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Original
research paper

Paper received: Feb 21 2022
Paper accepted: Oct 3 2023
Article Published: Mar 31 2024

Effects of Using Project-Based Learning in Teaching Biology

Extended summary

Numerous studies indicate that traditional teaching, in which the teacher occupies a central role and students are generally not very active in class, does not produce the expected results in terms of student achievement in class. This is proved by the relatively poor results of our students on international tests such as PISA and TIMSS. One of the solutions for overcoming this problem is the wider application of the project-based learning (PBL) in schools.

Biology as a multidisciplinary natural science offers numerous opportunities for organizing teaching, both in the classroom and in the natural environment, which additionally opens up new perspectives for the application of project teaching. Project-based teaching enables students to be more active, by solving tasks within the project, in class and to acquire knowledge through practical activities and experience.

The goal of the research was to determine the effectiveness of the PBL application in terms of students' success in knowledge tests, then in terms of the durability of the acquired knowledge, and the mental effort that students invest in applying different teaching models.

The research sample included 406 students from four primary schools in Novi Sad (Republic of Serbia). A total of 202 students from two primary schools made up the experimental group (E), and 204 students from the other two primary schools made up the control group (K).

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The research instruments that were created for the purposes of the experiment include the following: initial knowledge test, final knowledge test, retest, and a scale for assessing students' mental effort. At the beginning of the pedagogical research, the students of groups E and K were equalised, based on the results of the initial knowledge test which measured the students' prior knowledge of the contents of the subject The World Around Us, which was a prerequisite for the students' successful work, understanding and adoption of the content of the teaching topic "Origin and Diversity of Life" within the school subject Biology. After the initial testing, two different teaching approaches were applied in the implementation of the biology content in the two groups of the fifth-grade students. The students of the group E implemented the teaching topic "Origin and diversity of Life" using PBL, by means of the assigned mini-projects. In the classes of the K group, teaching was carried out in accordance with the traditional model of covering the teaching topic "Origin and Diversity of Life". After the completion of the planned teaching content, the final test was conducted as a part of the pedagogical experiment, and, a month later, the retest was conducted in order to check the durability of the knowledge acquired by using different teaching models. The final test and the retest included the content from the teaching topic "Origin and Diversity of Life", which was covered during the research. Within each question, on the final test, there was also a five-point Likert scale for the self-assessment of the mental effort the student makes when solving the tasks.

Statistical data processing was done in the JASP program. The t-test was used to examine the differences in student achievement on the initial test, final test and the retest, with a significance threshold of $p=.05$. The data on the progress of students of the E and K groups from the initial test to the final knowledge test and the retest were processed using a combined analysis of variance (Two-Way Mixed ANOVA).

The results of the research showed that project-based teaching is more effective than traditional teaching because the students of the E group achieved a statistically significantly better result than the students of the K group, both on the final knowledge test and on the retest administered one month after the final testing. This proved that the knowledge acquired by using PBL is of a higher quality and more permanent compared to the knowledge acquired by means of traditional teaching because in this type of organisation of teaching, the student is also the bearer of teaching activities. The very process of learning using PBL is aimed at the student who goes through a meaningful experience of mastering the material. Also, the mental effort that the students of the E group put into solving the tasks on the knowledge test is statistically significantly lower compared to the students who attended the traditional lessons.

The obtained results have theoretical and practical significance. They complement the empirical findings on the effectiveness of the PBL in teaching biology in primary education and provide important guidance, not only for biology teachers, but also for all teachers for introducing PBL into the teaching process. These findings encourage a wider application of the PBL in teaching, which can be an incentive for teachers and researchers to check the effectiveness of the PBL application in other subjects or at other education levels (secondary schools and colleges) in future research.

Keywords: project-based learning, project-based teaching, teaching biology, elementary school

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