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# Better Practical Classes

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# Laboratory classes

These days undergraduates receive rather limited exposure to laboratory science.

It is time-consuming and expensive to put on good experimental courses using modern techniques and equipment.



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# Are the students confused?

*Practical classes have many functions:*

...illustrating the lecture course, handling biological materials, demonstrating equipment, developing manual and observational skills, analyzing data, understanding the process of scientific enquiry...



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***It is not surprising that students are sometimes confused about what they should be learning.***



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# Progression in the laboratory

## **The novice:**

New to the laboratory, follows recipes,  
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how to make solutions.

## **The trained worker – capable of independent scientific work:**

Can design and carry out experiments,  
analyse data and communicate results

# Projects

- Represent the last stage in the undergraduate lab training
- Mentioned in the **Benchmark** statements
- Most students enjoy, are stimulated and challenged
- Rewarding to have the experience of working in a modern lab

# Research Projects

How can we make the initial classes more like the research project?

*Levels of experiments:*

- Demonstration
- Exercise
- Structured enquiry
- Open-ended enquiry



# Some purposes of lab. classes – 1

## *Learning by seeing:*

- Illustrating material learned in the lecture
- Illustrating techniques mentioned in the lecture
- Illustrating equipment mentioned in the lecture

# Some purposes of lab. classes – 2

## *Learning by doing:*

- Learning manual skills
- Following protocols
- Learning about instruments
- Learning how to handle biological materials

# Some purposes of lab. classes – 3

## *Learning about communicating science:*

- Drawing graphs and diagrams
- Preparing tables
- Statistical analysis
- Preparing posters
- Writing scientific papers

# Some purposes of lab. classes – 4

## *Learning intellectual skills:*

- Proposing hypotheses
- Designing experiments to test hypotheses
- Writing protocols, finding methods
- Writing up and analysing data
- Reaching conclusions



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# Skills taught in a lab-based course

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NOTE

*These are difficult to do in other than a  
one-to-one situation*

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***DO EMPLOYERS VALUE THESE?***

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***DO WE ASSESS THESE?***

# What are the aims of your lab class? (Economic arguments)

- Is it worth doing?
- Can it be done on paper?
- Do students have to do it individually?
- Can it be done outside the lab?
- Should they do it all or only part?
- Can it be simulated?
- Does it need to be supervised?



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# What motivates students?

(Redesigning experiments to stimulate students)

- Is the experiment dull?
- Is it likely to be successful?
- Is it open-ended, unpredictable?
- Does it involve competition?
- Does it involve team work?
- Does it involve novelty or discovery?



# Achieving aims

- Do we monitor attendance and contribution to the class?
- Which skills do we assess?
- Which skills can we assess?



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# Achieving aims separately

If the objective of the lab class is (*a*) to obtain good experimental data and then (*b*) to processing the data – ask if these two processes can be separated?

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***Example:*** for an enzyme assay, can (*a*) the assays, and (*b*) the processing of data (e.g. determination of  $K_m$ ,  $V_{max}$ ), be carried out (and assessed) separately?

# Conclusions

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- We should make sure that the students understand what it is that they are supposed to be learning
- We should try to separate the various things to be learned and deal with them separately



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# Achieving aims

- Are the students trained in the skills they are expected to demonstrate?
- Are the achievements of aims by students assessed?
- Do students do the experiment sufficiently often to achieve the aims?
- Are the aims made explicit to the students?