

Conceptual Elements: A Detailed Framework to Support and Assess Student Learning of Biology Core Concepts

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ABSTRACT

The *Vision and Change in Undergraduate Biology Education: Call to Action* report has inspired and supported a nationwide movement to restructure undergraduate biology curricula to address overarching disciplinary concepts and competencies. The report outlines the concepts and competencies generally but does not provide a detailed framework to guide the development of the learning outcomes, instructional materials, and assessment instruments needed to create a reformed biology curriculum. In this essay, we present a detailed *Vision and Change* core concept framework that articulates key components that transcend subdisciplines and scales for each overarching biological concept, the Conceptual Elements (CE) Framework. The CE Framework was developed using a grassroots approach of iterative revision and incorporates feedback from more than 60 biologists and undergraduate biology educators from across the United States. The final validation step resulted in strong national consensus, with greater than 92% of responders agreeing that each core concept list was ready for use by the biological sciences community, as determined by scientific accuracy and completeness. In addition, we describe in detail how educators and departments can use the CE Framework to guide and document reformation of individual courses as well as entire curricula.

INTRODUCTION

The *Vision and Change in Undergraduate Biology Education: Call to Action* report (American Association for the Advancement of Science, 2011) calls for undergraduate biology educators to develop students' understanding of core concepts across biological scales and to develop students' ability to synthesize information in ways that connect conceptual domains (National Research Council [NRC], 2009). The report recommends that biology educators structure undergraduate teaching around five core concepts, which we focus on here, and six core competencies. The *Vision and Change* core concepts (pathways and transformations of energy and matter [PTEM], information flow, storage and exchange [IFES], structure and function [SF], evolution [E], systems [S]) emerged from decades of effort within the biology education community to identify and define the overarching concepts essential for understanding biology (e.g., NRC, 2003; Klymkowsky, 2010; Scheiner, 2010; Quinn *et al.*, 2011; for more, see Table 1 in Brownell *et al.*, 2014). Though the five core concepts offer a comprehensive profile of biology, they are so broad that it can be challenging for biology educators to unpack their complexity in ways that allow them to be used to write learning objectives, design instructional materials, and develop aligned assessments.

To begin unpacking this complexity, Brownell and colleagues developed the BioCore Guide, which offers subdisciplinary interpretations of the *Vision and Change* core concepts (Brownell *et al.*, 2014). The BioCore Guide outlines a few general overarching principles defining each core concept and defines several subconcepts within

Michèle Shuster, *Monitoring Editor*

Submitted October 17, 2016; Revised January 5, 2017; Accepted January 12, 2017

CBE Life Sci Educ June 1, 2017 16:ar24

DOI:10.1187/cbe.16-10-0300

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TABLE 1. CE Framework of the *Vision and Change* core concepts^a

Pathways and transformations of energy and matter (PTEM)
PTEM1: Energy is neither created nor destroyed, but can be transformed from one form to another to generate biological activity.
PTEM2: Input of energy, which can be from different sources, is needed to build and maintain biological entities, thereby lowering entropy in the system.
PTEM3: Biological entities harness potential energy stored in electrochemical gradients and released from chemical reactions.
PTEM4: Matter is recycled through the rearrangement of chemical bonds in biological entities.
PTEM5: Biological entities regulate the synthesis, storage, and mobilization of biological compounds to meet energy demands.
PTEM6: Many chemical elements can serve as electron donors and acceptors to drive biological processes.
PTEM7: Matter can transfer between the abiotic and biotic components of biological systems.
Information flow, exchange, and storage (IFES)
IFES1: Information exists in many forms and is relayed within and across biological molecules, cells, tissues, organisms, populations, and ecosystems.
IFES2: Genetic information is stored in nucleic acids (DNA and RNA); epigenetic information is stored in proteins that associate with DNA and in reversible DNA modifications.
IFES3: The process of protein synthesis results from the flow of genetic information through various pathways.
IFES4: Information from the environment regulates protein synthesis and activity, which control cellular processes and thereby organismal and population-level activity.
IFES5: Organisms transmit genes and epigenetic information to their offspring.
Structure and function (SF)
SF1: Biological structures from the molecular to the ecosystem scale, and their interactions are determined by chemical and physical properties that both enable and constrain function.
SF2: Individual structures can be arranged into organized units that enable more complex functions.
SF3: Structural features of biological entities undergo changes during development that are determined by the regulation of gene expression.
SF4: Structural features are dynamic and modifications can be made in response to environmental changes that are compensatory to restore lost function or noncompensatory to eliminate functions that are no longer needed.
SF5: Comparable changes in structure can have small or large effects on function, depending on the spatial location.
Evolution (E)
E1: All living organisms share common ancestors at some time in the past.
E2: The phenotypes of living organisms result from the gain and loss of traits along their lineage.
E3: Genetic variation within a population can be generated by mutation, which results in the generation of novel traits, and by sexual recombination, endosymbiosis, and horizontal gene transfer.
E4: Phenotypes, based upon underlying genotypes and environmental factors, can be subject to selective pressure.
E5: Organisms have greater fitness if they have a phenotype that increases their ability to survive and reproduce in a particular environment.
E6: Populations are composed of individual organisms that vary in their fitness, leading to differential rates of survival and reproduction and therefore changes in allele frequency over time.
E7: Evolution in a population may be due to events not related to fitness, including genetic drift and gene flow.
E8: The rate of evolutionary change varies and is influenced by many factors, including mutation rate, generation time, and environmental variation.
E9: Speciation occurs when subpopulations can no longer exchange genetic material, allowing them to diverge over time in their physiological and ecological traits.
Systems (S)
S1: Biological entities interact through chemical and physical signals that can be transient, depend on spatial organization, and are influenced by environmental factors.
S2: Changes in one component of a biological system can affect or be regulated by other components of the same system.
S3: Biological systems can be defined at different scales, interact within and across scales, and together form complex networks.
S4: Biological systems include and are affected by biotic and abiotic factors in the environment.
S5: Interactions between and among biological entities can generate new system properties.

^a“Entity” refers to an independent thing that contains in itself all the conditions essential to autonomy; that which forms a complete whole; biologically, denoting a separate and distinct structure at any scale (e.g., molecules, cells, organisms, ecosystems). Adapted from www.biology-online.org/dictionary/Entity.

subdisciplinary fields and their generally associated biological scales. The Conceptual Elements (CE) Framework presented here provides a more detailed comprehensive list of overarching principles that can be used as a tool to make connections across subdisciplines and scales (Table 1), thus complementing the

BioCore Guide’s exploration of each core concept within subdisciplines and scales. Overall, the elements in the CE Framework were developed to construct a comprehensive understanding of each core concept across all biological scales and subdisciplines. We recognize that the development of a framework that is broad

enough to encompass learning outcomes for the breadth of biology yet unencumbered with details is an especially lofty challenge (Dirks and Knight, 2016). We offer the detailed CE Framework here as a tool to be field-tested and invite the community to partner with us to refine it (see *Next Steps in Development*).

The generality of our approach is intentional and meant to address the need to support novice learners in understanding the breadth of biology by providing a foundation for students to organize their knowledge. With the CE Framework, educators can generate isomorphic learning objectives that span biological phenomena and help students make connections across sub-disciplines to better understand how biology is not simply a jumble of facts that they must memorize. Novice thinkers generate linear connections between distinct bits of knowledge, while expert thinkers generate a network of connections that facilitate knowledge retrieval and transfer of knowledge to novel situations (Ambrose *et al.*, 2010; Smith *et al.*, 2013). Therefore, it is ideal to provide novice learners with tools to practice complex knowledge organization. The CE Framework, which provides common conceptual components across biology, can be used to guide the development of instructional tools that have the potential to build connections across a curriculum and move students toward expert thinking.

In addition, the broad approach provides flexibility in application of the CE Framework to meet user goals. In general, we highlight three primary areas for application: 1) developing instructional materials to support student learning, 2) developing and aligning learning objectives and assessments, and 3) evaluating existing curricula; however, we think further application is possible and left to the imagination of the user. First, the CE Framework offers enough detail to guide the development of instructional materials that focus on teaching the complexity of the five core concepts. Second, the CE Framework can guide the development and alignment of learning objectives and assessments that measure student learning of the five core concepts. Third, the CE Framework can provide a metric for evaluating the depth and breadth of core concept coverage of *existing* course objectives, instructional materials, and assessments across a curriculum, since it transcends biological sub-disciplines and scales. Overall, the CE Framework can guide curricular reform efforts by documenting, comparing, and tracking progress of student learning of the core concepts across courses in an undergraduate biology curriculum, from introductory to advanced level. In addition, for departments pursuing Partnership for Undergraduate Life Sciences Education (PULSE) accreditation, the CE Framework can be used to generate evidence for their PULSE rubric rankings (Aguirre *et al.*, 2013).

Here, we describe the development and validation of the CE Framework, including local field-testing as part of two biology education research projects and a national review by experts

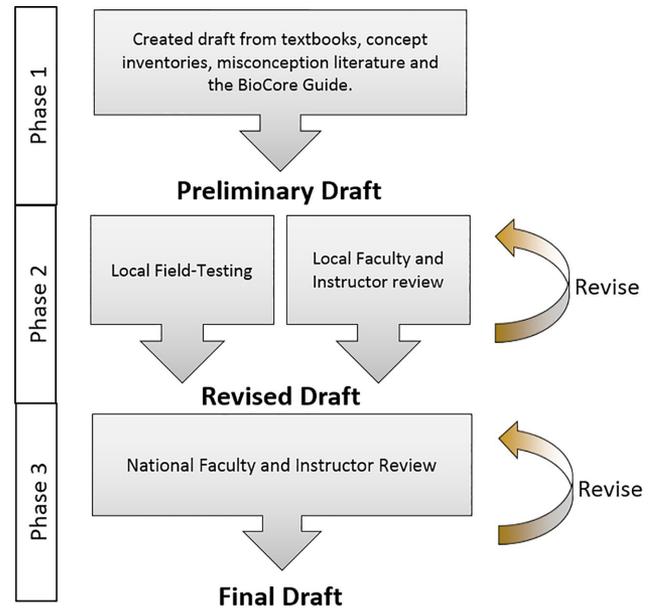


FIGURE 1. CE Framework development process. An overview of the iterative process of development, testing, review, and revision used to develop the CE Framework.

from a variety of subdisciplines that evaluated the CE Framework for scientific accuracy and completeness (Figure 1).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CE FRAMEWORK

Phase 1: Exploring the Literature to Generate a Preliminary Draft

To begin, we analyzed and integrated currently available resources designed to promote student conceptual understanding in biology. Specifically, we started with the *principles* of each core concept, as defined in the BioCore Guide (Brownell *et al.*, 2014) and elaborated upon in the Essential Concepts for Biology (Dirks and Knight, 2016), and compared these with biological concepts presented in other available resources ranging from concept inventories to student misconceptions (Table 2). We gathered feedback from local biology experts with diverse subdisciplinary training and used a reductionist approach to identify key elements of each core concept that span biological scale and subdiscipline. We then wrote concise statements describing each conceptual element to produce a preliminary draft of the framework, which had a total of 33 conceptual elements (9-PTEM, 6-IFES, 4-SF, 9-E, 5-S). Each conceptual element for a single core concept represents one piece of a puzzle that must be interlaced with the other elements to construct a comprehensive understanding of that core concept.

TABLE 2. Biological resources used in the initial construction of the CE Framework

Instructional references	Concept inventories	Misconception literature
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Campbell Biology</i>, 9th ed. (Reece <i>et al.</i>, 2011) • <i>Biology</i>, 3rd ed. (Brooker <i>et al.</i>, 2014) • <i>Biological Science</i> (Freeman <i>et al.</i>, 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General biology (Klymkowsky and Garvin-Doxas, 2008; www.bioliteracy.colorado.edu) • Natural selection (Anderson <i>et al.</i>, 2002) • Genetics (Smith <i>et al.</i>, 2008) • Microbiology (Marbach-Ad <i>et al.</i>, 2009) • Molecular biology (Couch <i>et al.</i>, 2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiology/metabolism (Michael, 1998; Michael <i>et al.</i>, 1999; Wilson <i>et al.</i>, 2006) • Evolution (Anderson <i>et al.</i>, 2002; Klymkowsky <i>et al.</i>, 2003; Tanner and Allen, 2005; Nehm and Reilly, 2007; Williams <i>et al.</i>, 2008; Heitz <i>et al.</i>, 2010) • Ecology (D’Avanzo, 2003, 2008; Stamp and Armstrong, 2005)

Phase 2: Local Review and Field-Testing

We recruited 14 local faculty members and biology instructors with expertise across a variety of biological subdisciplines to review the preliminary draft of elements and provide detailed feedback. We simultaneously conducted local field-testing while iteratively refining the CE Framework based on local reviewer feedback gathered through an online survey, one-on-one meetings, and small focus groups. Each local reviewer independently reviewed the framework for scientific accuracy and completeness and was asked to provide feedback and suggestions in his or her area of expertise. Specifically, reviewers were asked to determine whether each list of elements was complete and, if not, to identify the missing elements. We also asked them to rate the scientific accuracy of the elements for each concept as low, medium, or high. If ratings of low or medium were given, reviewers were asked to explain the ratings and make suggestions for improvement.

Four to six local reviewers provided detailed feedback for each concept. At this stage of development, greater than or equal to 80% of the reviewers determined that the lists were complete for all concepts, except evolution (only 67% agreement; Figure 2). Scientific accuracy was deemed as “medium” or “high” for all of the conceptual elements for each core concept, with “high scientific accuracy” ratings for each concept ranging from 50% to 83% (Figure 2). In addition, we asked these reviewers to provide biological examples from their areas of expertise that demonstrate individual conceptual elements. The examples were used 1) to validate whether the elements transcended biological subdisciplines and scales and 2) to refine the conceptual elements language so that it was general enough to be applied across subdisciplines.

To field-test the preliminary draft of the CE Framework for completeness and accuracy, we applied the framework in two biology education research projects that were focused on measuring student understanding of the *Vision and Change* core concepts. For each project, the CE Framework was used as a rubric to evaluate student-generated responses to open-ended questions. We evaluated the utility and completeness of the

framework based on the robustness of the CE Framework to assess student understanding. The first project tested how well the CE Framework characterized the complexity of student responses when asked to explain what they knew about each core concept. The second project tested how well the CE Framework captured the complexity of student responses when asked to apply their knowledge of the core concepts to a specific biological phenomenon (manuscripts from these projects are in preparation). Overall, the CE Framework yielded systematic coding of student responses from multiple trained coders and allowed us to assess what students understood (or did not understand) about each concept.

However, some students’ responses in these field tests could not be coded using the CE Framework. For these responses, we evaluated whether they represented misconceptions, inaccurate conceptions, or an element that was missing from the framework. After careful review, we determined that all of the non-coded answers were either misconceptions or inaccurate conceptions, and not missing elements. This suggested that, although the preliminary draft of the CE Framework needed revision, it was complete. The relative ease with which the framework could be applied successfully in these two projects with very different study aims suggested that the CE Framework did indeed describe fundamental building blocks that could be broadly applied in biology. At the end of this phase of development, the CE Framework still had a total of 33 conceptual elements, but PTEM was reduced by one element and one element was added to SF (8-PTEM, 6-IFES, 5-SF, 9-E, 5-S).

Phase 3: National Review

We recruited 48 experts in the biological sciences from across the nation to review the revised draft of the CE Framework and provide specific feedback on each element through an online survey. Of the reviewers, 81% were faculty members, 11% instructors, 1% professional staff, and 7% postdoctoral trainees. The majority (69%) held positions at PhD-granting institutions, and the remaining reviewers were at institutions that granted master’s (15%) and bachelor’s (17%) degrees. Eighty-nine percent had taught an introductory undergraduate biology course, and 72% had taught an upper-division undergraduate biology course in the past 3 years. The breadth and emphasis of the reviewers’ areas of self-reported expertise is represented in Figure 3.

Reviewers were asked to rate each core concept and its list of elements for readiness for use by the biological sciences community (Figure 4). They were instructed to consider the scientific accuracy and completeness of the list of elements for each concept to determine their ratings. The vast majority of reviewers rated the revised draft as “ready” or “ready with minor revisions” for use by the community (PTEM: 96%; IFES: 94%; SF: 96%; E: 96%; S: 92%). Consequently, the final number of elements for only two of the core concepts changed as a result of the national review. PTEM was reduced from eight to seven elements, and IFES was

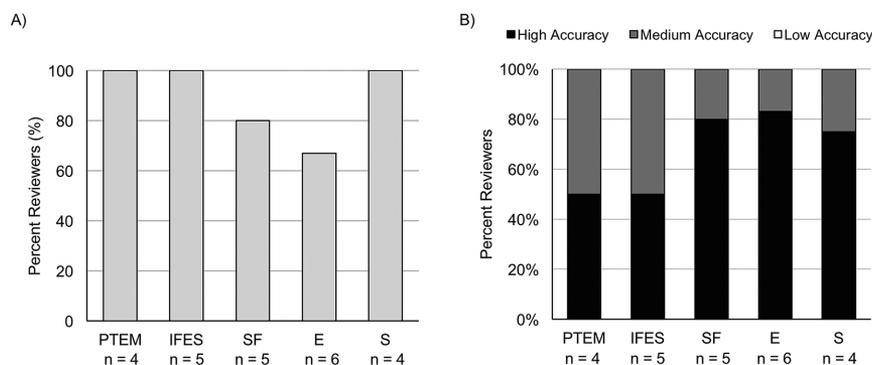


FIGURE 2. Local review for completeness and accuracy of the preliminary draft of CE Framework. A total of 14 local experts provided ratings for (A) completeness (percent of reviewers that agreed the list of elements was complete) and (B) scientific accuracy of the preliminary draft of the conceptual elements. None of the reviewers rated the scientific accuracy as low. PTEM, pathways and transformations of energy and matter; IFES, Information flow, exchange, and storage; SF, structure and function; E, evolution; S, systems.

TABLE 3. Examples of complex biological phenomena^a

Complex biological phenomenon	Core concepts	Conceptual elements
Homeostatic regulation of blood glucose levels	Information flow, exchange, and storage; pathways and transformations of energy and matter; and systems	IFES4: Information from the environment regulates protein synthesis and activity, which control cellular processes and thereby organismal and population-level activity. PTEM5: Biological entities regulate the synthesis, storage, and mobilization of biological compounds to meet energy demands. S2: Changes in one component of a biological system can affect or be regulated by other components of the same system.
Countercurrent gas exchange in fish	Structure and function; information flow, exchange, and storage; and systems	SF2: Individual structures can be arranged into organized units whose emergent properties enable more complex functions. IFES3: The genetic code regulates the process of protein synthesis and determines the structure and function of proteins. S2: Changes in one component of a biological system can affect or be regulated by other components of the same system.
Coevolution of the symbiotic relationship among three-toed sloths, pyralid moths, and green algae	Evolution; systems; and pathways and transformations of energy and matter	E6: Populations are composed of individual organisms that vary in their fitness, leading to differential rates of survival and reproduction and, therefore, changes in allele frequency over time. S2: Changes in one component of a biological system can affect or be regulated by other components of the same system. PTEM4: Matter is recycled through the rearrangement of chemical bonds by biological entities.

^aEach example includes elements from multiple concepts. The conceptual elements can be used to dissect the complexity in order to assess student understanding of the components and the connections between components.

a common infrastructure that can be used to connect examples of biological phenomena that are typically taught in different undergraduate biology courses, yet address the same conceptual elements. An exercise in which students are provided examples from a current and previous course and then asked to con-

nect them using the CE Framework could be used to help students make connections between courses. Beyond individual courses, this type of exercise may be used in a capstone course, where examples relevant to a complex problem could be taken from different courses across a curriculum. Students could be

TABLE 4. Selected conceptual elements taught across biological scales within a curriculum^a

Selected conceptual elements	Molecular biology	Organismal biology	Ecological biology
PTEM5: Biological entities regulate the synthesis, storage and mobilization of biological compounds to meet energy demands.	The processes of glycogenesis, glycogenolysis, and gluconeogenesis	Targeted delivery of glucose by the cardiovascular system to metabolizing cells	Rhizobial soil bacteria live inside plant root nodules and fix nitrogen used by the plant
IFES1: Information exists in many forms and is relayed within and across biological molecules, cells, tissues, organisms, populations, and ecosystems.	Environmental cadmium signals trigger synthesis of cadmium-binding peptides	Thyroid hormone regulation of tadpole development and metamorphosis	Light–dark cycle regulation of seasonal flowering in plants
SF2: Individual structures can be arranged into organized units that enable more complex functions.	Quaternary structures of protein subunits (e.g., hemoglobin)	Smooth muscle filament arrangement in the walls of hollow organs	Vee formation of geese in flight
E6: Populations are composed of individual organisms that vary in their fitness, leading to differential rates of survival and reproduction and, therefore, changes in allele frequency over time.	The emergence of antibiotic resistance in bacteria	Sickle-cell allele heterozygotes are more common in areas where malaria is present	Cryptic coloration in animals: camouflage to avoid predation
S2: Changes in one component of a biological system can affect or be regulated by other components of the same system.	A mutation in the <i>HTT</i> gene results in a misfolded protein leading to the neurodegenerative disorder Huntington's disease	Regulation of mean arterial pressure—changes in arteriolar diameter impact arterial pressure	Predator–prey dynamics (e.g., sea otters are keystone species that maintain a healthy kelp community by eating sea urchins)

^aOne conceptual element is presented for each core concept. These examples illustrate content addressing each element from courses spanning the molecular, organismal, and ecological scales of biology.

asked to use the CE Framework to integrate and apply their knowledge of the various examples to investigate the complex problem, thereby creating expert-like networks of knowledge.

Another way to use the CE Framework to build connections across biology courses is to use it to develop an advance organizer (Ausubel, 1960). Advance organizers are educational tools that activate students' prior knowledge and, through scaffolding, facilitate the assimilation of new knowledge and inform students' mental schema about a particular field of study. Multiple studies have shown that student learning can be improved when an advance organizer is used to guide the incorporation of new information (Ausubel 1960, 1978; Barnes and Clawson, 1975; Mayer, 1979; Luiten *et al.*, 1980). In introductory biology, students are introduced to a wide breadth of biological phenomena, which is expanded upon in upper-division courses. Using the CE Framework as a guide, introductory and upper-division instructors could collaborate to generate a simple biology advance organizer that bridges introductory-level biology knowledge and more advanced, discipline-specific knowledge. For example, students could generate a drawing or concept map of an animal cell and its cellular components (e.g., plasma membrane, nuclear membrane, and organelles) in introductory biology and use the CE Framework to discuss how the conceptual elements of structure and function are associated with each cellular component. In a subsequent course, like genetics or cellular biology, students could be asked to recreate or elaborate on their drawings or concept maps to investigate in greater detail how the structure of nucleic acids allows for the function of information flow, storage, and exchange at the molecular scale (i.e., the processes of transcription and translation).

As novice learners develop strategies to organize knowledge through a network of connections, their capacity to think as experts increases (Ambrose *et al.*, 2010). Tools using the conceptual elements, like the examples given above, focus on a common centralized framework that can facilitate development of conceptual understanding by letting students practice organizing complex biological information iteratively as they advance from course to course through a curriculum, thus addressing the need to advance student learning beyond rote memorization (NRC, 1999; Ambrose *et al.*, 2010; Momsen *et al.*, 2010).

Developing and Aligning Learning Objectives and Assessments

Educators can use the CE Framework in the backward design process (Wiggins and McTighe, 2005) to write learning objectives that guide the development of curricular materials that address gaps in core concept coverage or to make explicit connections among the core concepts. To illustrate the utility of the CE Framework for curriculum design, imagine developing a unit in an introductory biology course that focuses on how fish exchange gases with the surrounding water (example from Table 3). Because structure and function is a primary concept underlying countercurrent gas exchange, the CE Framework could be used to design the learning objectives and associated learning materials so that they address the foundational elements of structure and function. The topic of countercurrent gas exchange would provide the specific information to describe the concept of structure and function, while the individual conceptual elements would provide a framework to define the

breadth of coverage. For example, it would be important for students to understand how the structure of the gill arches directs water flow over the gills in a direction opposite that of blood flow and that the blood capillary walls and the gill epithelium are constructed of a single cell layer to allow for diffusion of oxygen from the water into the blood vessel (CE Framework SF1 and SF2). To challenge students to consider how changes in structure may influence function, instructors could expand learning materials to include the developmental stages of fish gills from fry to adult fish (SF3) or how permanent modifications due to disease may alter gill structure and function (SF4 and SF5). To make connections to other core concepts, instructors could have students consider how the expression of genetic information in specific cells corresponds to the development of the gill arches (IFES3) or how blood-oxygen levels are maintained and regulated to provide adequate oxygen for cellular respiration in muscle tissue of the fish (S2). Mapping the information about specific biological topics to the CE Framework as illustrated in this example provides a way to monitor and document whether core concept coverage is comprehensive, regardless of the biological topic taught.

The common language of the CE Framework also lends itself to writing isomorphic learning objectives and assessment questions across different courses. This can make the cross-cutting concepts more transparent to students and support the development of common assessment tools. Building on the examples described in Table 4, we present example isomorphic learning objectives for each selected conceptual element in Table 5. These isomorphic learning objectives could be modified into isomorphic assessment questions, thus allowing measurement of student learning of the same core concept across a variety of biological phenomena. This approach would allow a department to track students' learning of the core concepts in courses spanning subdisciplines and scales as they progress through a curriculum. The authors have created and are testing a template for developing isomorphic assessment tools using the CE Framework. A manuscript describing this work is in development.

If adopting common or isomorphic assessment tools proves difficult for a department, the CE Framework could also be used as a common rubric for assessing core concept knowledge with data generated from diverse existing assessment tools. When used in this way as part of our local field-testing, the CE Framework yielded consistent scores across multiple graders from a wide variety of student responses. Graders simply scored for the presence or absence of each conceptual element, which allowed us to determine which conceptual elements were addressed and how frequently. Though using the CE Framework as a common rubric for grading student responses from different assessment tools could yield complex data, the benefit to this approach is that it allows individual instructors to retain their existing assessment tools, while simultaneously providing data on student learning that can be compared across multiple courses in a curriculum at the departmental level.

Evaluating Existing Curricula

Beyond its use to develop instructional materials to support student learning and the development of aligned learning objectives and assessments, the CE Framework may also be used at the department level to map core concept coverage across an entire curriculum. For departments seeking PULSE

TABLE 5. Examples of isomorphic learning objectives using the conceptual elements^a

Selected conceptual element	Isomorphic learning objective 1	Isomorphic learning objective 2
PTEM5: Biological entities regulate the synthesis, storage and mobilization of biological compounds to meet energy demands.	Students will be able to describe how <i>[the processes of glycogenesis, glycogenolysis, and gluconeogenesis]</i> are involved in regulating <i>[blood glucose levels]</i> to meet energy demands.	Students will be able to describe how <i>[rhizobial soil bacteria]</i> are involved in regulating <i>[nitrogen levels]</i> to meet energy demands <i>[in host plants]</i> .
IFES1: Information exists in many forms and is relayed within and across biological molecules, cells, tissues, organisms, populations, and ecosystems.	Students will be able to explain how <i>[light–dark cycles]</i> are sensed by <i>[plants]</i> , and result in <i>[a cycle of plant flowering]</i> .	Students will be able to explain how <i>[increased thyroid hormone levels in a developing tadpole]</i> result in <i>[activated thyroid hormone receptors and the onset of metamorphosis]</i> .
SF2: Individual structures can be arranged into organized units that enable more complex functions.	Students will be able to describe how <i>[the arrangement of the myofilaments in the smooth muscle fibers of hollow organs]</i> leads to <i>[a reduction in the volume of the lumen during contraction]</i> .	Students will be able to describe how <i>[the Vee formation of flight in a flock of geese]</i> leads to <i>[more efficient, less energetically costly, flight bouts compared with solo flight]</i> .
E6: Populations are composed of individual organisms that vary in their fitness, leading to differential rates of survival and reproduction and, therefore, changes in allele frequency over time.	Students will be able to explain how <i>[bacteria with antibiotic-resistant genes]</i> are more likely to survive and reproduce in the presence of <i>[antibiotics]</i> , increasing the frequency of <i>[antibiotic-resistant genes]</i> in the population.	Students will be able to explain how <i>[humans carrying the allele for sickle cell anemia]</i> are more likely to survive and reproduce in the presence of <i>[malaria]</i> , increasing the frequency of <i>[the sickle cell allele]</i> in the population.
S2: Changes in one component of a biological system can affect or be regulated by other components of the same system.	Students will be able to predict how decreases in <i>[sea otter population levels]</i> will impact <i>[sea urchin and kelp population levels]</i> .	Students will be able to predict how <i>[a mutated form of the HTT gene]</i> will impact <i>[the structure and function of the huntingtin protein]</i> .

^aTwo isomorphic learning objectives are provided for each of the selected conceptual elements in Table 4. Italicized text in brackets demonstrates the interchangeable nature of the isomorphic learning objectives to address a specific biological phenomenon.

accreditation, the CE Framework can be used in tandem with the PULSE rubrics to identify specific gaps and strengths in their curriculum that they need to complete the PULSE “curriculum alignment” rubric, which measures to what extent the core concepts are covered in the curriculum (Aguirre *et al.*, 2013).

The *Vision and Change* report offers very general descriptions of the core concepts. When used by individual instructors across a diversity of courses, these general descriptions can produce inconsistent data about core concept coverage that are difficult to align across a curriculum. For example, the components of evolution taught in both a molecular biology and ecology course may be the same, but the language and examples might be different, making it difficult to compare and map exactly what components of evolution are taught in the two courses. Likewise, the components of evolution taught in the two courses may actually be different, but identifying and documenting the differences can be challenging using the *Vision and Change* report general descriptions. The *Vision and Change* descriptions alone are not detailed enough for departments to get an accurate profile of which components of the core concepts are being taught across their curricula.

The CE Framework provides the detail needed to address this challenge by providing a way for instructors to be more specific about which components of the core concepts they are teaching. The framework’s common language transcends scales and subdisciplines, thus allowing calibration of reports of coverage and learning (and PULSE rubric rankings) across a diversity of courses. This empowers departments to generate accurate

and comprehensive concept coverage maps of their general biology curricula.

To support using the framework in this way, we present two conceptual elements sample worksheets, one for individual courses and one for departments in Tables 6 and 7, respectively (see the Supplemental Material for a full set of worksheets). These worksheets allow instructors and departments to use the CE Framework to document which *Vision and Change* core concepts are addressed in their courses, which *elements* of those concepts are addressed, and at what biological scales. Using worksheets like these, instructors can characterize existing courses, determine how well they address the core concepts, and, if needed, develop strategies to modify them. Departments can use the information provided by the worksheets to facilitate the kinds of cross-departmental collaborations needed for reform efforts and to support their PULSE rubric self-ratings.

CONCLUSION

The transformation in undergraduate biology education called for in the *Vision and Change* report is underway at institutions across the nation (Pape-Lindstrom *et al.*, 2015). As the work of transformation progresses, it has become clear that students, instructors, and departments could benefit from more detailed definitions of the core concepts. The BioCore Guide was an important first step in translating the core concepts into subdisciplinary language. The CE Framework takes a next step by providing detailed definitions that transcend subdisciplines and scales. Definitions that can be used in multiple ways from

TABLE 6. Sample conceptual elements course inventory for mapping core concept coverage^a

Individual course: pathways and transformations of energy and matter (PTEM)	Y/N	Course content/unit	Scale(s)
PTEM1: Energy is neither created nor destroyed, but can be transformed from one form to another to generate biological activity.			<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem
PTEM2: Input of energy, which can be from different sources, is needed to build and maintain biological entities, thereby lowering entropy in the system.			<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem
PTEM3: Biological entities harness potential energy stored in electrochemical gradients and released from chemical reactions.			<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem
PTEM4: Matter is recycled through the rearrangement of chemical bonds in biological entities.			<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem
PTEM5: Biological entities regulate the synthesis, storage, and mobilization of biological compounds to meet energy demands.			<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem
PTEM6: Many chemical elements can serve as electron donors and acceptors to drive biological processes.			<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem
PTEM7: Matter can transfer between the abiotic and biotic components of biological systems.			<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem

^aInstructors of individual courses can use this table to document whether each of the conceptual elements is taught in their courses (Y/N) and, if so, identify the particular content covered and biological scale.

TABLE 7. Sample conceptual elements inventory for mapping core concept coverage across a curriculum^a

Conceptual element courses:	Intro Bio I	Intro Bio II	Molecular Biology	Physiology	Ecology	...
IFES1: Information exists in many forms and is relayed within and across biological molecules, cells, tissues, organisms, populations, and ecosystems.	<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem					
IFES2: Genetic information is stored in nucleic acids (DNA and RNA); epigenetic information is stored in proteins that associate with DNA and in reversible DNA modifications.	<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem					
IFES3: The process of protein synthesis results from the flow of genetic information through various pathways.	<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem					
IFES4: Information from the environment regulates protein synthesis and activity, which control cellular processes and thereby organismal and population-level activity.	<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem					
IFES5: Organisms transmit genes and epigenetic information to their offspring.	<input type="checkbox"/> cell/molec <input type="checkbox"/> organismal <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem					

^aDepartments can use tables like this one to tally the results submitted by instructors of individual courses to create a map of core concept coverage for their curriculum.

directly supporting student learning through the development of instructional materials, to developing aligned learning objectives and assessments, to evaluating the depth and breadth of core concept coverage across a biology curriculum.

The detailed core concept curricular profiles that can be generated using the CE Framework can be used to guide and monitor reform of both individual courses and a department’s entire curriculum.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank our reviewers, both local and national, for their expertise and guidance, which greatly improved the quality of the CE Framework. We offer special thanks to those who have offered substantial input and review: Caroline Wienhold, Jean Heitz, Jon Breschak, Julie Collins, Kyriaki Chatzikiyriakidou, and Jessica TeSlaa. This work was funded by an Undergraduate Science Education grant from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute to the University of Wisconsin–Madison (#52006959) and by the Wisconsin Institute for Science Education and Community Engagement (WISCIENCE).

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