<b>Compare</b>	As the RTOP score increases, the likelihood of the evidence for compare in student responses increases.
<b>Infer</b>	There is no relationship between the RTOP average score and evidence in student responses for inference
<b>Explain</b>	There is no relationship between evidence of students' ability to explain and the increase in RTOP average score
<b>Apply</b>	Likelihood of evidence in their responses of students' ability to apply slightly increases as the RTOP average score increases

# Trends for RTOP Sub-scores

Propositional knowledge	As the propositional knowledge score increases, the likelihood of the evidence for the most of the traits decreases.
Combination score	The combination score positively affects the likelihood of knowledge dimension traits. The effect is positive for Compare and negligible for other cognitive processes.

# Thank You

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