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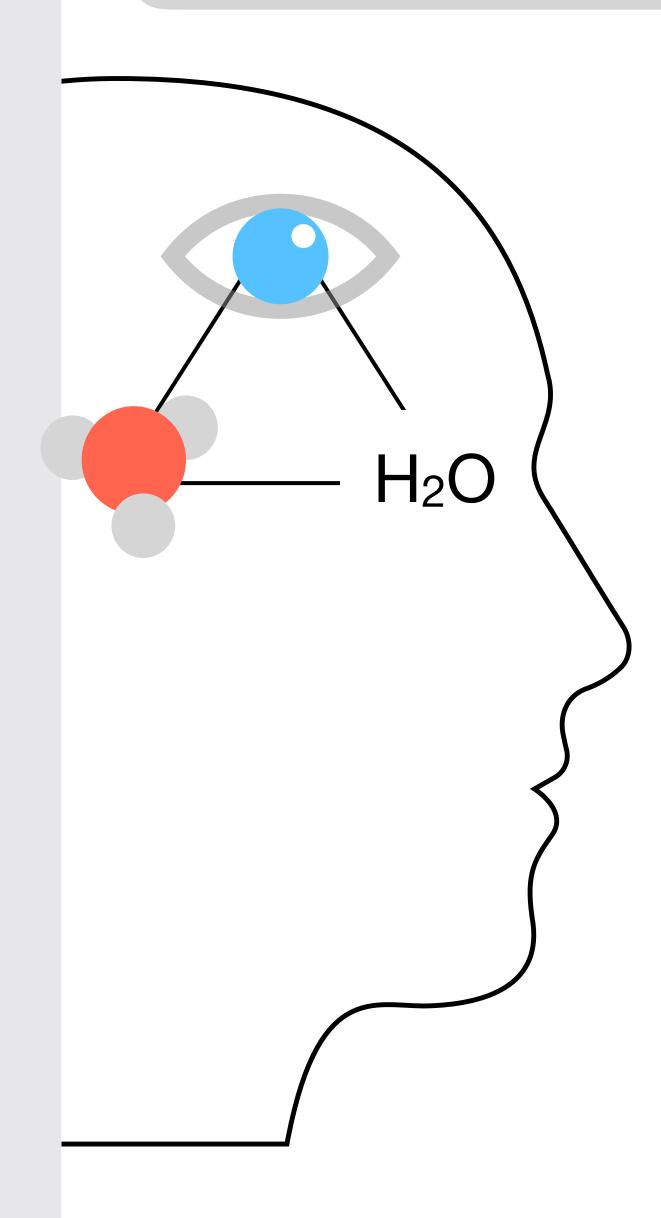
BEYOND THE BEAKER:

Scaffolding students to connect observations with the particle level in organic chemistry





MOTIVATION



- Meaningful understanding of chemical processes requires
 - 1. constantly **shifting between the representational levels**: the macroscopic, the submicroscopic and the symbolic level¹
 - 2. reasoning about **mechanistic features** (entities, properties, organization and activity) at each of these levels²

Research shows that students have difficulties to discern and comprehend the meaning of the submicroscopic level and its visualization³, especially in the laboratory⁴.

The expository lab fails to help students discerning the relationship between their observations and the corresponding explanations⁵.

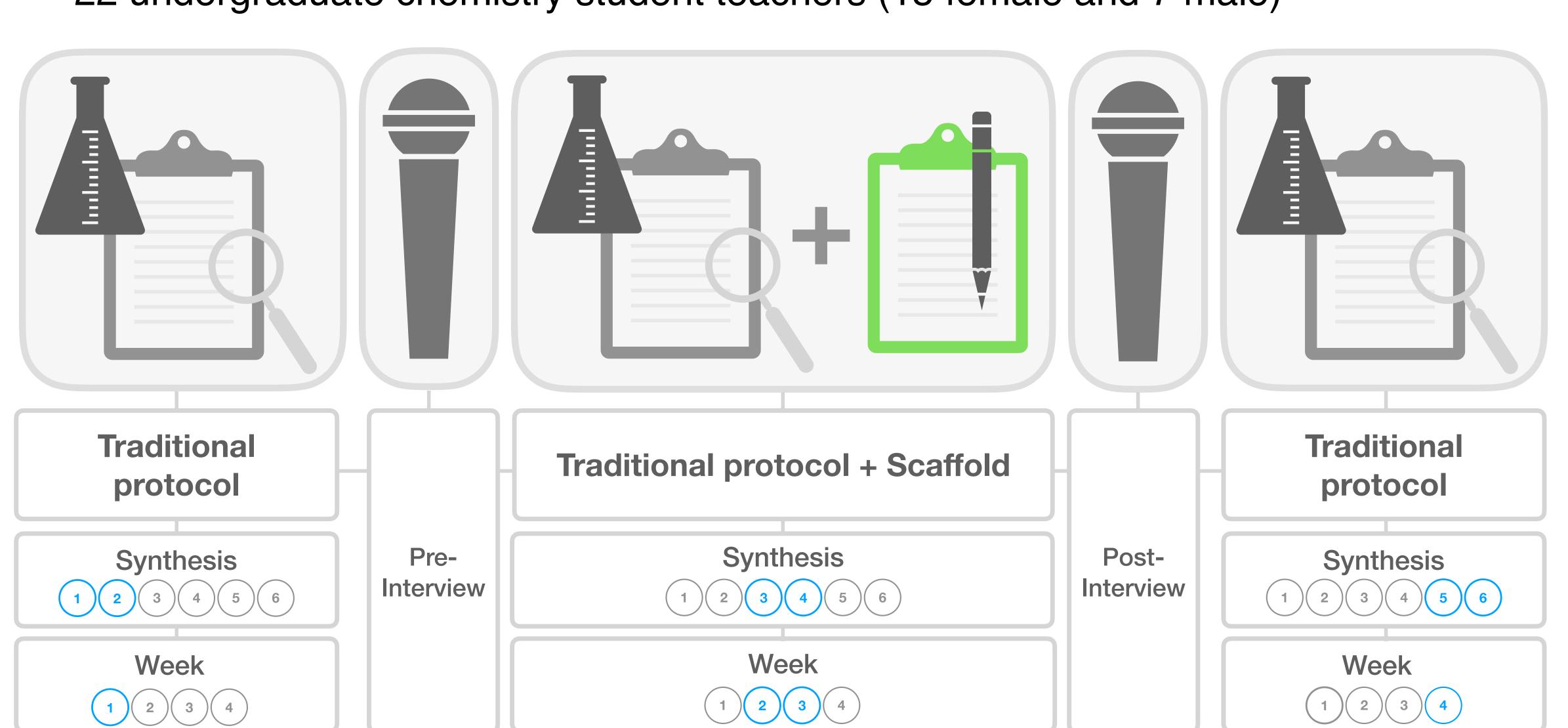


To what extend does an instructional scaffold for the organic laboratory supports students in connecting the representational levels?

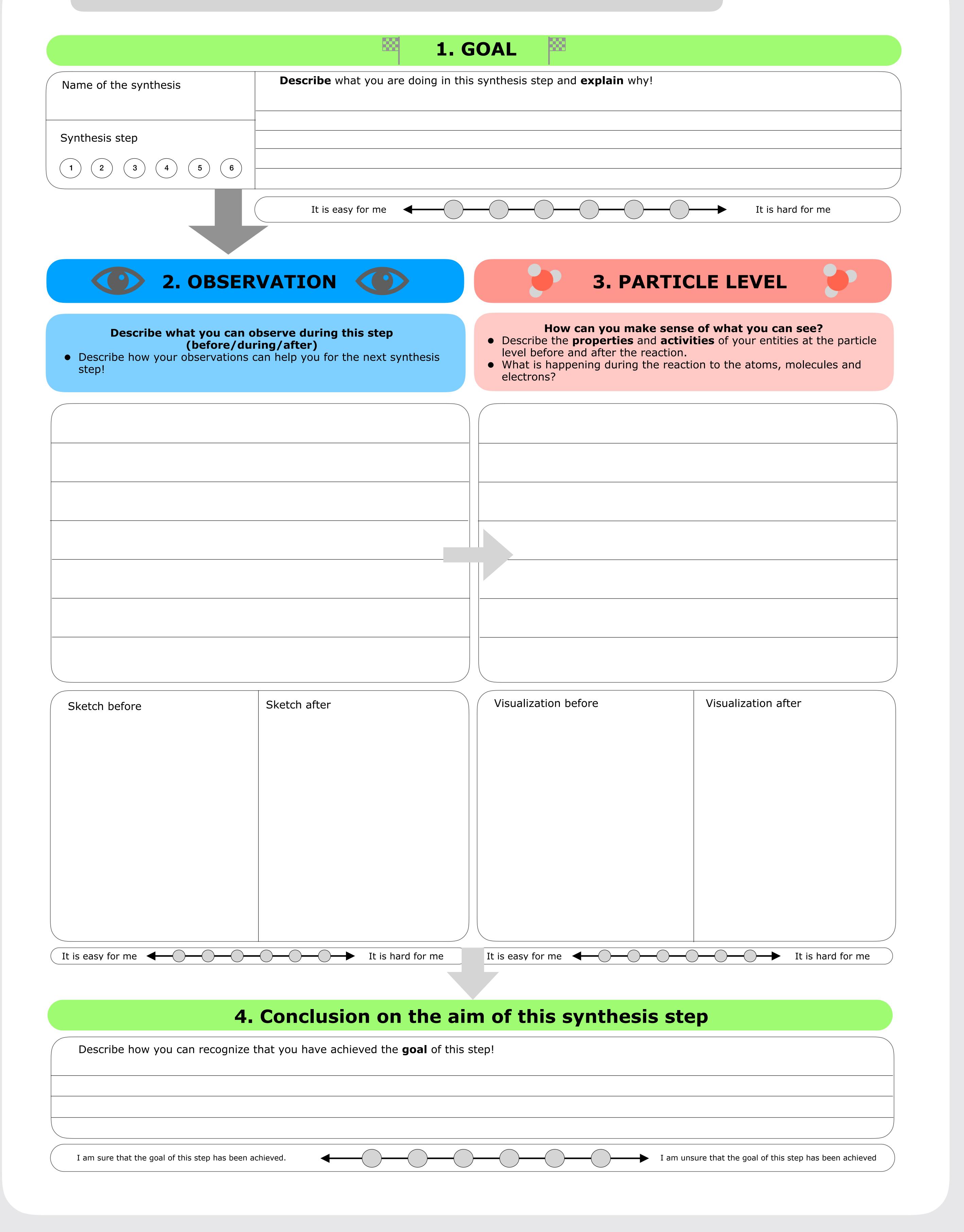
METHOD

Context and Participants

- Data was collected in an organic chemistry lab for student teachers in 2019.
- 22 undergraduate chemistry student teachers (15 female and 7 male)

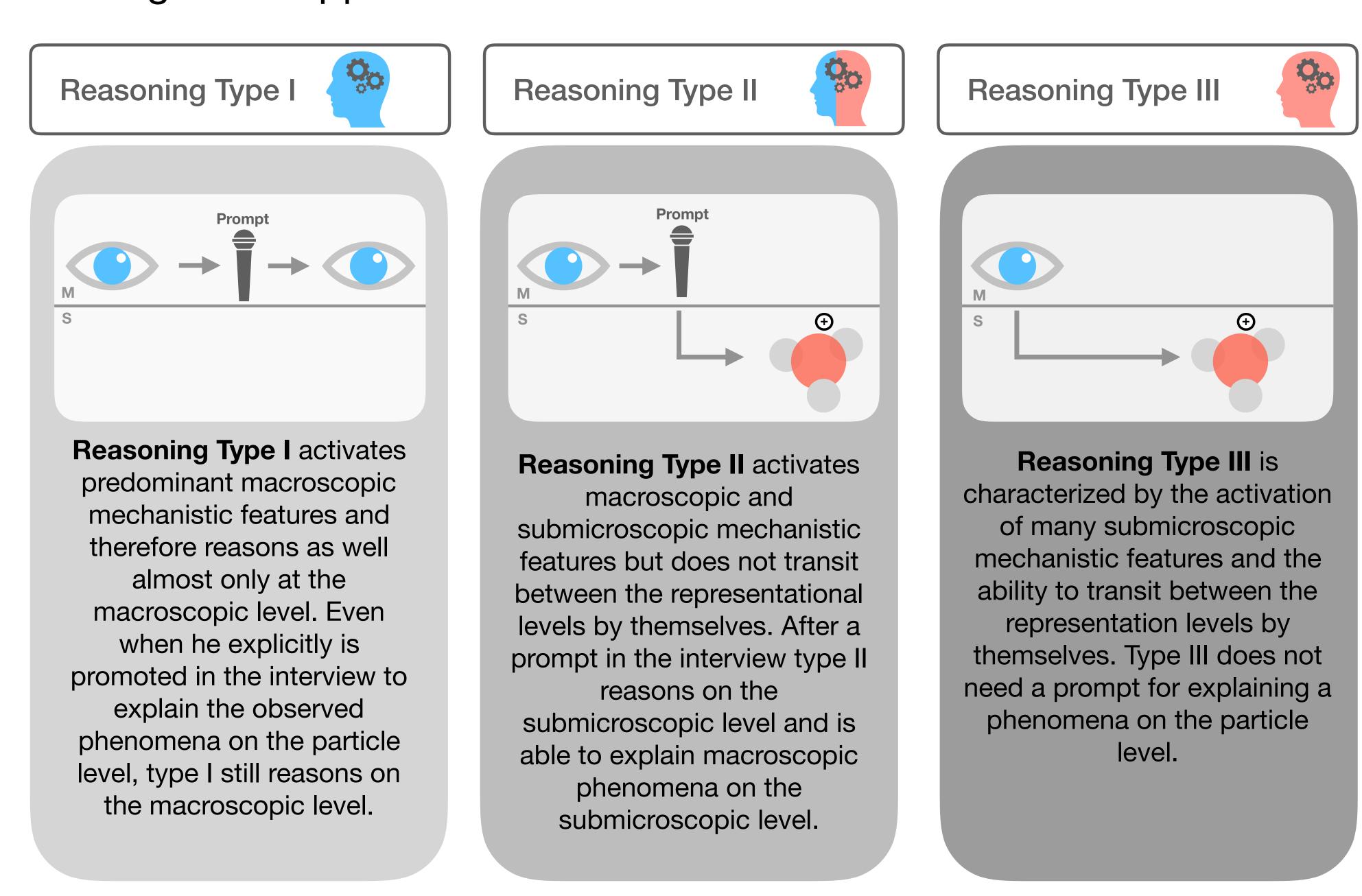


INSTRUCTIONAL SCAFFOLD



CONCLUSION

- Students can be characterized in their approach to make-sense of their organic synthesis on the representational levels, before and after working with the instructional scaffold
- There seems to be three dominant Types
- After working with the scaffold, we could observe that students change their approaches



- The here-reported scaffold seems to be a good compromise between expository and new approaches like inquiry-, or problem-based labs
- Students showed gains in their understanding of the synthesis and its underlying explanation especially on the submicroscopic level.

REFERENCES

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- 3. Gilbert J. K. and Treagust D. F., (2009), in Gilbert J. K. and Treagust D. F. (ed.), Multiple representations in chemical education, Dordrecht: Springer, vol. 4, pp. 333–350.
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- 5. Collison, C. G., Cody, J., & Stanford, C. (2012). An SN1–SN2 Lesson in an Organic Chemistry Lab Using a Studio-Based Approach. J. Chem. Educ., 89(6), 750-754.