

# Assessing the lasting impact of IPLS in an Animal Physiology course

Nathaniel Peters ’18 <sup>1,2</sup>, Benjamin D. Geller<sup>1</sup>, Catherine H. Crouch<sup>1</sup>, Chandra Turpen<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Swarthmore College

<sup>2</sup>Hopkins School, New Haven, CT

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, University of Maryland, College Park



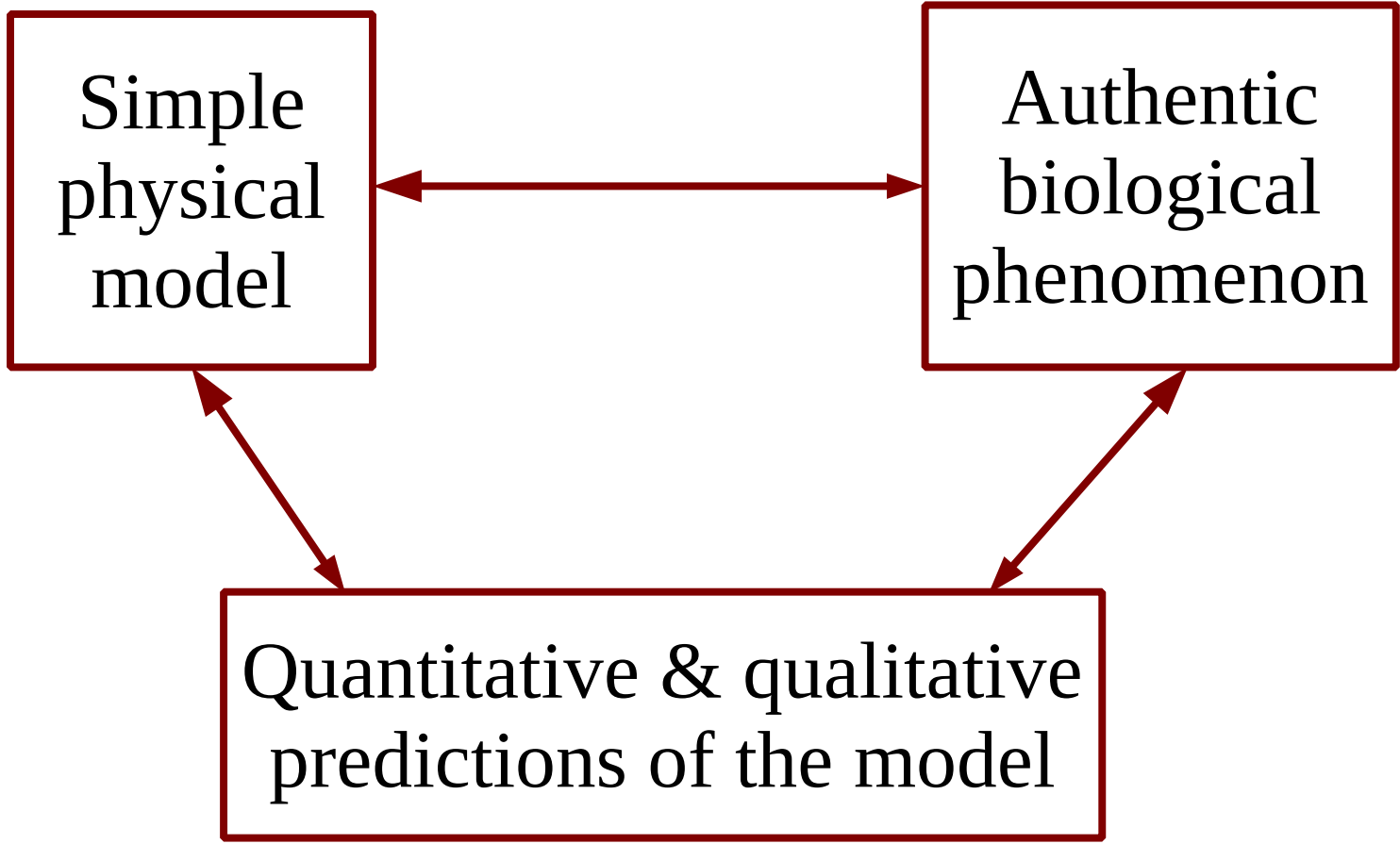
## Research Questions

In their later life science coursework, do IPLS students, compared to their peers with traditional introductory physics or no physics background:

1. Demonstrate a greater ability to leverage physics competencies?
2. View physics as more relevant and connected to their life science coursework?

## IPLS (Introductory Physics for Life Sciences)

At Swarthmore College, students take up to 2 semesters of IPLS, containing similar content to traditional physics Mechanics and E&M courses.



The goal of IPLS is to facilitate transfer of physics content in biological contexts and to promote expansive framing. The short-term benefits of IPLS curricula are well-documented;<sup>1</sup> our study investigates the long-term benefits of more positive attitudes and greater competencies.

Transfer has typically been studied in tightly controlled settings.<sup>2</sup> In our study, the biology courses are not designed to necessitate or cue the skills that students may transfer out of a physics context.

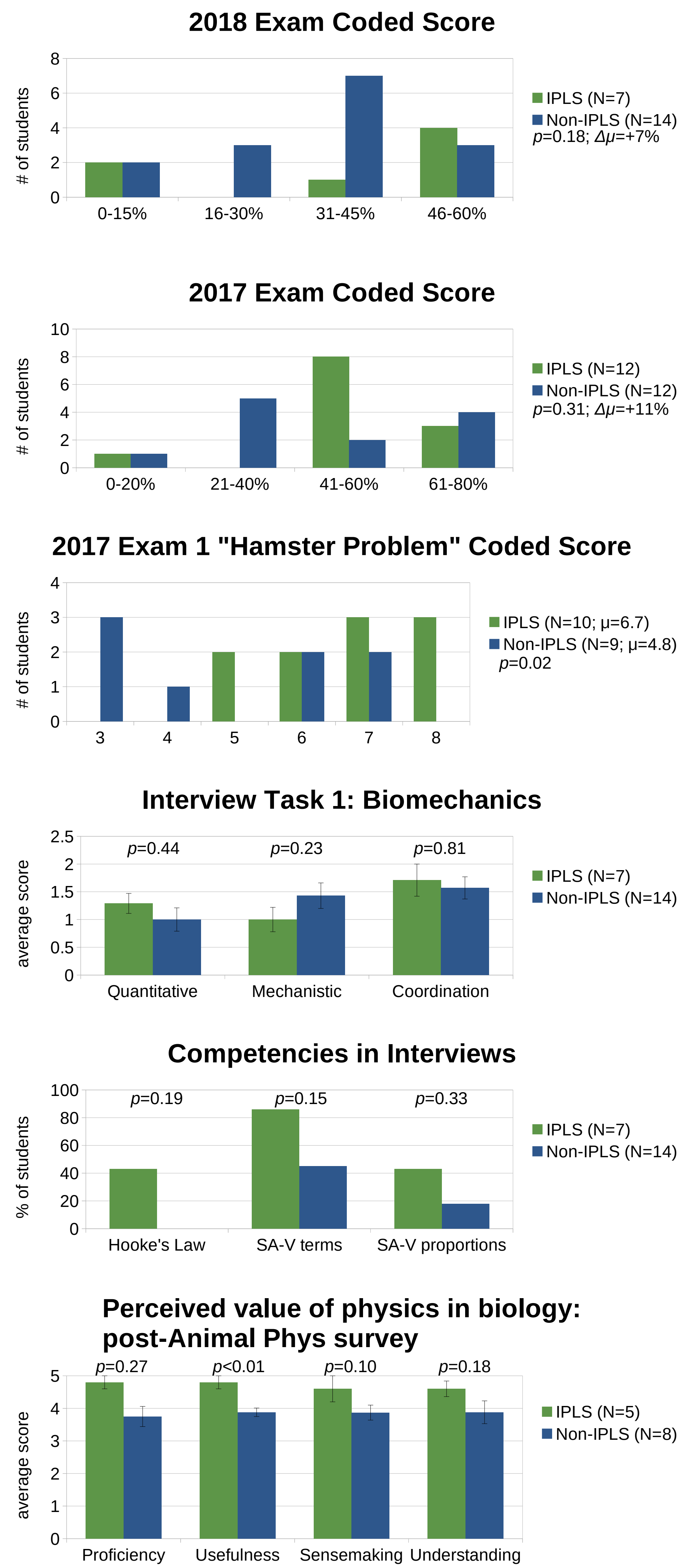
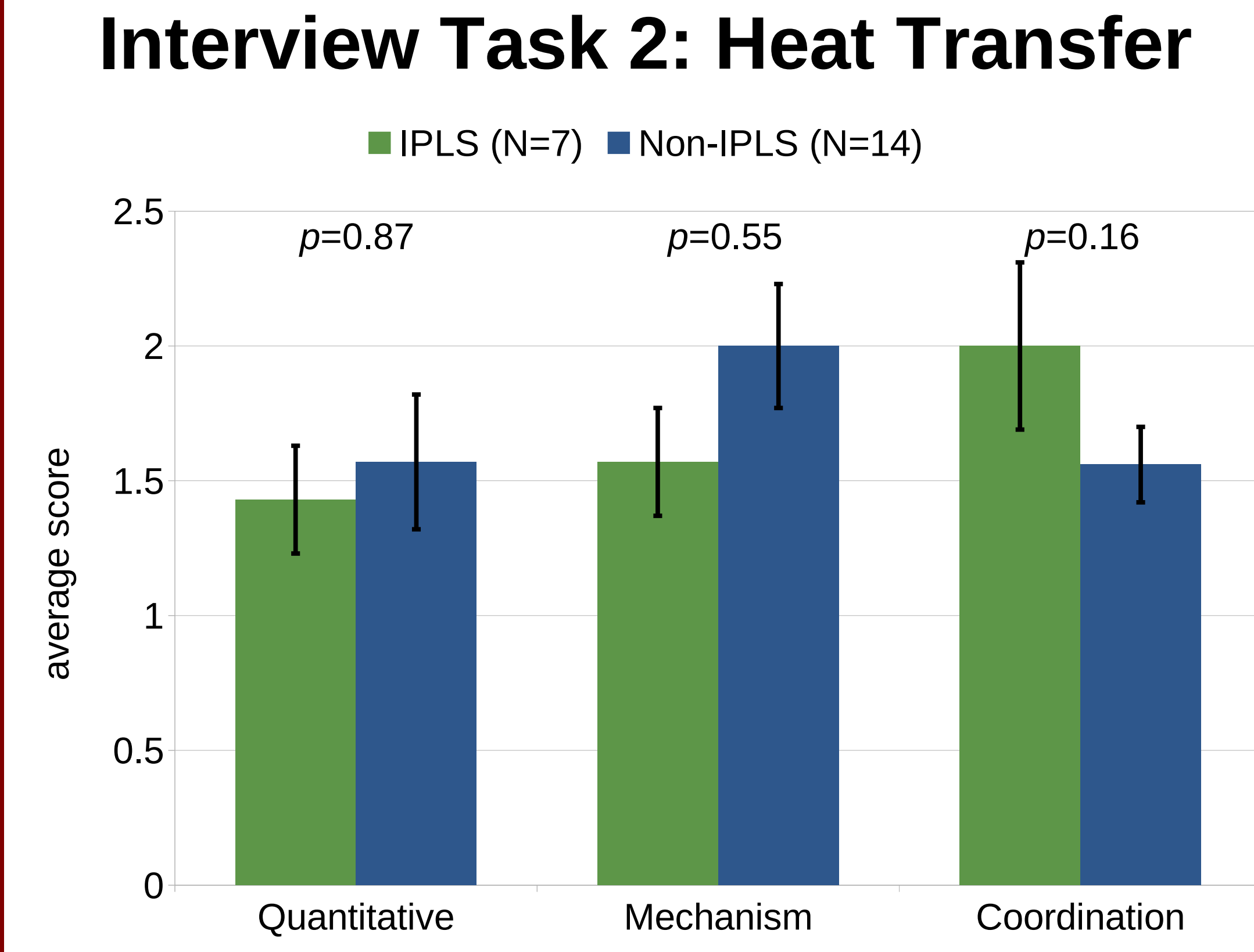
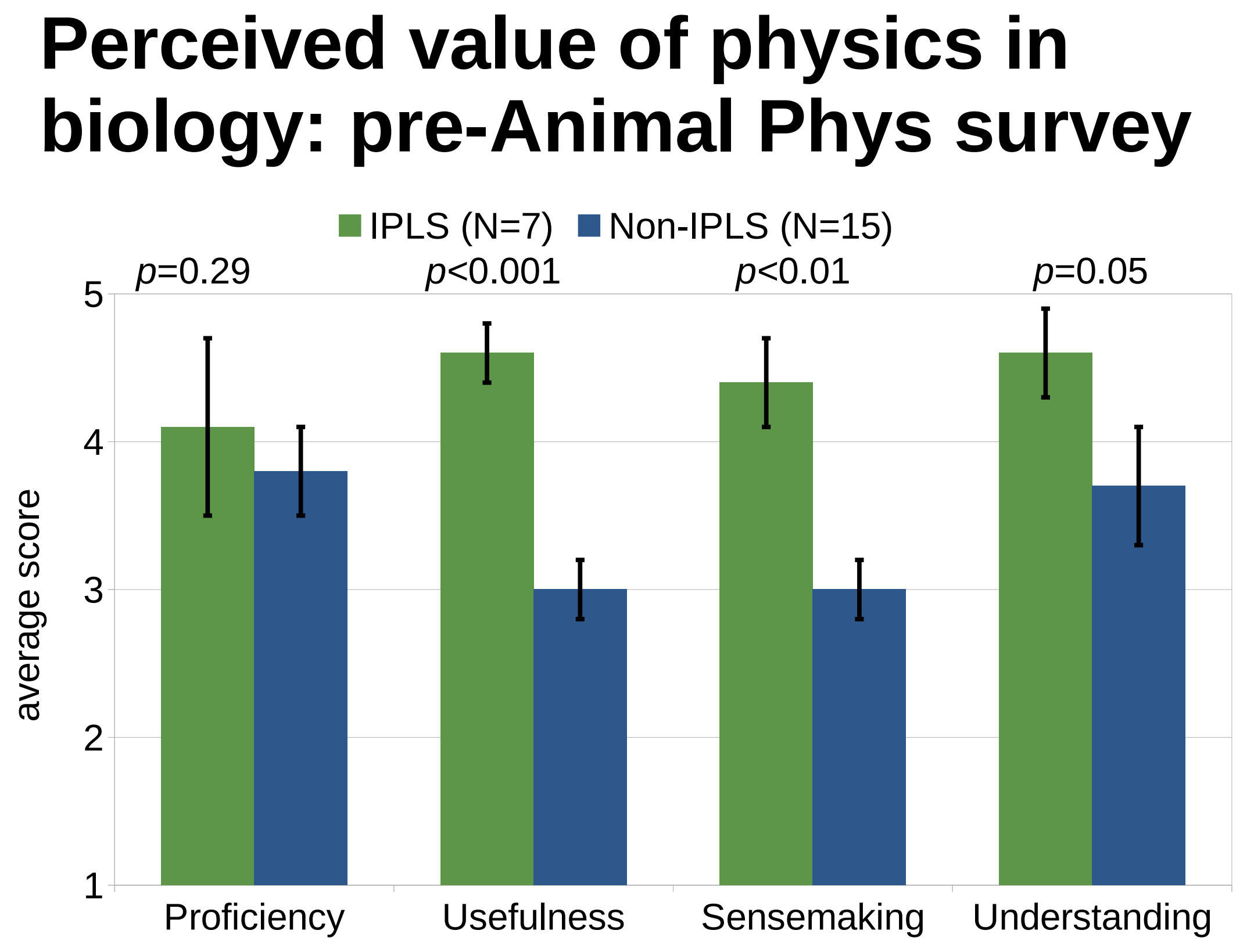
## Methodology

We present findings of students in an intermediate-level Animal Physiology course at Swarthmore College (N=22 students; 7 had IPLS backgrounds).

- **Think-aloud interviews**, 30 minutes in length, designed to display various physics competencies in a biological context. The responses to each of the two tasks were coded holistically on a 0-3 scale in three categories: quantitative reasoning<sup>3</sup>, mechanistic reasoning<sup>4</sup>, and coordination between representations. Additionally, interviews were coded on a binary scale for some additional markers of physics competency.
- **Attitudinal surveys** in which students were asked to state their level of agreement with statements describing the value of physics in biological contexts (Interdisciplinary Cluster from MBEX II).<sup>5</sup>
- **Midterm and final exams** from both 2017 & 2018, which included heat transfer and biomechanics; student responses were coded on a binary scale for various markers of physics competency.

*In an Animal Physiology course, IPLS students have more positive attitudes about physics.*

*It is difficult to assess whether they also have greater competency in physics.*



	"Dakota"	Adjustment	Equation	Air	Babies
Visualization		✓			
Recall			✓		
Causality		✓	✓		✓
Sensemaking					
Coordination			✓	✓	✓

**References**

- (a) Crouch, C. H., Wisstianawatt, P., Cai, M., & Renninger, K. A. (2018). Life science students' attitudes, interest, and performance in introductory physics for life sciences: An exploratory study. *Physical Review Physics Education Research*, 14(1), 010111. (b) Geller, B. D., Turpen, C., & Crouch, C. H. (2018). Sources of student engagement in Introductory Physics for Life Sciences. *Physical Review Physics Education Research*, 14(1), 010118. (c) Watkins, J., Coffey, J. E., Redish, E. F., & Cooke, T. J. (2012). Disciplinary authenticity: Enriching the reforms of introductory physics courses for life-science students. *Physical Review of Special Topics—Physics Education Research*, 8(1), 010112.
- (a) Hammer, D., Elby, A., Scherr, R. E., & Redish, E. F. (2005). Resources, framing, and transfer. *Transfer of learning from a modern multidisciplinary perspective*, 89. (b) Schwartz, D. L., Bransford, J. D., & Sears, D. (2005). Efficiency and innovation in transfer. *Transfer of learning from a modern multidisciplinary perspective*, 1-51. (c) Engle, R. A., Lam, D. P., Meyer, X. S., & Nix, S. E. (2012). How does expansive framing promote transfer? Several proposed explanations and a research agenda for investigating them. *Educational Psychologist*, 47(3), 215-231.
- (a) Sherin, Bruce. (2001). How Students Understand Physics Equations. *Cognition and Instruction*, 19, 479-541. (b) Kuo, E., Hull, M. M., Gupta, A., and Elby, A. (2013). How students blend conceptual and formal mathematical reasoning in solving physics problems. *Science Education*, 97: 32-57.
- Russ, R. S., Scherr, R. E., Hammer, D., and Mikseka, J. (2008). Recognizing mechanistic reasoning in student scientific inquiry: A framework for discourse analysis developed from philosophy of science. *Science Education*, 92: 499-525.
- Hall, K. L. (2013). Examining the Effects of Students' Classroom Expectations on Undergraduate Biology Course Reform. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Maryland.

**Acknowledgments**

We thank Sara Hiebert Burch for her work as a co-PI on this study; our advisory board, Brad Davidson, Eric Brew, Eric Kuo, Sanjay Rebello, and Todd Cooke; Agil Tarzan MacMood and Haley Gerardi for their work this summer; Shannon Ballard and Stephen Miller for inviting us into their classes; Kevin Webb for his valuable feedback. This work was funded by the National Science Foundation (DUE-1710875) and Swarthmore College. For more information, please contact Nathaniel Peters (npeters@hopkins.edu).