Scaling Implementation of Inquiry into Large Enrollment General Chemistry Laboratories Soren Sjerven, Skylar Schraut, Grace Wilson, and Jacob W. Wainman Chemistry and Biochemistry Department, University of Minnesota-Duluth

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Introduction

- General Chemistry instructional laboratories have traditionally been taught in a cookbook style format.
- There has been a shift in instructional strategies towards guided-inquiry to develop students' experimental design skills
- Inquiry-based labs have been previously implemented in a small enrollment General Chemistry Lab for Majors at UMD by Fringer et al.

Research Question:

Can inquiry-based labs be scaled to a large enrollment non-major general chemistry laboratory while maintaining student development of experimental design skills?

Table 1: Levels of Inquiry as described by Fay et al. Level 0 (grey) correlates to cookbook or traditional labs. Level 2 (green) correlates to the level of Inquiry implemented in this study.

Level	Problem/Question	Procedure	S
0	Provided to Student	Provided to Student	Pro
1	Provided to Student	Provided to Student	Cons
2	Provided to Student	Constructed by student	Cons
3	Constructed by student	Constructed by student	Cons

Learning Objectives

- 1. Use the basic laboratory equipment, including glassware and instrumentation.
- 2. Design experiments applying laboratory techniques to answer novel chemical questions.
- 3. Collect, record, and report data from their experiments.
- 4. Analyze and interpret quantitative data.
- 5. Communicate their scientific results to others, in laboratory notebooks, lab reports and oral presentations.
- 6. Maintain a clean and safe working environment in the laboratory.



Changes to in semester TA training

training.

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 8 = Inquiry Lab = Break **General Chemistry** Lab for Non-Majors **1** Instructor \bigcirc **15 GTAs & UGTAs** Rooms Lab **Student Population** ~ n= 350

 \circ Weekly TA meetings on Friday's were lead by lead TA. Modeled how to effectively instruct an inquiry lab. – The TELCA instrument from *Ludlow et al.* indicated **decreased** anxiety and increased confidence towards teaching post



Figure 1: Average scores from the multiple-choice section divided by learning objectives. (A) Traditional (orange) vs Revised (green) non-majors curriculum, (B) Revised non-majors curriculum (green) vs Year 1 Revised Majors curriculum (blue) from Fringer et al., (C) Revised non-majors curriculum vs Year 2 Majors curriculum from *Fringer et al.* Lighter bars represent pre test while darker bars represent post tests. The error bars represent the confidence intervals for each cohort.

implementation.

smaller scale.

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Conclusions

I. Curriculum was effectively scaled maintaining a high fidelity of

2. Results are qualitatively similar to revisions implemented on a

References