



**Data in run:  
analysis of various information and  
data  
in cross-disciplinary task**



Lukáš Rokos





# Interdisciplinarity and integration

*International Journal of Science Education*  
Vol 27, No. 7, 3 June 2005, pp. 855–879



## RESEARCH REPORT

### Design-based science and real-world problem-solving

David Fortus<sup>\*,a</sup>, Joseph Krajcik<sup>b</sup>, Ralph Charles Dershimer<sup>b</sup>,  
Ronald W. Marx<sup>c</sup> and Rachel Mamlok-Naaman<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Michigan State University, USA; <sup>b</sup>University of Michigan, USA; <sup>c</sup>University of Arizona, USA; <sup>d</sup>Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel

*Computers in the Schools*, 29:157–173, 2012  
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ISSN: 0738-0569 print / 1528-7033 online  
DOI: 10.1080/07380569.2012.658733



### Scaffolded Inquiry-Based Instruction with Technology: A Signature Pedagogy for STEM Education

KENT J. CRIPPEN

University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA

LEANNA ARCHAMBAULT

Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, USA

[Sci Adv.](#) 2017 Aug; 3(8): e1700

Published online 2017 Aug 9. doi:10.1126/sciadv.aag0000

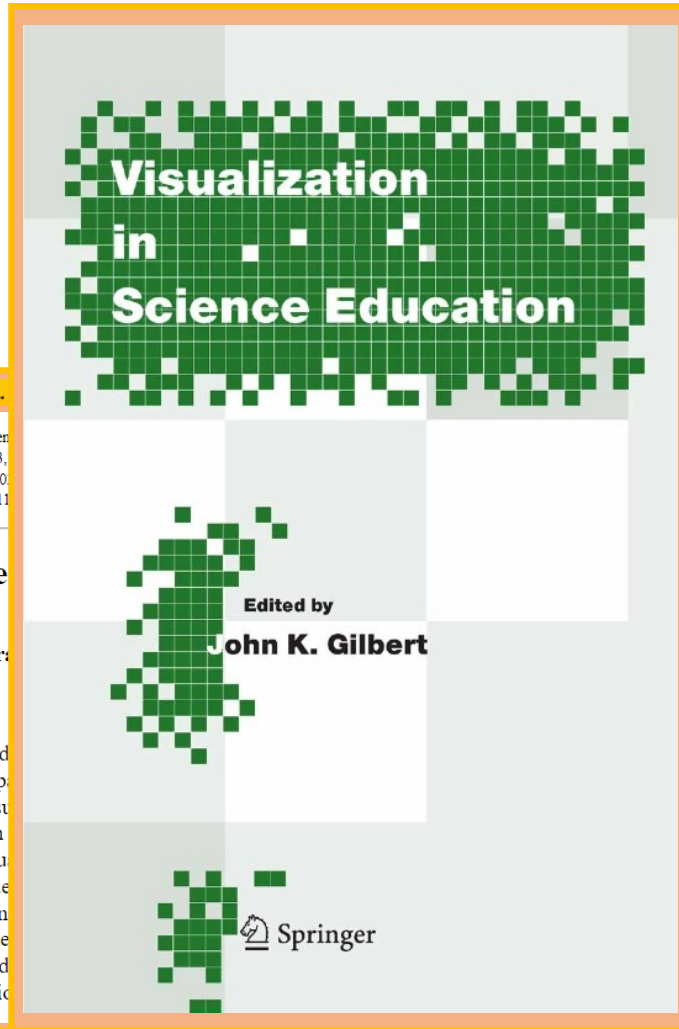
Interest in STEM is  
growing in physics classes

[Zahra Hazari](#),<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup> [Geoff Potvin](#)





## Importance of data



Psychological Science  
Volume 22, Issue 3  
© The Author(s) 2011  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797611418888>

**The Science of Learning**

Steven L. Frick

**Abstract**  
Effectively designed visualizations help us understand phenomena. Poorly designed visualizations, however, can be especially problematic for viewers with limited cognitive resources. We compare the effectiveness of intuitively designed visualizations with those of poorly designed visualizations for a general public. We compare the effectiveness of intuitively designed visualizations with those of poorly designed visualizations for a general public. We compare the effectiveness of intuitively designed visualizations with those of poorly designed visualizations for a general public. We compare the effectiveness of intuitively designed visualizations with those of poorly designed visualizations for a general public.

SAGE  
journals

Hullman<sup>5</sup>

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The Importance of Diagrams, Graphics and Other Visual Representations

Peter Gates

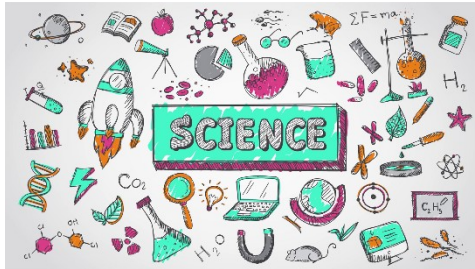




## Integration and cross-curricular tasks

### ■ Czech curricular documents

Physics, Chemistry,  
Biology



**Man and Nature**



Work with laboratory  
equipment,  
Use of digital  
technologies

**Mathematics  
and its  
application**

**Man and the  
world of  
work**

Work with technical  
materials,  
Design and models

Mathematics





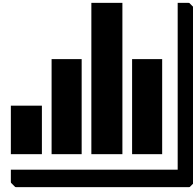


# Integration and cross-curricular tasks





## Research methods



Quantitative



Qualitative



Mixed methods  
research

# Research methods

- Case Study
- Ethnography Study
- Grounded Theory Study
- Phenomenological Study
- Content Analysis Study



## Task introduction

Every runner evaluates his or her results from time to time. A pervasive desire for improvement leads him or her to challenges that not only test physical limits, but also the ability to understand every step, every heartbeat, and every result in training or a race.

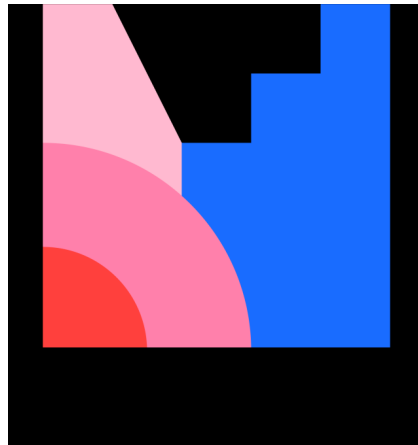


This inquiry task consists of tracking the results of three different marathons. This challenge isn't just about running; it's about analyzing, understanding and discovering the deeper meaning of the conditions and other factors that can affect every step of the race. You have three races in front of you, three unique results – and your task is to find the factors that may have affected this runner's overall result.

You are now at the starting line of this inquiry challenge, where you will find that all the data brings important information. And if they are properly visualized, they will help you better understand the various factors that influence the overall results.



- How long is exactly a marathon run? Find out why it is this distance.
- Find some other interesting facts about marathon run.
- What information would you need to know about this runner?










## Runner's Card

- **Sex:** male
- **Race:** white, europoid
- **Age:** 30 – 33 years
- **Weight:** 65 – 69 kg
- **Height:** 175 cm
- **BMI:** 22,5
- **Professional:** NO
- **Training plan:** YES
  - regular trainings according to the prepared plan
  - alternating between long runs and interval training
- **Injuries:** none
- **Health problems:** none





# Runner's Card – equipment

<b>Marathon 1</b>	ADIDAS Adizero Boston 7	
<b>Marathon 2</b>	ADIDAS Adizero Boston 7	
	Montane Via Bite 1	

<b>Marathon 3</b>	Adidas Energy Boost	
	Montane Via Bite 1	



## Marathon results

- The aforementioned runner ran three different marathons and achieved the following results.



**Marathon 1**

**2:52:27**

**Marathon 2**

**4:36:40**

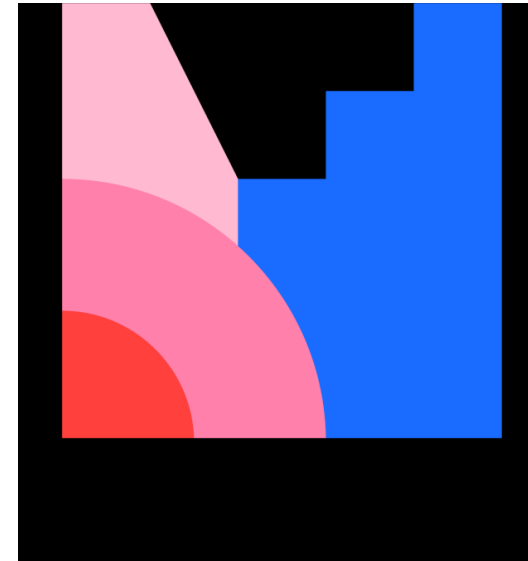
**Marathon 3**

**3:15:15**



## Marathon results

- Try to guess why the total time of each race is different? What could have influenced them?







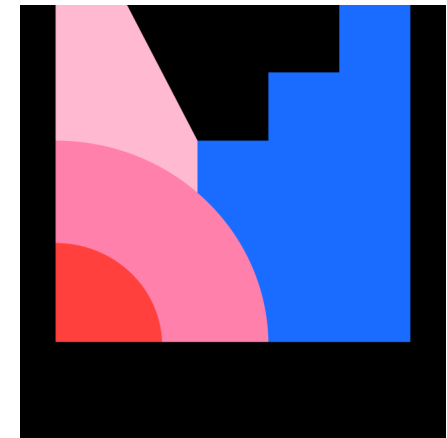
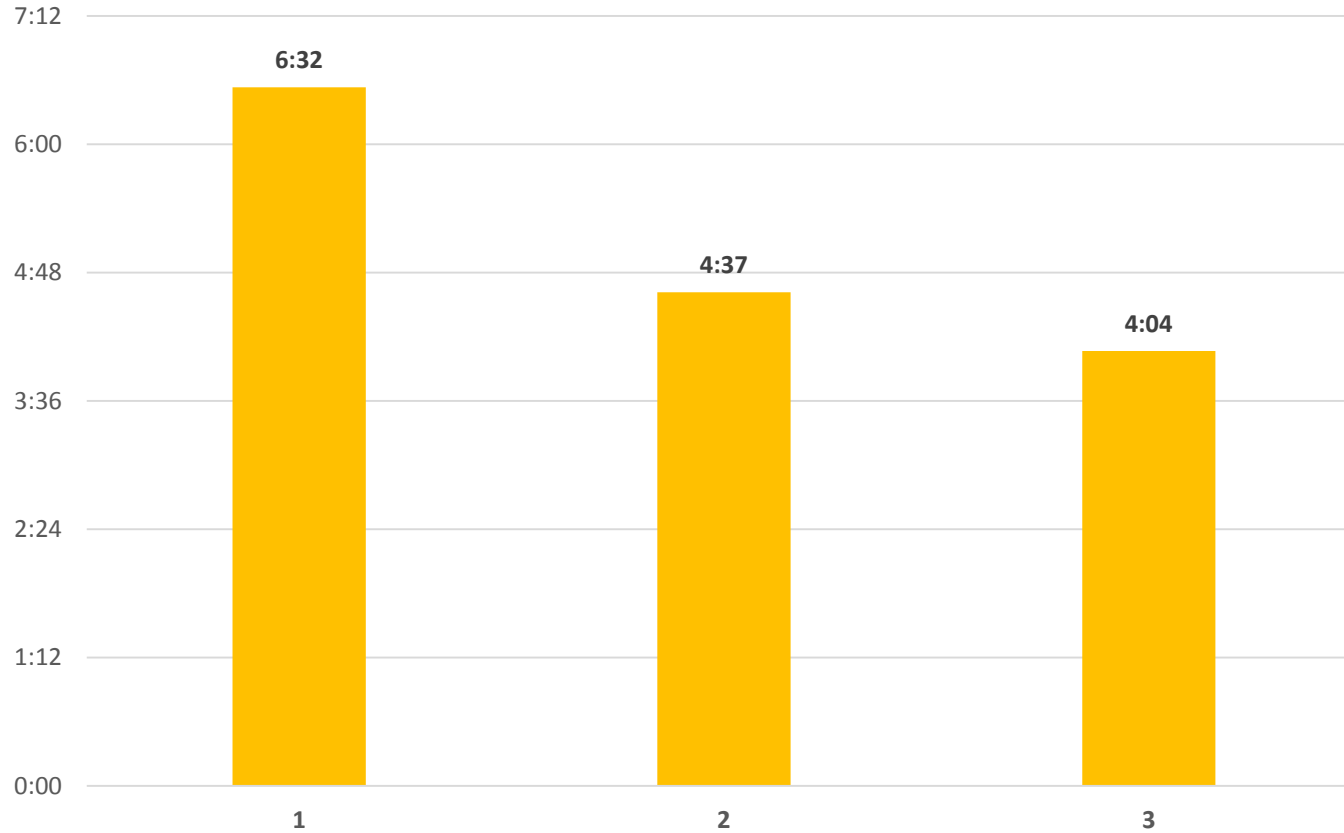
Marathon 1				Marathon 2				Marathon 3			
km	time	22	3:59	km	time	22	4:57	km	time	22	4:30
1	4:02	23	4:00	1	4:28	23	4:57	1	4:33	23	4:42
2	4:05	24	3:59	2	4:24	24	4:53	2	4:26	24	4:47
3	4:04	25	4:04	3	4:29	25	4:47	3	4:21	25	4:42
4	4:02	26	4:02	4	4:25	26	4:47	4	4:22	26	4:32
5	4:07	27	4:07	5	4:28	27	4:47	5	4:21	27	4:30
6	4:02	28	4:01	6	4:28	28	12:22	6	4:22	28	4:31
7	4:07	29	4:07	7	4:26	29	4:41	7	4:26	29	4:41
8	4:07	30	4:07	8	4:32	30	4:38	8	4:32	30	4:38
9	4:02	31	4:02	9	4:22	31	4:41	9	4:22	31	4:41
10	4:09	32	4:09	10	4:32	32	4:33	10	4:32	32	4:33
11	4:10	33	4:10	11	4:35	33	4:26	11	4:35	33	4:26
12	4:05	34	4:05	12	4:33	34	4:44	12	4:33	34	4:44
13	4:01	35	4:01	13	4:28	35	4:50	13	4:28	35	4:50
14	4:07	36	4:07	14	4:24	36	5:07	14	4:24	36	5:07
15	3:59	37	4:00	15	4:29	37	5:17	15	4:29	37	5:17
16	4:01	38	4:01	16	4:30	38	5:17	16	4:30	38	5:17
17	3:59	39	4:00	17	4:28	39	4:58	17	4:28	39	4:58
18	3:58	40	4:10	18	4:27	40	5:07	18	4:27	40	5:07
19	4:02	41	4:20	19	4:35	41	4:50	19	4:35	41	4:50
20	4:02	42	4:10	20	4:36	42	4:47	20	4:36	42	4:47
21	4:02	43	1:16	21	5:00	43	4:06	21	4:27	43	0:59

What caught your eye in the data?





- The following graph shows the average pace within individual races. Rank them from best to worst.





- Which pace will match the specific marathons above? Complete the data in the table below.

	Time	Pace
<b>Marathon 1</b>	2:52:27	4:04
<b>Marathon 2</b>	4:36:40	6:32
<b>Marathon 3</b>	3:15:15	4:37





- Go back to your hypotheses about the factors that may have influenced the results. Do you need to know more data to decide which factors are relevant? If yes, write which factors are involved.

**One of the factors that can affect performance is the environment in which the race took place. Look at the route maps and write how they differ.**



Marathon 1



Marathon 2

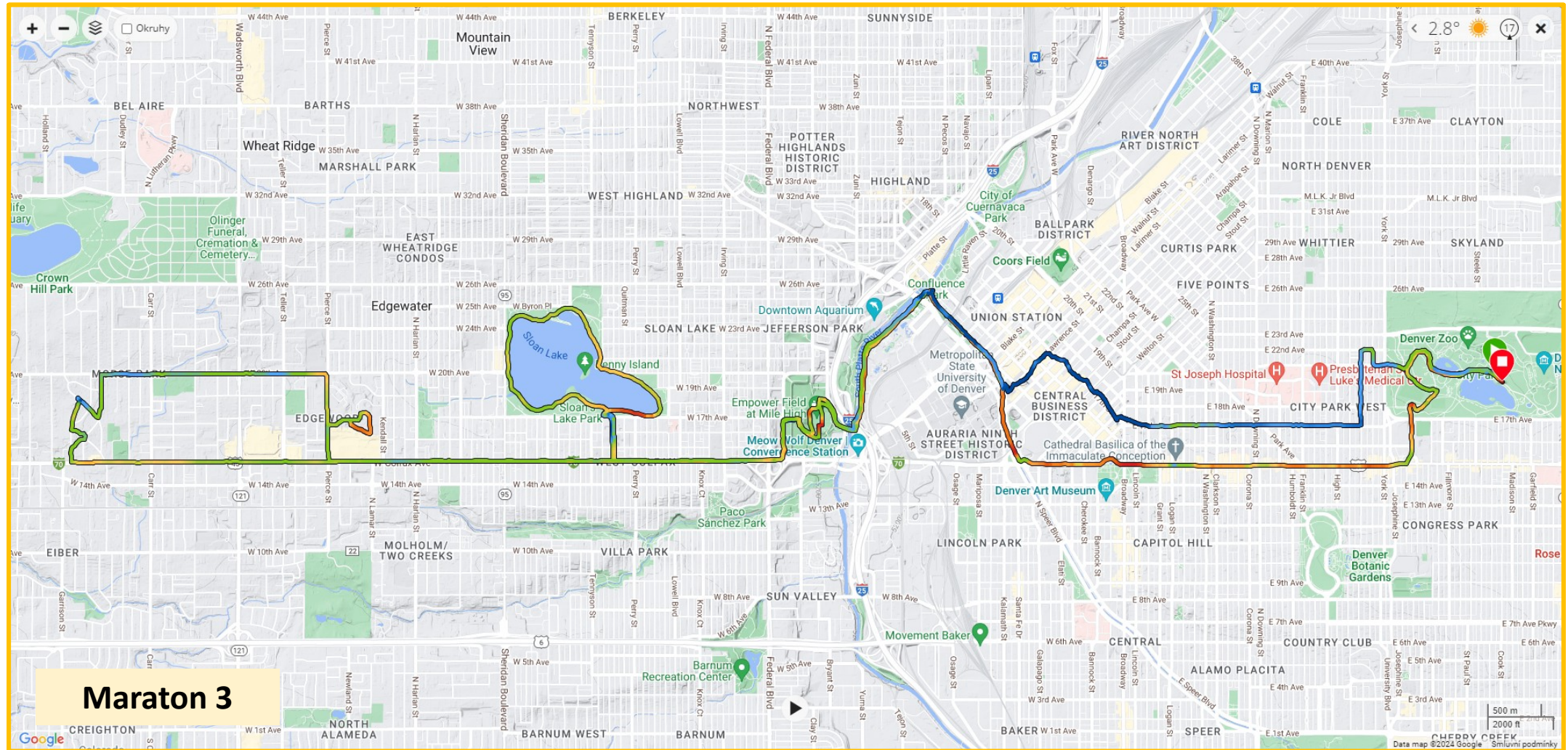


Marathon 3





# Routes II.

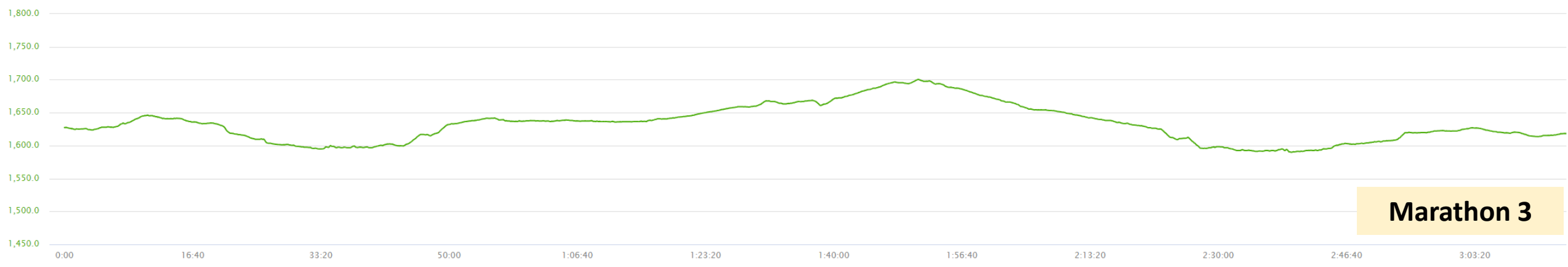
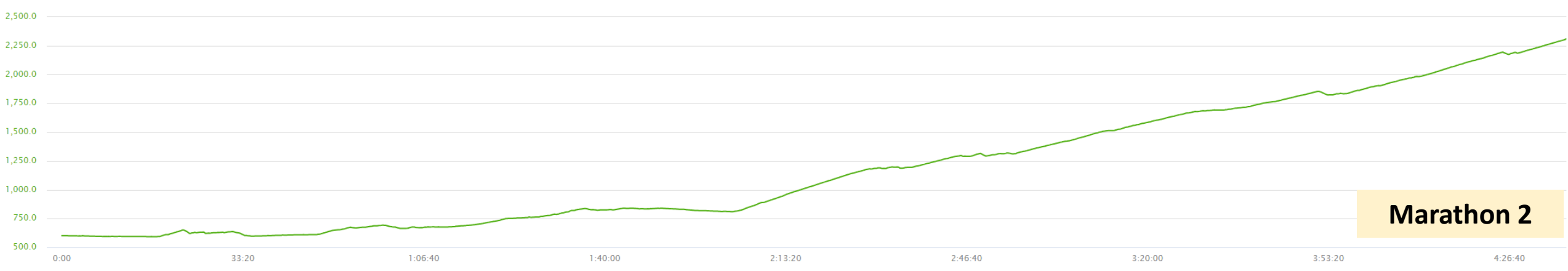




## Profile I.

- Let's go back to our runner's results. The following table provides a detailed description of the routes in relation to the ascent and descent on individual kilometers.







## Races and records I.

- Match specific race names to their routes. Find the fastest men's and women's times on these routes.



[www.jungfrau-marathon.ch](http://www.jungfrau-marathon.ch)







## Races and records II.

- Match specific race names to their routes. Find the fastest men's and women's times on these routes.



**Men's:** Eliud Kiptanui – 2:05:39 (2010, KEN)

**Women's:** Lonah Salpeterová – 2:19:46 (2019, ISR)



**Men's:** Jonathan Wyatt - 2:49:01 (2003, NZ)

**Women's:** Maude Mathys - 3:12:56 (2017, CH)



**Men's:** Tyler McCandless – 2:21:08 (2022, US)

**Women's:** Brittany Lee Charboneau – 2:52:56 (2017, US)

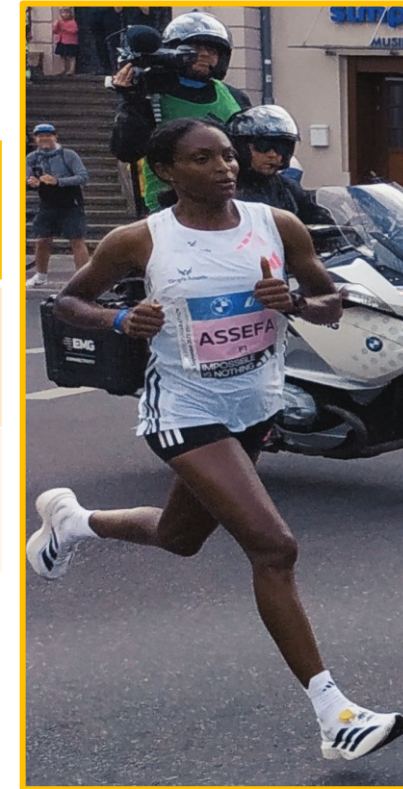


## World records

- Find out the world records in the men's and women's category. Where were these times performed? Calculate the pace of the world record holders during their performances. How do you proceed with the calculation? Record your calculation and add the results to the table.



	Time	Pace	Place
Men's	2:00:35	2:51	Chicago, 2023
Women's	2:11:53	3:07	Berlin, 2023





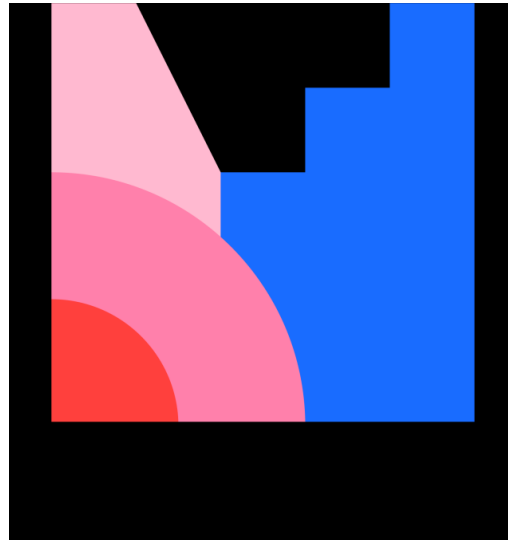
- If you use a sporttester, you know that another value you get for individual exercises is calorie consumption. Can you find any relationship from the data below?

	Time	Pace	Ascent	Calories
Marathon 1	2:52:27	4:04	241	2 576
Marathon 2	4:36:40	6:32	2 024	3 846
Marathon 3	3:15:15	4:37	207	2 892



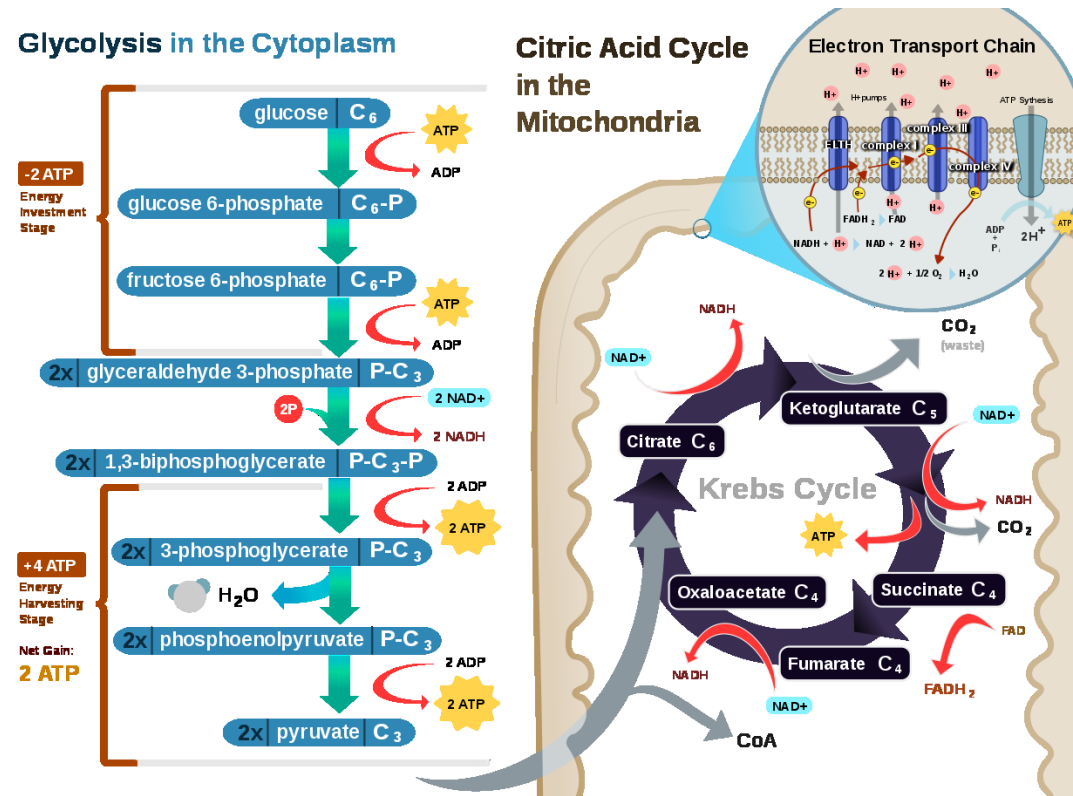
## Running in higher altitude I.

- Let's focus on a marathon at a higher altitude and explore the role of altitude in influencing results. Discuss the effect that lower oxygen content has on the physical performance of runners.





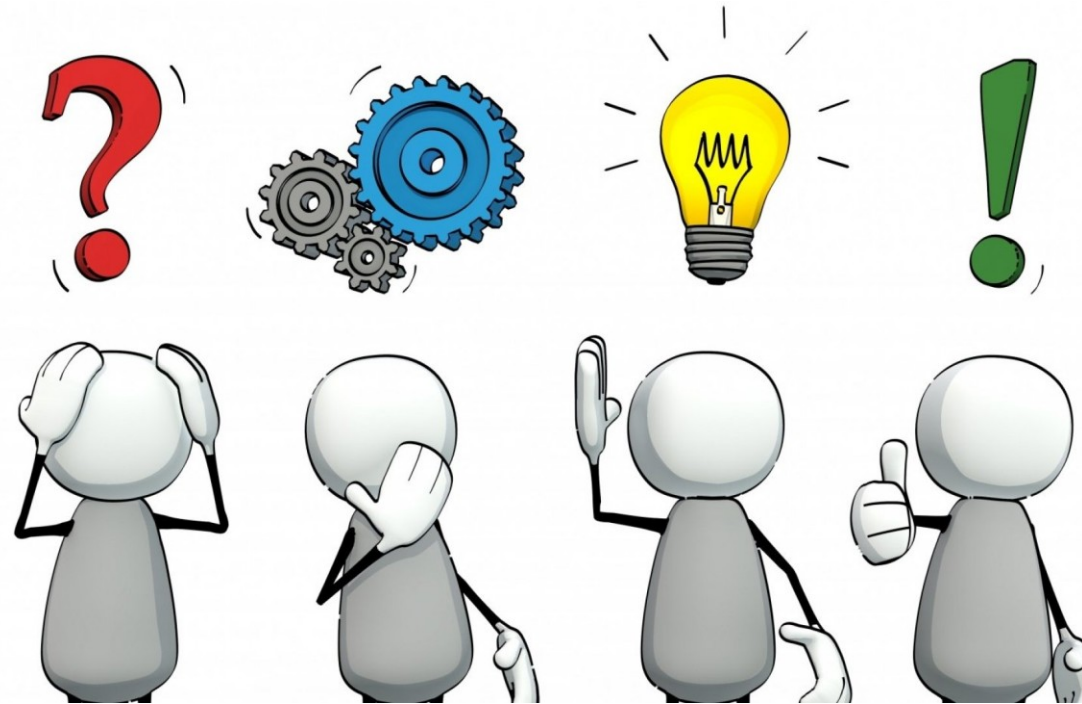
## cellular respiration





## Running in higher altitude III.

- Consider the substances and energy in the reaction above and try to draw a simple model (picture, diagram etc.) that explains how a runner can obtain and use energy before and/or during a race. Try to include all the factors you have already discussed in this assignment in the diagram. Use arrows and labels in the model to show the flow of energy and the cycle of matter.



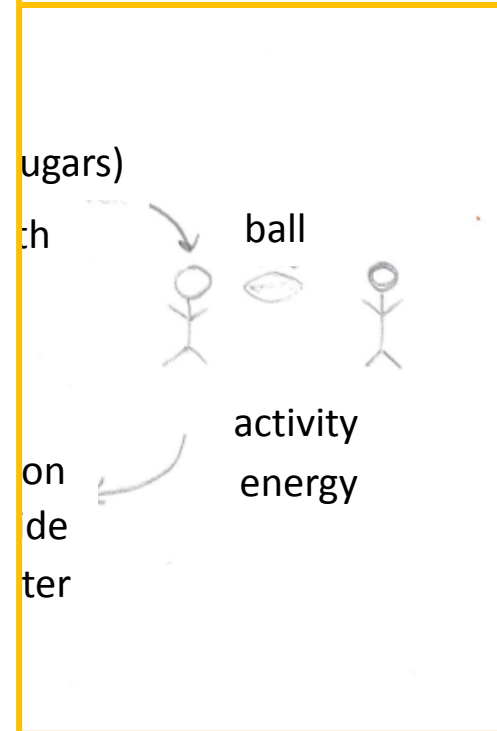
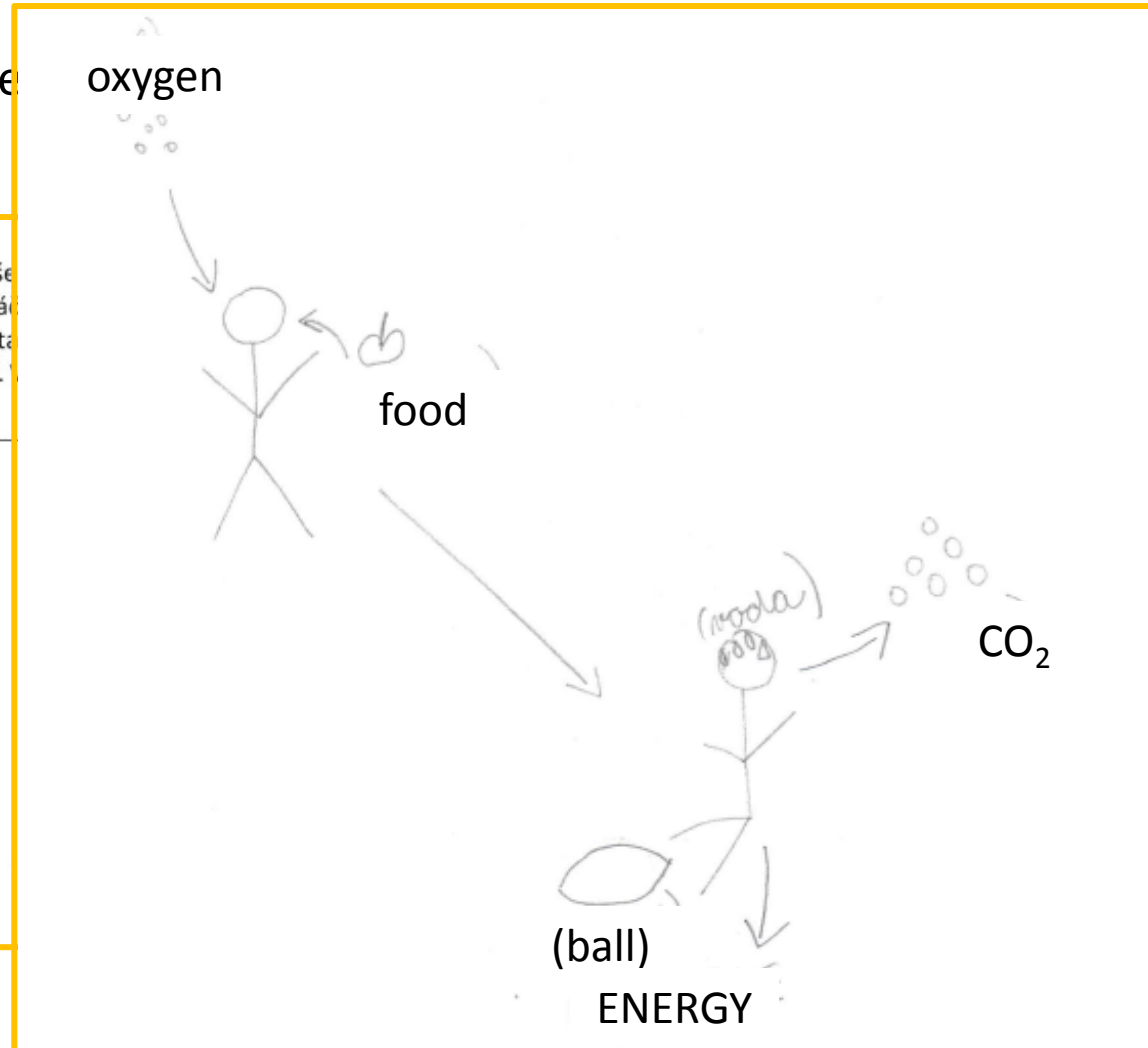


# Running in higher altitude IV.

- example of visual model

### Část 1

Uvažujte nad látkami a energií v reakci výše (apod.), který vysvětlí, jakým způsobem hráči odehrát zápas proti Broncos na jejich stadionu a faktory, které na první pohled vidět nelze. Tok energie a koloběh látek.

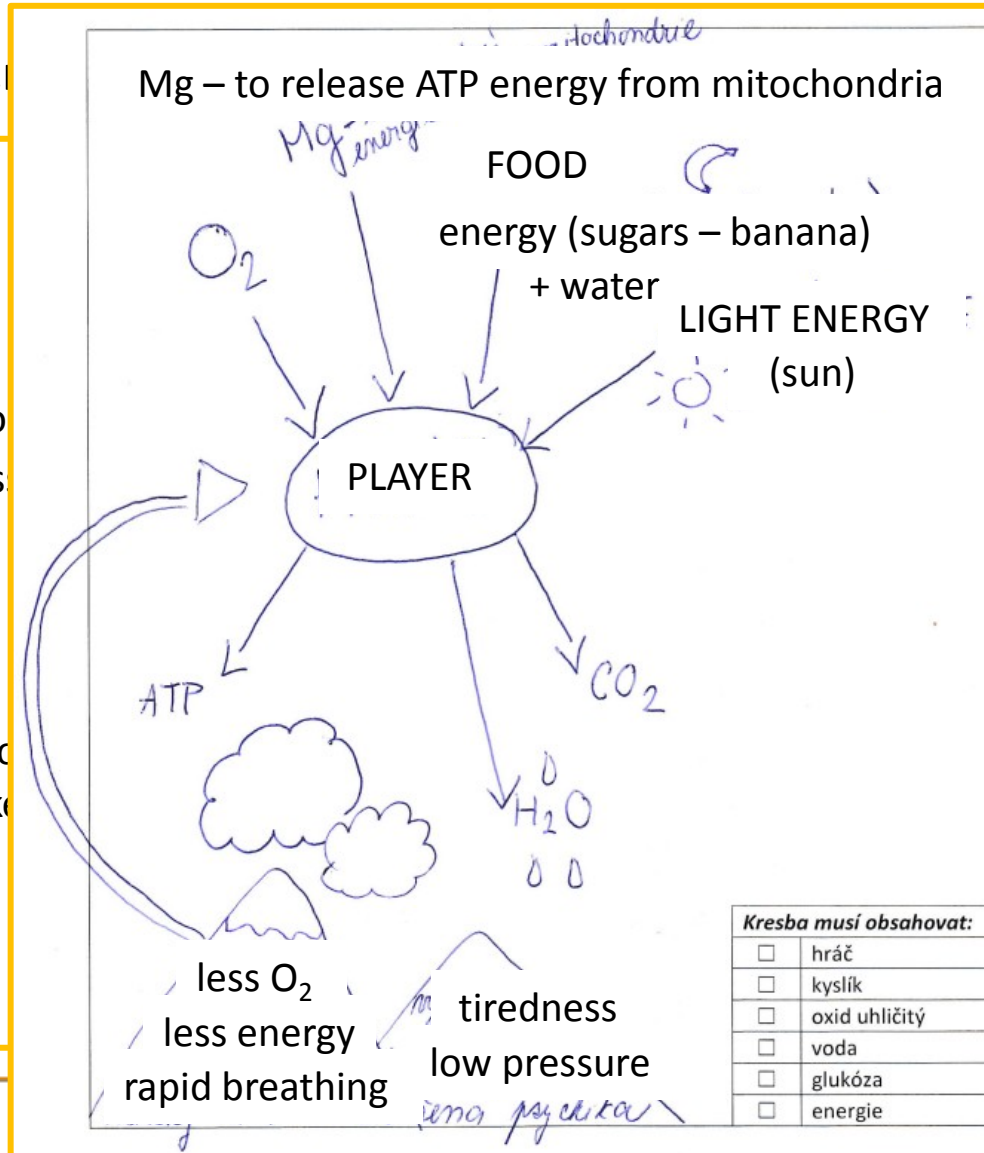
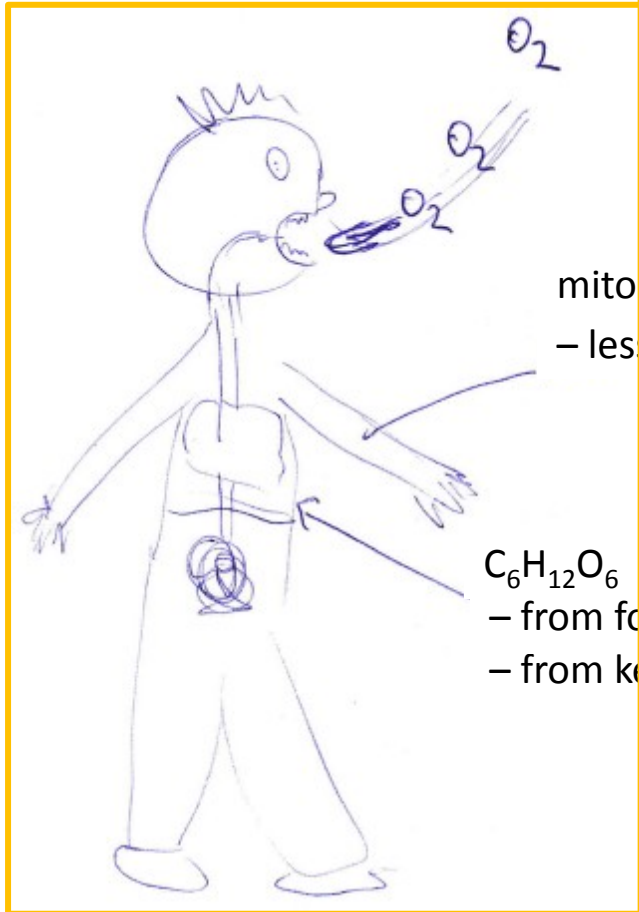






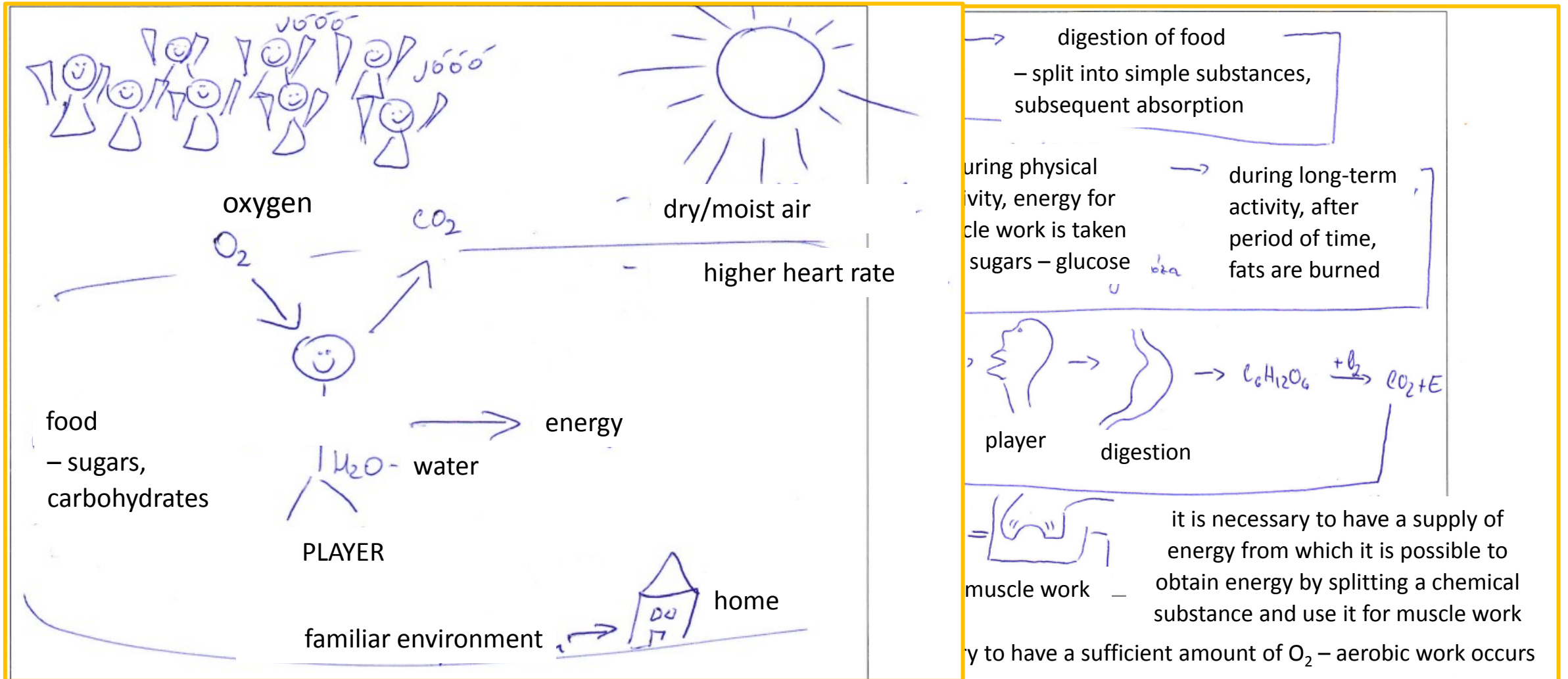
## Running in higher altitude IV.

- more examples of model c



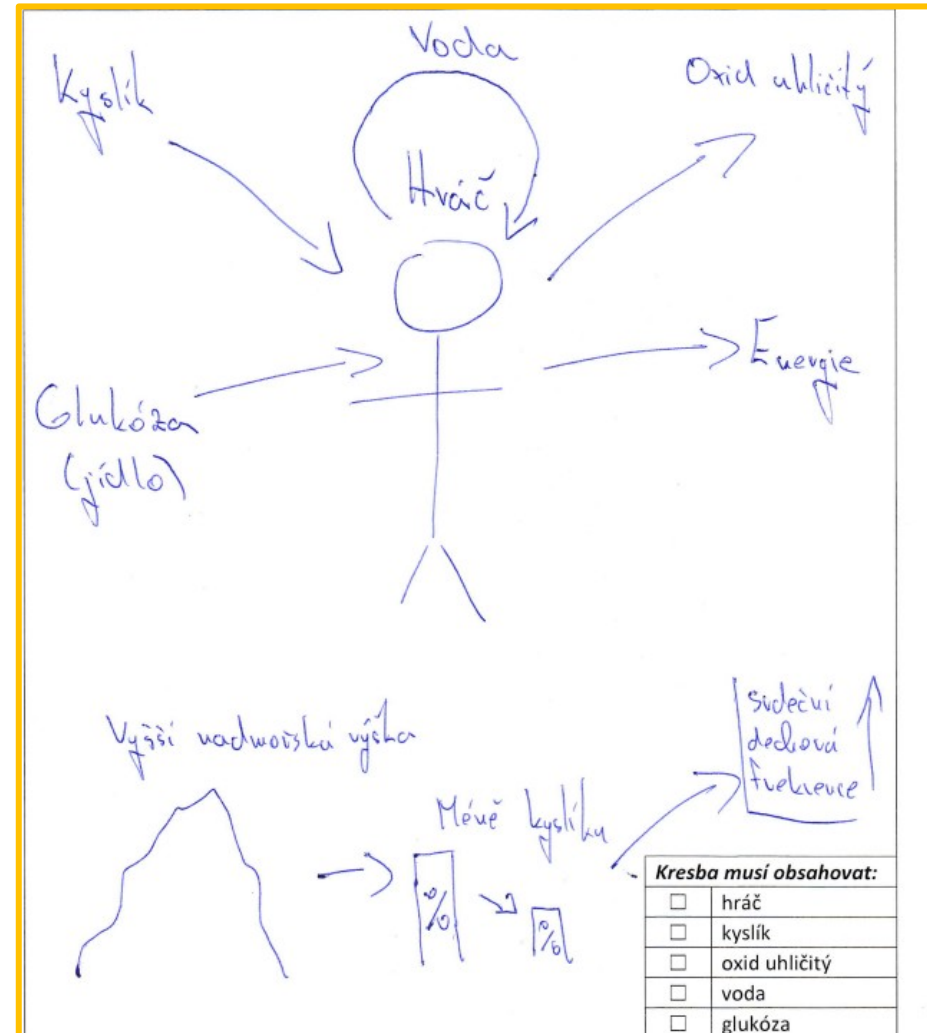
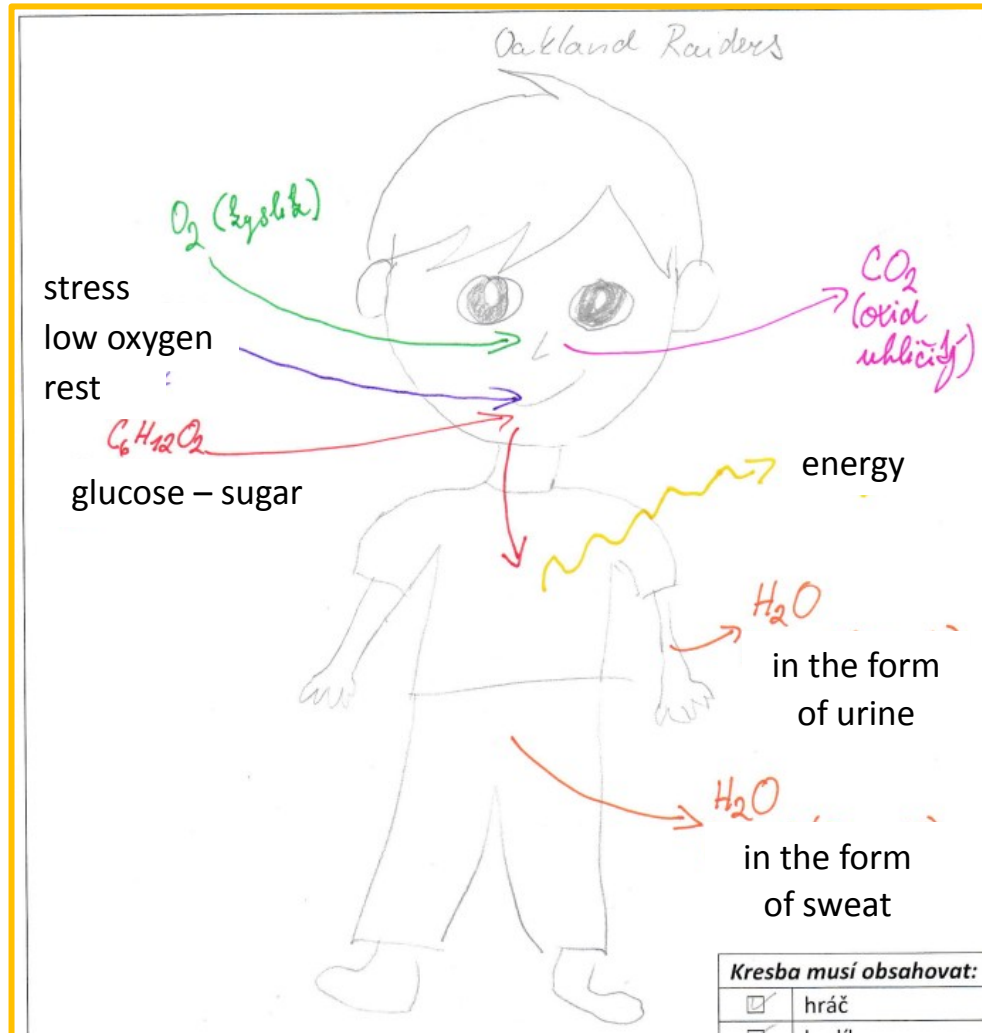


## Running in higher altitude IV.





## Running in higher altitude IV.







# Running in higher altitude IV.



## PFLEGUNG



Long Energy Frütmix	Cola	Bouillon Soup	Energy Riegel Energy Bar	Bananen Bananas	LIQUID ENERGY PLUS Gel	LIQUID ENERGY SALTY Gel	Wasser Water	Schwämme Sponges
☑				☑			☑	
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act presentation in above order!  
Teilnehmenden abgeben. / Self-service for the runners.

## ARRIVAL

brau alkoholfreies Bier, «Linzerörtli»  
brau non alcoholic beer, Linzer tartlet



**LIQUID ENERGY PLUS**  
Hochkonzentrierte Flüssig-Energie mit Koffein. Energy gel enriched with caffeine.

**LIQUID ENERGY SALTY**  
Hochkonzentrierte Flüssig-Energie mit einer Extrapolation Salz. Energy gel with an extra portion of sodium.

**HIGH ENERGY BAR - VANILLA / SALTY+NUTS**  
Hochkonzentrierter Energieriegel. Highly concentrated cereal bar.

**COMPETITION - ORANGE**  
Gut verträglicher, säurefreier Durstlöcher mit Mineralstoffen und Kohlenhydraten. Well digestible and acid free sportsdrink based on carbs and minerals for sport performances.

**CEREAL ENERGY BAR - STRAWBERRY**  
Getreideiegel mit fruchtigem Erdbeergeschmack. Cereal bar with delicious strawberry flavour.

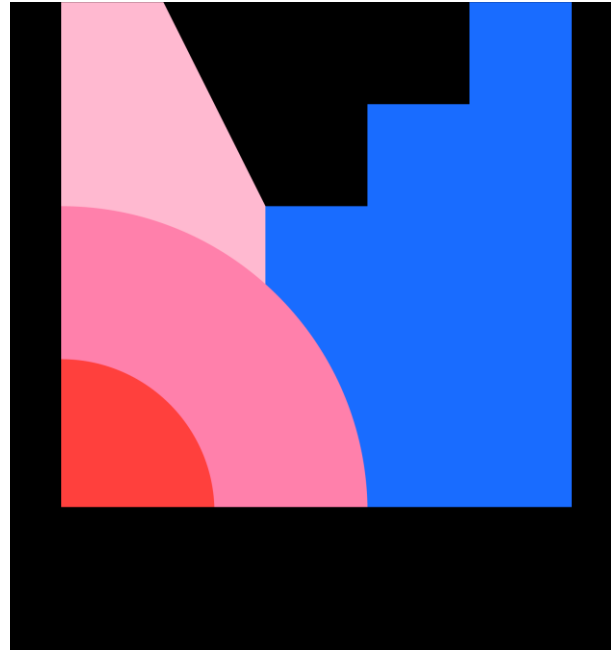
**LONG ENERGY - FRÜTMIX**  
Gut verträglicher, säurefreier Durstlöcher mit 5 % Protein. Well digestible and acid free sportsdrink enriched with 5% of proteins.

**CEREAL ENERGY PLUS BAR - CRANBERRY**  
Cereal Sandwich-Riegel mit hochwertigen Proteinen. Cereal Sandwich bar with high quality proteins.



## Conclusions

- You are on the finish line of this inquiry activity. Write the main conclusions you reached. Focus mainly on which data helped you identify some of the factors affecting the runner's performance. What other factors have you discovered?





- Let's return to the beginning...





## Conclusions I.

- **How would you use and analyse the data?**







## Conclusions II.







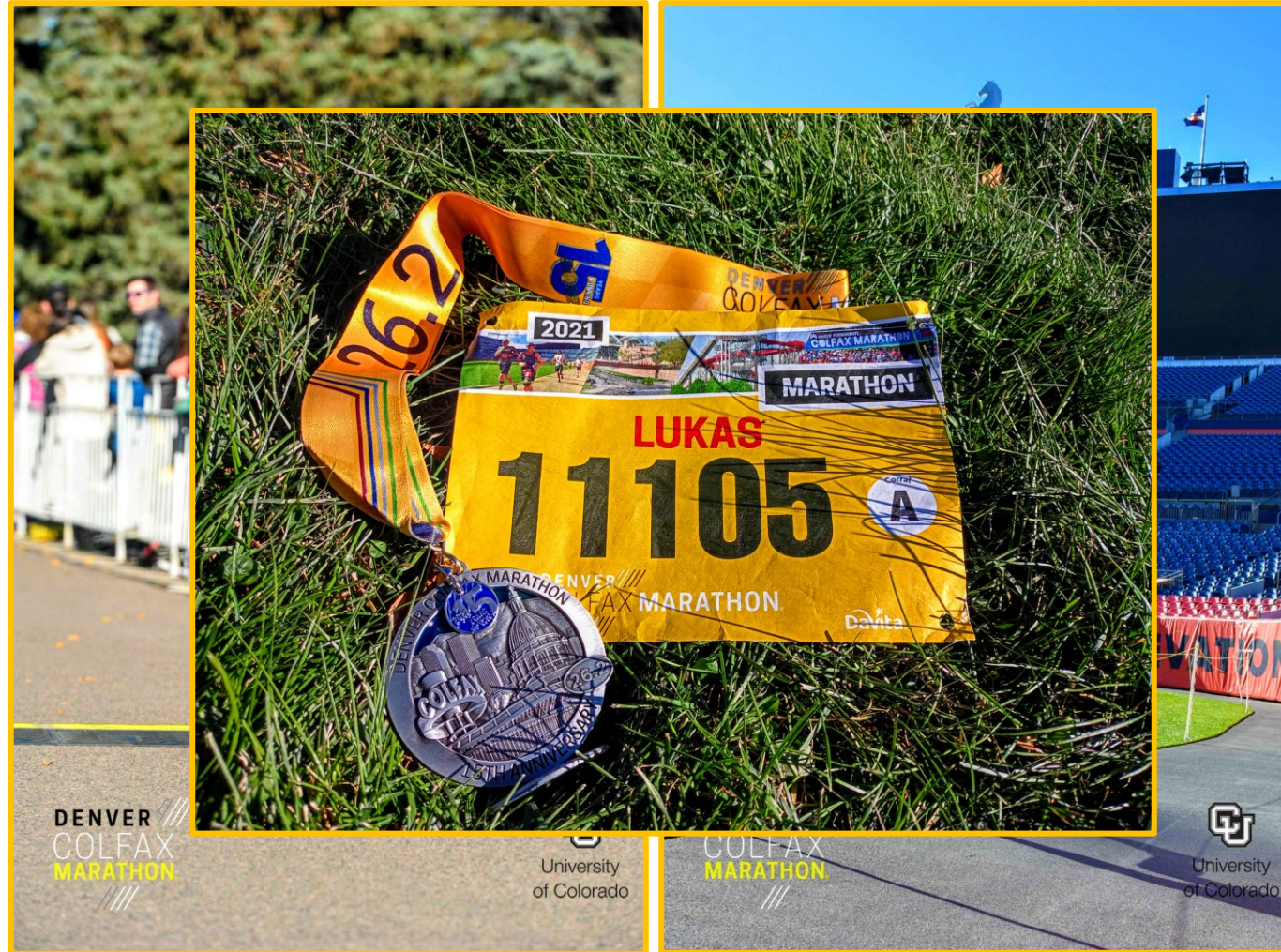
## Conclusions III.







## Conclusions IV.





**Thank you  
for your attention!**

Lukáš Rokos

