

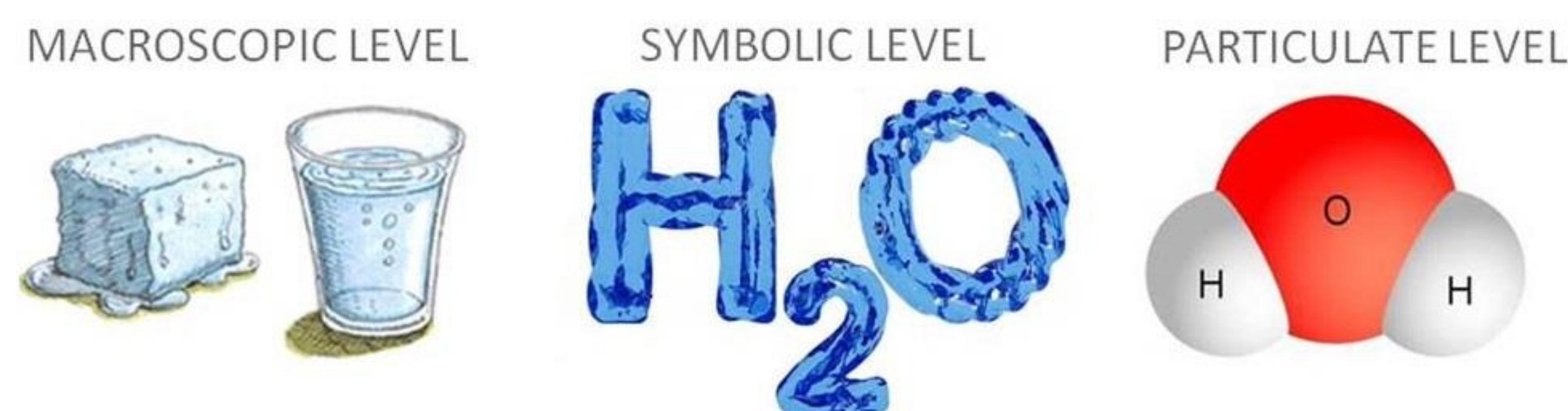
# Tracking Growth in Students' Understanding of the Particulate Nature of Mater

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## Background

Chemistry is commonly represented at three levels<sup>1</sup>



Students struggle with the particulate level the most as shown in high school and college settings<sup>2, 3, 4</sup>

- Many misconceptions for both ionic & covalent reactions
- Particulate level is the most cognitively demanding

Tracking student particulate representations over the course of the semester can give us a sense of growth in understanding

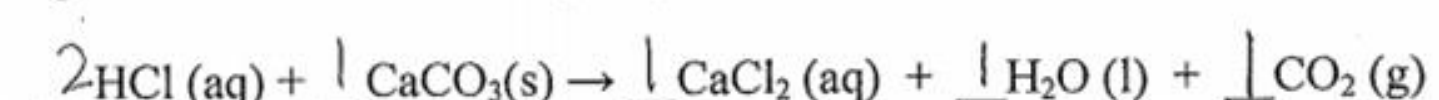
## Research Questions

How does the students' understanding of the particulate nature of mater change over the course of a general chemistry course? What aspects do students have difficulty with throughout the course, and which aspects do students master?

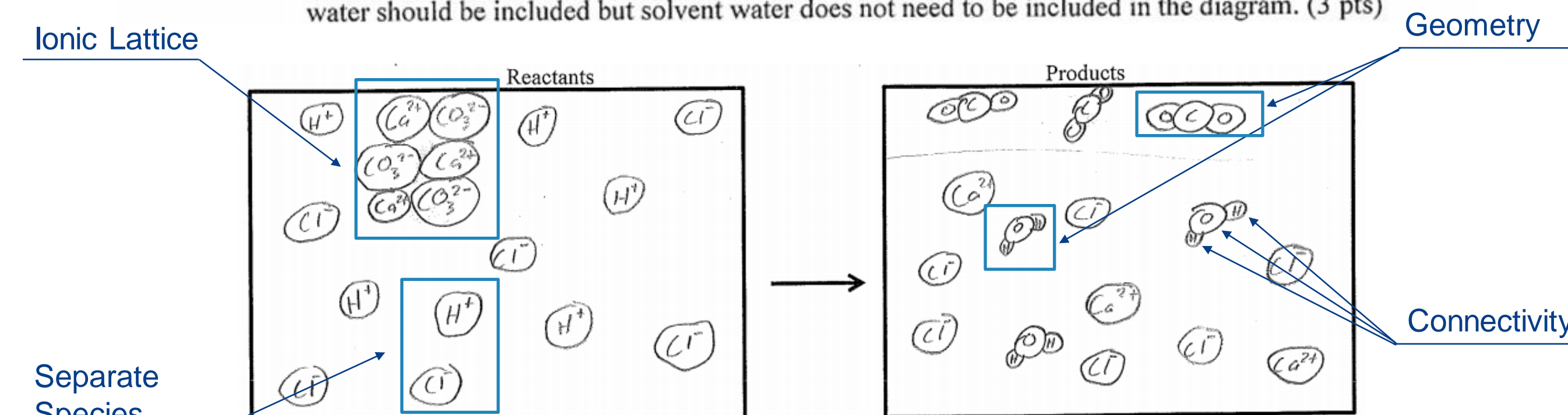
## Results

### Correct Particulate Representation – Post Instruction

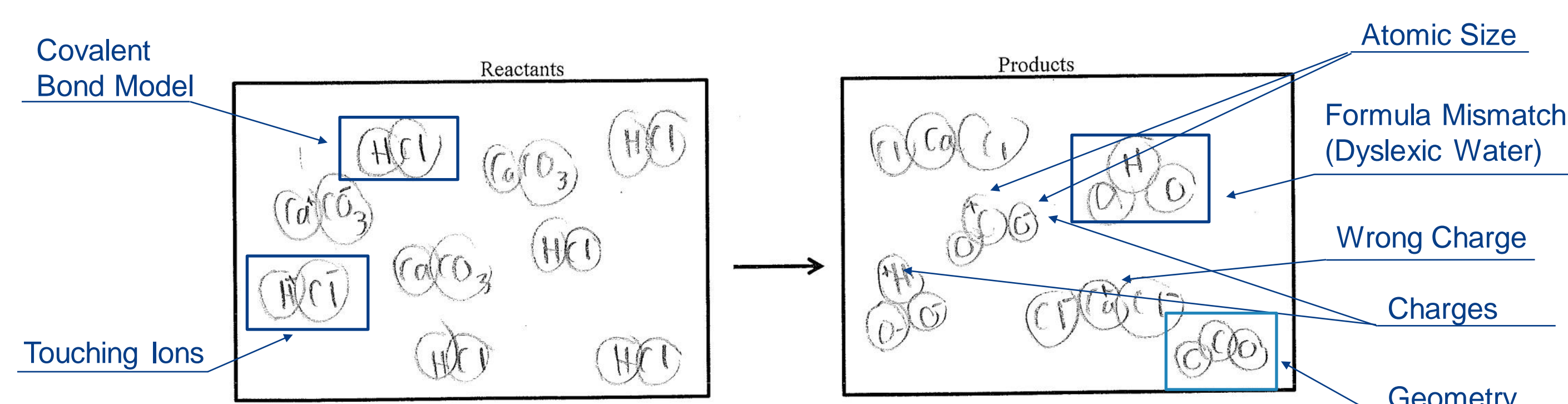
**Fill in the Blanks:** Fill in the blanks according to the directions for each question. (5 pts)  
1. Dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl) reacts with solid Calcium Carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) to form aqueous Calcium Chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>), Water (H<sub>2</sub>O), and gaseous Carbon Dioxide, (CO<sub>2</sub>). The chemical equation below represents the reaction:



- Balance the equation by filling in the blanks in the equation with appropriate numbers. (2 pts)
- In the space below, draw diagrams to represent what you think you might see if you were able to see the atoms, ions and molecules for the reaction of **six HCl with three CaCO<sub>3</sub>** according to the balanced reaction above. Be sure to draw the correct proportion of reactants and products. Product water should be included but solvent water does not need to be included in the diagram. (3 pts)



### Incorrect Particulate Representation – Post Instruction



## Methodology

### Context

- Study took place in a general chemistry class in Fall 2014
- Students demonstrated their knowledge of the particulate nature of matter by drawing representations throughout the course
- 53 students took part in the study
- One semester of HS chemistry required
- 5 assessments taken throughout the semester focusing on representations

### Assessment

Compound and Equations Analyzed	Assessment Dates
$\text{N}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) / \text{N}_2\text{O}(\text{aq})$	9/6, 10/25
$\text{CaCl}_2(\text{s}) / \text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq})$	9/6, 10/9
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	10/4
$2\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$	10/4, 10/25
$2\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_3(\text{g}) + 7\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	10/9
$2\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	12/6

### Coding and Analysis

- Coded specific errors as well as aspects they are understanding
- Checked for prevalence of errors and changes over time for equations of similar type

## Discussion

### Growth in understanding was noted in:

- Molecular geometry
- Understanding that ionic compounds have charges and that aqueous ions are separated and solid compounds form a lattice
- A statistically significant number of students are understanding that molecular compounds do not ionize.

### Continued struggle with:

- Oxidation number
- Using covalent bond model for ionic compounds
- Nature of particles in aqueous solution

### Student understanding stayed constant in

- Atomic size for covalent compounds
- Balancing the particles

## Future Work

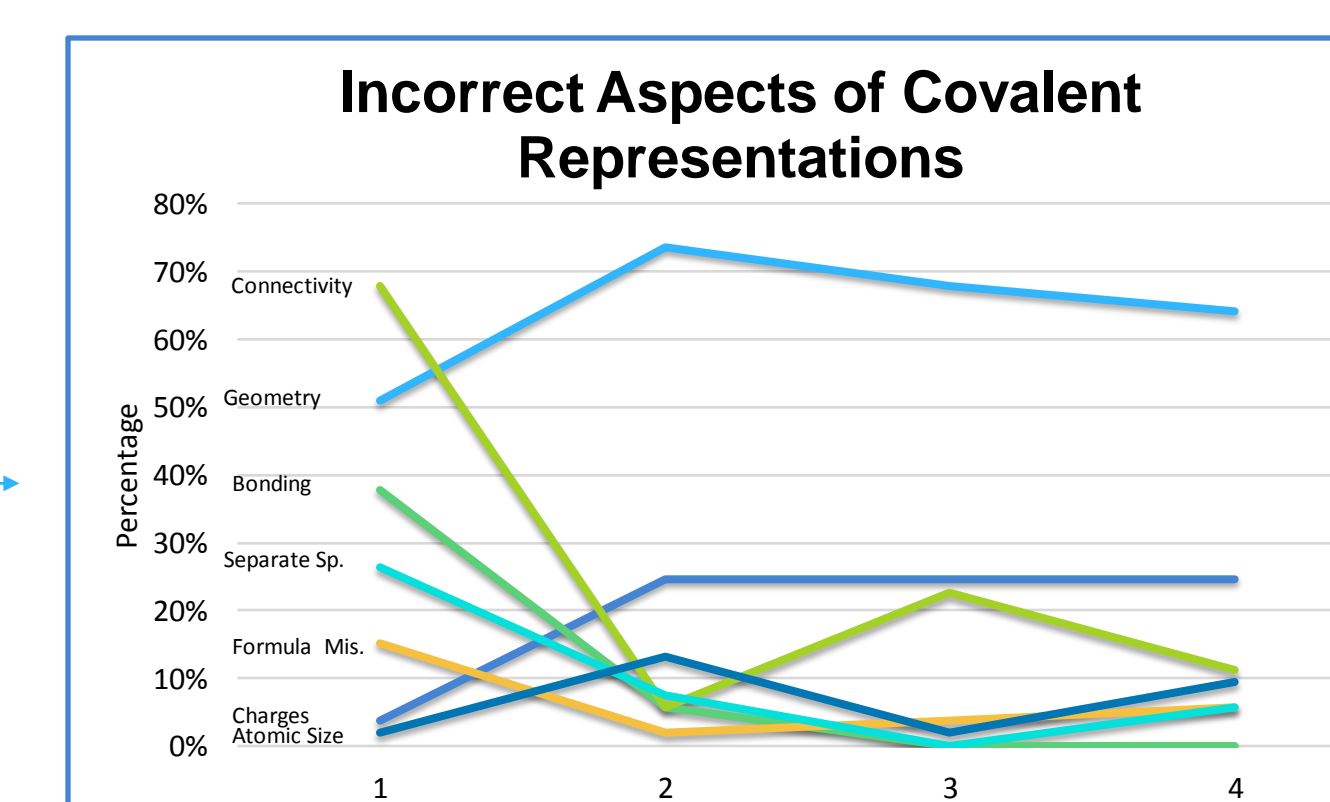
- Compare Fall 2013 data with Fall 2014 data for trends
- Determine if other questions are having an influence in how the students answered their particulate representation questions
- Determine if order of instruction has impact on understanding
- Include student reflections in analysis

### Error Percentages and P-Values

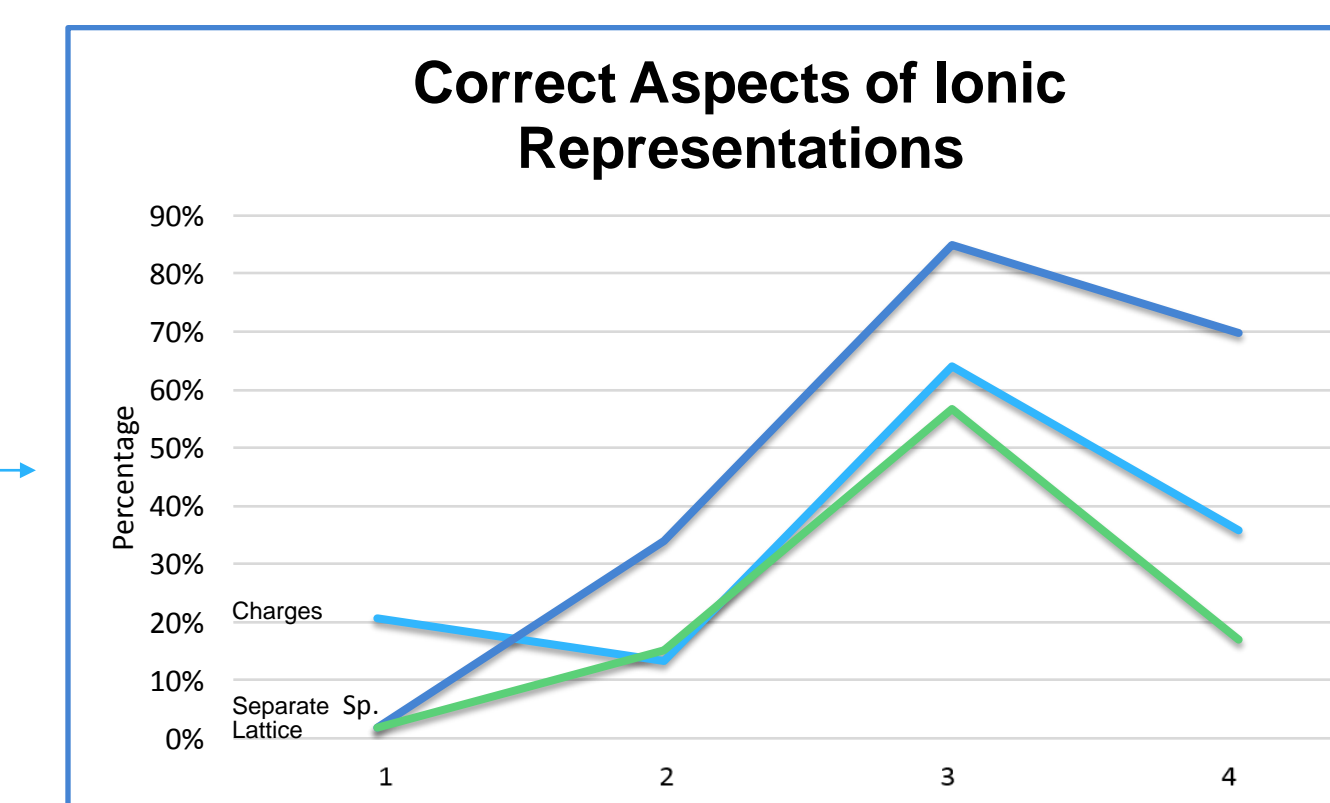
Covalent	Pre-Test 1	Exam 3	P-Value	Post-Test 1	Exam 2	P-Value
Geometry	50.9	32.1	0.0488	73.6	67.9	0.5222
Atomic Size	0	0	1.0000	24.5	24.5	1.0000
Connectivity	67.9	58.5	0.3125	5.66	22.6	0.0121
Formula Mismatch	11.3	3.77	0.1416	1.89	3.77	0.5552
Separate Species	11.3	28.3	0.0285	7.56	0	0.0414
Charges	0	15.1	0.0033	13.2	1.89	0.0271
Ionic	Pre-Test 1	Exam 2	P-Value	Post-Test 1	Exam 3	P-Value
Covalent	43.4	20.8	0.2420	69.8	22.6	<0.0001
Touching Ions	0	66.0	<0.0001	24.5	30.2	0.5157
Neutral Species	13.2	0	0.0061	11.3	17.0	0.4009
Wrong Charges	0	7.56	0.0414	9.43	24.5	0.0385
Ionic Lattice	-	0	-	75.5	5.66	<0.0001
Connectivity	0	0	1.0000	13.2	1.89	0.0271

### Understood Concept Percentages and P-Values

Covalent	Pre-Test 1	Exam 3	P-Value	Post-Test 1	Exam 2	P-Value
Geometry	20.8	30.2	0.2670	22.6	18.9	0.6312
Atomic Size	0	17.0	-	75.5	62.3	0.1416
Ionic	Pre-Test 1	Exam 2	P-Value	Post-Test 1	Exam 3	P-Value
Charges	1.9	77.3	<0.0001	34.0	84.9	<0.0001
Separate Species	-	-	-	13.2	64.2	<0.0001
Ionic Lattice	-	-	-	15.1	56.6	<0.0001



- Most areas improved following the first assessment
- Students struggled with molecular geometry throughout
- Ionic properties such as charges and separate species in representations decreased and hardly became prevalent



- The third test showed dramatic increase in correct aspects, yet this was the students' second time with this equation
- The fourth test involved both ionic and covalent compounds which could have influenced the decline in correct aspects

## References

1. Johnstone A. H., (1991). Why is science difficult to learn? Things are seldom what they seem, *J. Comp. Ass. Learn.*, 7, 75-83
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