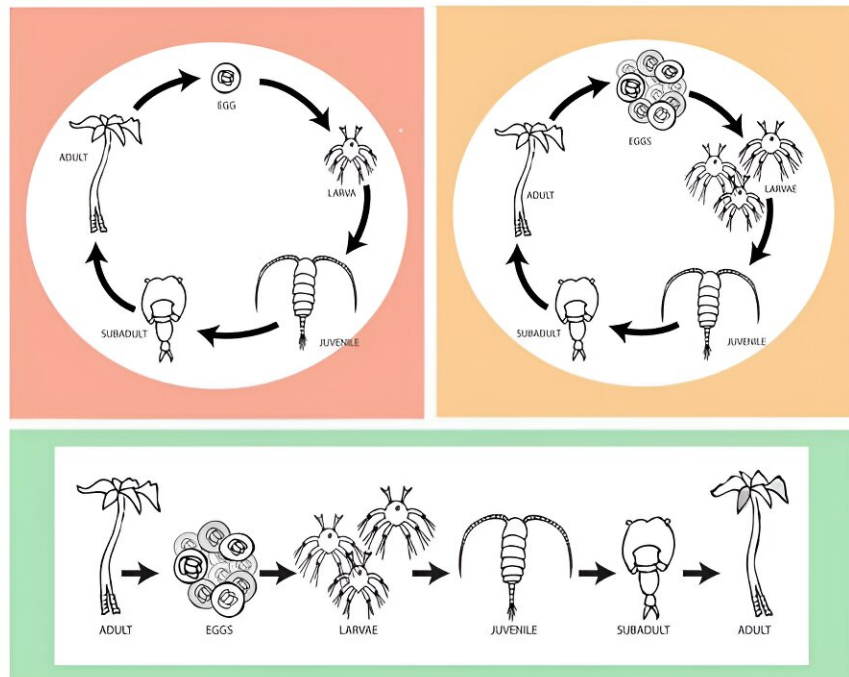


# In life cycle diagrams, small changes make a big difference

April 17 2024



The three life cycle diagrams used in the study. Credit: Jennifer Landin

Life cycle diagrams are ubiquitous in science textbooks, and they may be due for some updates. A new study finds simple design changes in these diagrams can have a dramatic impact on the ability of undergraduate students to understand key biology concepts.

"We were shocked by the study results," says Jennifer Landin,

corresponding author of the study and an associate teaching professor of biological sciences at North Carolina State University. "Making two small adjustments had a profound impact on the ability of college students to answer questions related to ecology and evolution accurately."

For the study, researchers enlisted 684 undergraduates. Each study participant was given one of three different [life cycle](#) diagrams and asked to answer six questions related to an organism's evolution and the survival of its [offspring](#).

One diagram was the "traditional" format, showing the life cycle as a circle with the organism producing a single offspring. A second diagram showed the life cycle as a circle but gave the organism multiple offspring. The third diagram gave the organism multiple offspring but presented the life cycle in a linear format, moving from left to right.

On questions about offspring survival, the researchers found that students who were given a diagram showing multiple offspring scored 28% to 30% higher than students who had the diagram showing only a single offspring. Students who received the linear diagram scored 19% to 30% higher than the other students on questions about evolution.

Overall, students who received the linear diagram with multiple offspring earned the highest average score—answering 54.5% of the questions correctly. Students who received the traditional diagram—a cyclical layout with a single offspring—had the lowest average score. They were only able to answer 26.1% of the questions correctly.

"There are a couple of examples that underscore how powerful the effect of design can be," Landin says. "For example, a common misconception among undergraduates is that all offspring survive to adulthood. We found that 30% of study participants who received the

traditional diagram with a single offspring answered this misconception. However, only 3% to 5% of participants who received diagrams showing multiple offspring thought all of the offspring survived. That's a meaningful difference."

"Another example is the common misconception that offspring are identical to their parents when we know that children actually have different traits from their parents," Landin says.

When researchers gave study participants diagrams with a cyclical format, 68% to 78% of those study participants thought offspring would have identical traits to their parents. However, of the study participants who received the linear diagram, only 38% thought offspring would have identical traits to their parents.

"This is an important concept for biology students, and the format of these diagrams appears to make a big difference in helping students grasp that concept," Landin says.

"This study suggests textbook publishers can improve student understanding of key concepts by revisiting the design of these life cycle diagrams. Furthermore, our findings suggest there may be value in studying the [design elements](#) in other life science diagrams to see if we can make them more effective teaching tools."

The study, "[Redesign of a Life Cycle Figure Improves Student Conceptions of Ecology and Evolution](#)," is published [open access](#) in the journal *Education Sciences*.

**More information:** Jennifer M. Landin et al, Redesign of a Life Cycle Figure Improves Student Conceptions of Ecology and Evolution,

*Education Sciences* (2024). [DOI: 10.3390/educsci14040403](https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci14040403)

Provided by North Carolina State University

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