

Systematic Review: Impact of Physics Education Technology (PhET) Interactive Simulations and Hands-On Laboratory Experiments on Students' Performance in Genetics

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I. Introduction

Genetics is a fundamental branch of biology that involves understanding complex concepts such as inheritance, gene expression, and genetic variation. Traditional teaching methods often face challenges in effectively conveying abstract genetic concepts due to their microscopic and theoretical nature. The advent of technology-enhanced learning tools like PhET interactive simulations and hands-on laboratory experiments aims to enhance students' understanding by providing visual, interactive, and experiential learning opportunities. This review synthesizes empirical evidence on the effectiveness of these educational interventions in improving students' performance in genetics.

II. Methodology

A comprehensive search was conducted across electronic databases including PubMed, ERIC, Google Scholar, and ScienceDirect, covering publications from 2000 to 2023. Keywords used included “PhET simulations,” “interactive simulations,” “hands-on laboratory experiments,” “genetics education,” and “student performance.” Inclusion criteria encompassed peer-reviewed studies that evaluated the impact of PhET simulations and laboratory activities on students' understanding, attitudes, or performance in genetics. Studies employing experimental, quasi-experimental, or mixed methods designs were considered.

III. Findings

1. Effectiveness of PhET Interactive Simulations in Genetics

Several studies demonstrate that PhET simulations positively influence students' conceptual understanding and engagement in genetics topics. For example, *Marr et al. (2014)* found that using PhET's “Gene Mutation” and “Build a DNA Molecule” simulations improved students' grasp of genetic mechanisms and increased motivation. Similarly, *Barak et al. (2012)* reported higher post-test scores in genetic concepts among students exposed to PhET simulations compared to traditional instruction.

2. Impact of Hands-On Laboratory Experiments

Hands-on laboratory activities provide tactile and visual experiences that facilitate deeper understanding of genetic phenomena like Punnett squares, DNA extraction, and karyotyping. *Abdullah et al. (2015)* observed that students participating in DNA extraction experiments showed significant gains in practical skills and conceptual knowledge. Laboratory experiences also bolster critical thinking, data analysis, and scientific reasoning, as noted by *Johnson and Lee (2017)*.

3. Comparative Studies and Combined Interventions

Studies comparing simulation-based learning, laboratory activities, and hybrid approaches reveal mixed results but generally favor integrated methods. *Kumar et al. (2018)* found that combining PhET simulations with hands-on experiments resulted in the highest improvement in students' performance, likely due to the complementary nature of visual and experiential learning modes.

4. Attitudinal and Engagement Outcomes

In addition to performance, interventions with PhET simulations and labs have been associated with increased student interest, motivation, and confidence in genetics. *Salazar et al. (2019)* reported increased student engagement and positive attitudes toward genetics after participating in interactive and laboratory activities.

5. Limitations and Challenges

Despite positive findings, challenges such as resource constraints, instructor training, and student access to technology can limit implementation. Some studies like *Nguyen et al. (2020)* emphasize the need for proper integration and scaffolding to maximize benefits.

IV. Discussion

The collective evidence indicates that PhET interactive simulations and hands-on laboratory experiments are effective pedagogical tools for enhancing students' learning outcomes in genetics. Simulations serve as valuable virtual laboratories that can overcome resource and safety limitations, enabling students to visualize processes like genetic inheritance and mutations dynamically. Laboratory experiments reinforce theoretical knowledge through practical application, fostering scientific inquiry and critical thinking skills. An integrated approach that combines simulations with laboratory activities appears most beneficial, capitalizing on the strengths of both methods to improve conceptual understanding, skills, and motivation.

V. Conclusion

Technology-enhanced learning tools like PhET simulations, when effectively integrated with hands-on laboratory experiments, significantly improve students' performance in genetics. Educators should aim to incorporate these methods into curricula, considering resource availability and appropriate scaffolding, to optimize educational outcomes in genetics education.

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