

## Project Safety

- ✓ Display must be self standing and stable
- ✓ All paper, cardboard. Etc. must be glued to the backboard.
- ✓ No open flames
- ✓ Flammable or poisonous material are simulated
- ✓ Electrical apparatus is grounded and insulated
- ✓ Exposed live electrical parts – Max 36 volts
- ✓ Live animals are not displayed
- ✓ Microbiological cultures are all sealed
- ✓ No pathogens or infected tissue are on display
- ✓ No biological toxins are on display

## Project Backboard

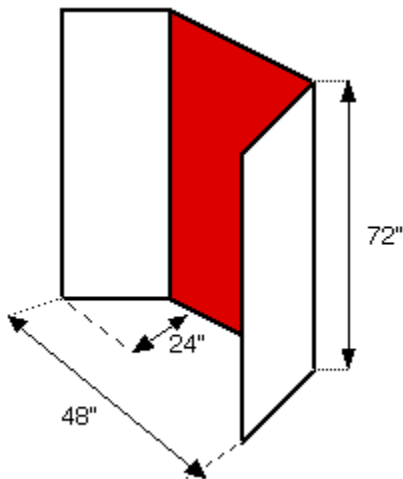
There is a good deal of work involved in designing an exhibit that explains to the general public what your project is about.

### Material – Must be Non-Flammable

It should be strong but light weight for easy handling. Masonite, plywood, or wood-fiber particle boards are recommended.

Dimensions – For best use of space, a 3-panel backboard is recommended (see diagram below).

- ✓ Maximum height from floor 3.0 m
- ✓ From table top 2.0 m
- ✓ Maximum width 1.2 m
- ✓ Maximum depth .75 m



## Preparing for the Judging

**Be Organized.** The most important thing to remember is that you have approximately 5 minutes to explain the entire project. Some students don't realize this and end up forgetting to explain many major details.

**Be Prepared.** Know your topic. The judges will be determining how much you know. It is a good idea to prepare answers to questions you think the judges might ask. This way you reduce the chances of being confronted with questions you can't answer.

**Rehearse.** It is worthwhile to practice your presentation in front of a mirror, your family or a friend. This helps to relieve nervousness when you are actually being interviewed. If you have had practice, you are more likely to be at ease and less likely to make mistakes.

## Dates to Remember

### Riverside School Science Fair

**Tuesday, March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2019**

- ✓ 8:30 a.m., set-up in gym
- ✓ 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon: judging; students remain with their scheduled classes until called to gym.
- ✓ 1:15 p.m.-3:15 p.m.: project display; students display projects to circulating classes and to each other.
- ✓ 6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.: Public viewing. Students display projects to parents and public.
- ✓ 7:00 p.m.: take down projects, clean up.

### Norman Regional Science Fair (grades 4-12)

***Roy H Johnston Arena  
523 Smith Ave, The Pas, MB  
April 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> 2019***

### Canada Wide Science Fair:

***May 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019  
Fredericton, New Brunswick***

# École Riverside School Presents:

## SCIENCE FAIR 2019

Tuesday March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2019

### What is a Science Fair Project?

1. A Science Fair Project is a display of scientific work done by a student or group of students.
2. It is part of a learning process which emphasizes correct use of the Scientific Method; encourages original and innovative thought, and challenges students to present information in a concise, organized and logical manner.

### Types of Project

**A. Experiment:** The student conducts an investigation to test one or more hypotheses.

- duplicating a known experiment
- modifying a known experiment
- developing an experiment to solve a problem

**B. Study:** The collection and analysis of information concerning a topic of scientific interest. -compiling information on topic

- Demonstration of scientific phenomena - correlating information from various sources on a particular topic; analyzing patterns and regularities.

**C. Innovation:** The development and evaluation of models or innovative devices.

- models duplicating existing technology
- improve an existing technology, or adapt it to new applications
- inventions

### Fields of Study

**1. Life Science** - A project that attends to some aspect of the life or lifestyle of an organism.

- biology
- behavioral sciences
- ecology

**2. Physical Science** - A project that has as its primary focus a cause and effect of some physical process or activity.

- chemistry
- physics
- astronomy

**3. Computer Science** - A project in which the computer is the focus.

- programming
- hardware innovation or model

**4. Engineering** - A project involving the design and/or physical construction of some device or process having an application.

### How to begin?

**Choose a topic.** Find a subject which interests you. Make a list of things you would like to know more about in the subject area. Think about things you could do to answer your questions. To do a project well will take a lot of time, so choose a subject you will enjoy working on.

**Become an expert in your field.** Find out as much as you can about your subject area, using books, magazines, videos, parents, experts in your community, etc. (Record all sources of information in your journal, this will make it easier later to give credit to all your sources). Ask parents and other experts if they have any ideas to help you do your project in a scientific way.

**Keep a journal.** Every day you work on your project, note the date and briefly note the work you did as well as information you discovered. Continue to keep the journal when you do the experiment and record your observations in it.

**If doing an experiment,** choose one question about your topic and plan an experiment which will help you to answer the question. Your experiment should begin with a clear question and a hypothesis in which you suggest a solution to your question, explain why you think it is so, and suggest how you will know if you are right. If doing **a study**, collect your information and analyze it. Don't forget: to use tables and graphs to compare your data.

**Begin immediately** because there are many steps to do in a good project.

### Why Have a Science Fair?

1. To provide students with the opportunity to explore and work in their areas of interest.
2. To give students real opportunities to use the scientific method, to experience the excitement and frustration of scientific research.
3. To develop science, research, communication and design skills, among others.
4. To publicly recognize the effort and ability of our students.
5. To expose students to many different areas of Scientific study.
6. To have fun. Special-events like Science Fairs add color to a school year and they are often among the most memorable events of a student's school career.
7. To stimulate students to look at Science as a fascinating career, interesting hobby, etc. to pursue in the future.
8. To allow parents an opportunity to work together with their child (as a resource person); to take an active role in the child's education.