

Motivation

- Rose-Hulman Capstone Laboratory Sequence:
 - CHE411: Chemical Engineering Laboratory I (Spring Y3)
 - CHE412: Chemical Engineering Laboratory II (Fall Y4)
 - CHE413: Chemical Engineering Laboratory III (Winter Y4)
- Lab curriculum revisions are planned to streamline content and improve student learning and engagement in laboratory
- Desire a means to measure how students' **technical skills, writing skills, and general interest and engagement** change as a result of the proposed laboratory changes



Multi-dimensional Approach

- Areas of assessment throughout the 3-course sequence before making changes to the course structure
 - Student Knowledge** before and after each laboratory course
 - Student Skills** before and after each laboratory course
 - Student Attitudes** in the laboratory
- Use of both self-assessment and direct assessment tools

Assessment Method	Type of Assessment	Outcomes of Assessment	Validated Instruments
Student Self-Assessment	Self-Assessment	Self-reported knowledge, skills, attitudes	URSSA [1] MUSIC [2]
Laboratory Skills Test	Direct Assessment	Student laboratory knowledge and skills	n/a
Writing Assessment	Direct Assessment	Written communication skills	VALUE Rubric [3]

1) Student Self-Assessment

Purpose: To gauge student attitudes about their own knowledge and abilities that pertain to the laboratory, as well as gauge student attitudes about the course.

Method: The Student Self-Assessment is comprised of two validated assessment instruments:

- Undergraduate Research Student Self-Assessment (URSSA) [1]**
 - Designed for students to self-assess their confidence and abilities in a laboratory research setting
 - Some questions added to improve relevance to laboratory class
- MUSIC Model of Motivation [2]**
 - Designed to assess student motivation and engagement in a course

Evaluation administered in-class via Moodle pre- and post-Lab II.

Sample Questions: From modified URSSA

Presently I can...

	not applicable	not at all	just a little	somewhat	a lot	a great deal
write technical reports or papers that I am comfortable giving to my employer.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
make effective oral presentations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
defend an argument when asked questions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
explain engineering concepts to non-engineers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
prepare a scientific poster.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
keep a detailed lab notebook.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
conduct observations in the lab or field.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Preliminary Results: Results shown are pre- and post-Laboratory II course

	PRE		POST		Sig	D
	M	SD	M	SD		
Formulate an experimental objective that can be answered with data.	3.70	0.66	4.33	0.54	***	1.06
Figure out the next step in a lab experiment.	3.52	0.64	4.11	0.59	***	0.96
Identify limitations of experimental methods and designs.	3.47	0.66	4.03	0.70	***	0.82
Explain the chemical engineering principles within a lab project.	3.67	0.75	4.21	0.67	***	0.76
Relate experimental data to theoretical phenomena.	3.70	0.74	4.08	0.62	***	0.56

Subset of results from URSSA survey reporting student self-assessment of knowledge and skills related to their laboratory experience. Mean (*M*), standard deviation (*SD*), *p*-value, and effect size (*D*) are given. *N*=66. This subset includes most significant shifts observed.

Students experienced greatest shift in how to formulate an experimental objective, and how to figure out the next step.

	PRE		POST		Sig	D
	M	SD	M	SD		
Empowerment	4.34	0.88	4.58	1.05	*	0.3
Usefulness	4.80	0.81	4.68	1.03		-0.1
Success	4.99	0.62	4.79	0.73		-0.3
Interest	4.28	0.80	4.38	1.02		0.1

Results of MUSIC Inventory reporting self-assessment of student attitudes related to their laboratory experience. Mean (*M*), standard deviation (*SD*), *p*-value, and effect size (*D*) are given. *N*=66.

Students experienced greatest shift in sense of empowerment.

2) Laboratory Skills Test

Purpose: To gauge student understanding of laboratory concepts and skills

Method: The Laboratory Skills Test was developed by preparing multiple-choice and short-answer questions related to the following topics, which were generated by Rose-Hulman Chemical Engineering faculty:

Laboratory Safety	Data Acquisition	Data Analysis
Connecting Theory & Experiment	Troubleshooting Equipment & Data	Knowledge of Equipment
Team Management	Application of Concepts	Communication

Test administered in-class via Moodle pre- and post-Lab II. Test participation was required, but not counted as a grade item.

Sample Questions:

You perform an experiment where you adjust the thermostat setting in a room and measure the air temperature once steady state is reached. The data are shown below, where the solid line indicates how the thermostat should be performing, and each orange point represents the average of five thermometer measurements. Error bars indicate standard deviation.

How would you best describe the thermometer readings?

Select one:

a. Accurate and precise

b. Neither accurate nor precise

c. Precise, but not accurate

d. Accurate, but not precise

You are reading a plot that compares experimental data to the results of an empirical correlation. One series is points while the other is a solid line. However, the creator of the plot forgot to add a key.

According to conventions, the **points** on the plot should be labeled:

According to conventions, the **solid line** on the plot should be labeled:

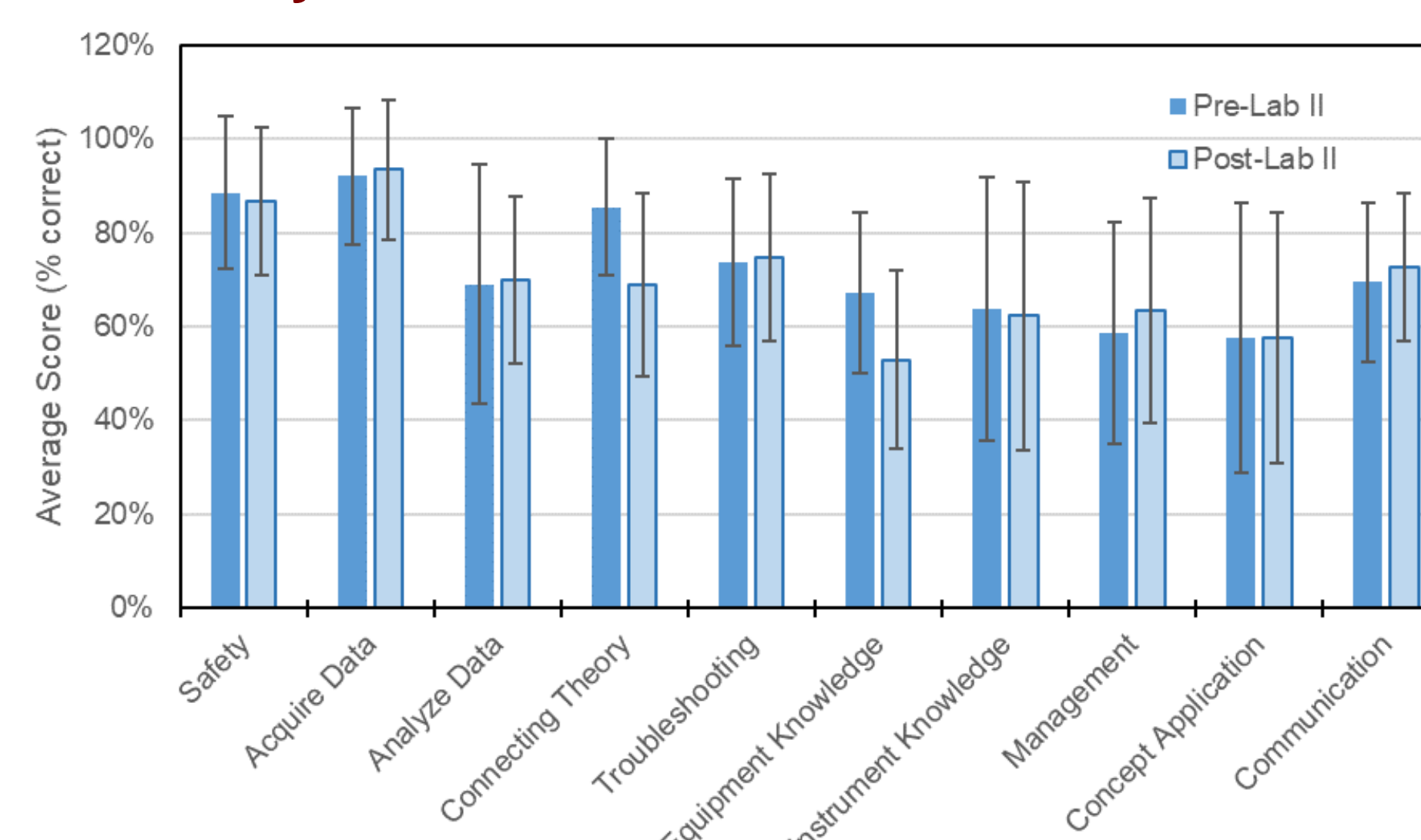
Drag and drop a word into each blank box.

Experimental Theoretical Prediction

Match the equipment in the diagram with the best description.

Choose...

Preliminary Results:



Average student score for each category of the Skills Test administered before and after the Lab II course. Error bars represent standard deviation of 66 scores (pre-test) and 65 scores (post-test).

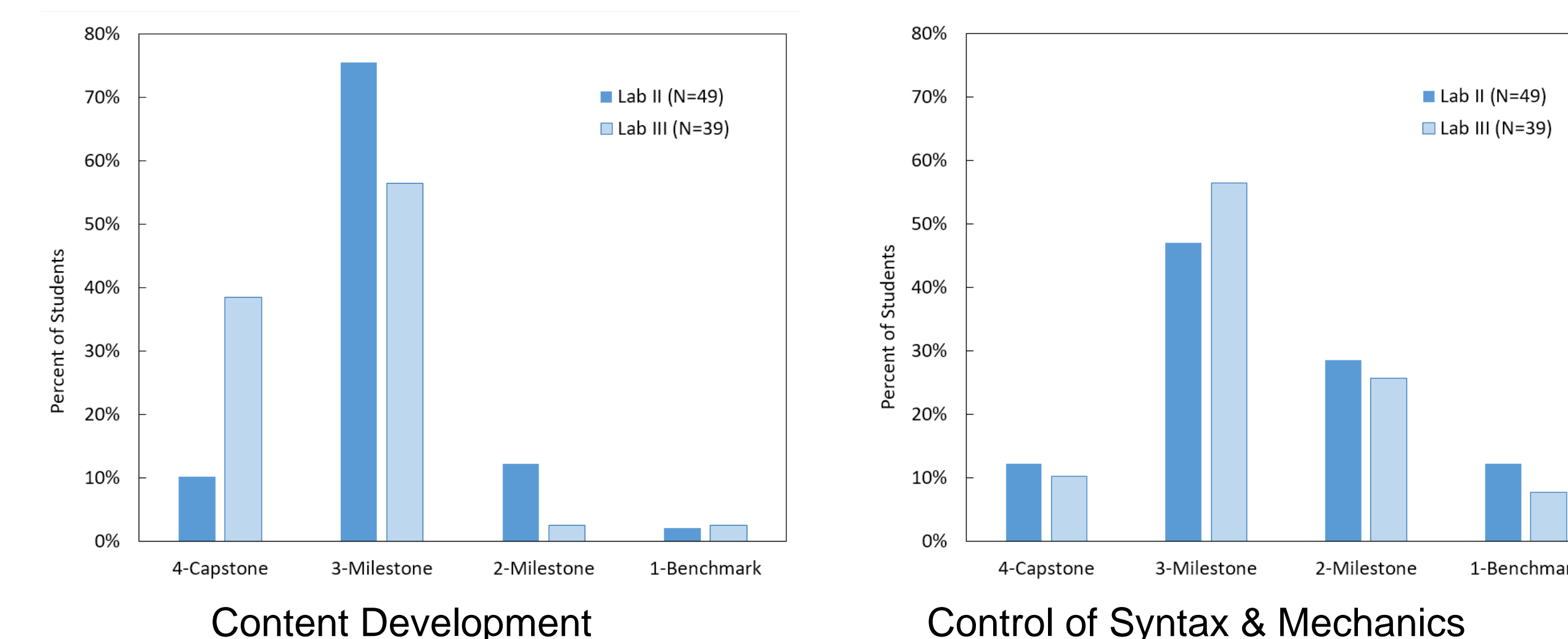
Observed drops in average scores may be attributed to inequivalent question format and complexity.

3) Writing Assessment

Purpose: To gauge student written communication skills in the context of technical laboratory reports.

Method: The **Written Communication VALUE Rubric [3]** assessed the context, content development, conventions, sources, and writing mechanics of the first draft of student laboratory reports in Lab II and Lab III. Assessment was completed by four non-ChemE Rose-Hulman faculty with periodic checks for inter-rater reliability as part of RosEvaluation.

Preliminary Results:



Subset of results showing the distribution of evaluator rankings using the Written Communication VALUE Rubric for two of the five categories. A ranking of 4 represents the highest ("Capstone") skill level.

On average, moderate positive shifts in written communication skills were observed for Content Development and Control of Syntax & Mechanics.

Future Work

- Deeper analysis of Student Self-Assessment and qualitative responses on Skills Test
- Improvement and validation of Laboratory Skills Test
- Identifying future uses for instruments
- Assessment during AY 2018-2019 as laboratory changes are made

References & Acknowledgements

- [1] A.B. Hunter, T.J. Weston, S.L. Laursen, and H. Thiry, "URSSA: Evaluating Student Gains from Undergraduate Research in the Sciences," *Council on Undergraduate Research*, vol. 29, no. 3, 2009, pp. 15-19.
- [2] B.D. Jones, "Motivating Students to Engage in Learning: The MUSIC Model of Academic Motivation," *International Journal of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education*, vol. 21, 2009, pp. 272-285.
- [3] T. Rhodes, "Assessing Outcomes and Improving Achievement: Tips and Tools for Using the Rubrics." *Association of American Colleges and Universities*, 2009.

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