



2010

Science Project Guidelines for Teachers & Science Fair Coordinators Elementary & Middle Schools

The following information should help you help your students have a successful science fair project experience. If you are unsure why it is important for students to complete a science fair project, you might be interested in reading about some good reasons at the [INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING FAIR](http://www.societyforscience.org/isef/students/why_complete_project.asp) website. High school sweepstakes winners can compete at the International fair. And, the 2009 International fair is in Reno.

http://www.societyforscience.org/isef/students/why_complete_project.asp

Above all—a Science Fair Project should be FUN for students. So, they should keep that in mind when they start thinking about what they want to do.

The Nature of Science

The history of science reveals both evolutionary and revolutionary changes. With new evidence and interpretation, old ideas are replaced or supplemented by newer ones. While science and technology do impact each other, basic scientific research is not directly concerned with practical outcomes, but rather with gaining an understanding of the natural world for its own sake.

Science, by definition, is limited to naturalistic methods and explanations and, as such, is precluded from using supernatural elements in the production of scientific knowledge. Therefore, science methods, explanations and generalizations should be the sole focus in the classroom to the exclusion of all non-scientific or pseudoscientific methods, explanations, generalizations and products. (National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) (<http://www.nsta.org/about/positions/inquiry.aspx>))

The Scientific Method

Through use of the “Scientific Method,” scientists attempt to develop an accurate, reliable, consistent and non-arbitrary view of the world.

Scientific inquiry is a powerful way of understanding science content. Students learn how to ask questions and use evidence to answer them. In the process of learning the strategies of scientific inquiry, students learn to conduct an investigation and collect evidence from a variety of sources, develop an explanation from the data, and communicate and defend their conclusions. Although no single step-by-step scientific method captures the *complexity* of doing science, a number of shared values and perspectives characterize a scientific approach to understanding nature. These shared values may include:

- explanations supported by evidence that is testable
- evidence must be observable
- arguments must be rational

- conclusions must be drawn from observations
- conclusions should include some element of skepticism
- conclusions must be subject to peer review
- methods must be repeatable

Regarding students' abilities to do scientific inquiry, NSTA recommends that teachers help students (red by SNRSEF):

- "learn how to identify and ask appropriate questions that can be answered through scientific investigations;" [Scientific Method: Question]
- "design and conduct investigations to collect the evidence needed to answer a variety of questions;" [Scientific Method: Hypothesis, Methods]
- "use appropriate equipment and tools to interpret and analyze data;" [Scientific Method: Results]
- "learn how to draw conclusions and think critically and logically to create explanations based on their evidence;" [Scientific Method: Conclusions]
- "communicate and defend their results to their peers and others."

(National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) (<http://www.nsta.org/about/positions/inquiry.aspx>))

The Clark County School District Curriculum Overview are included on this website, providing hints to how the Scientific Method can be included in the curriculum and science fair projects for K-8.

Design and Plan a Science Project

STOP! Are any of your students using animals or human subjects?



Review possible risks in your students' proposed project and discuss them with your students. If any student is working with animals or humans, they must have their methods reviewed and **PREAPPROVED** by your school's Institutional Review Board (IRB) **BEFORE** they begin work on their project. In fact, it's **FEDERAL LAW** that they do this. See the requirements for an Institutional Review Board on this website.

Create the Science Project Log Book

Before students begin their projects, they should start their Science Project Log Book, which will be a very important part of the project. You are encouraged to ask your students to use a "Composition Book" for the log book (right→). These can be found at any store carrying office or school supplies.

Students should leave the first page of the log book blank so that they will have room to write a Table of Contents on this page after they finish their project. Students should keep the log book nearby to record all ideas, thoughts, experiments and activities. The notebook serves many purposes:



- the place to keep notes while they plan their project;
- the place to keep notes while they perform their experiments;
- illustrates the quality of work they perform and shows the amount of time and effort that went into their project.

Students should Hand-write everything into this book that pertains to the project, no matter how insignificant it might seem. You never know when that piece of information will come in handy. They should write in ink and not erase or tear out pages just because they made a mistake.

When students enter notes in their log book, they should try to

- be as complete and clear as possible;
- write neatly enough that other people can read it;
- use correct grammar and spelling;
- enter the date and time of day every time they have ideas, at the time they think of them, or when they are working on their project;
- have their entries witnessed at least once a week, either by the you or a parent, depending on where they are performing the experiment.

This log book must be included with the Science Project Display Board and if the project is sent forward to the regional fair, the quality of the log book will be part of the judging criteria.

Project Design

Students should begin to design their project using the Scientific Method as a guide, and record everything in their Science Project Log Book as they proceed. The following is very important:

- This is the student's project. That means that the ideas and the work must be THEIRS—not their parents. Age-appropriateness will be part of the judging criteria.
- Originality counts. Students should use their imagination to think of a science project themselves. Originality will be part of the judging criteria.

Ask questions:

Students should think about their areas of interest and questions within that area that might be worth exploring. They should narrow their ideas down to define one question that they want ask concerning their interests.

Students should formulate a question. As an example, let's say a student is thinking about the environment, and then perhaps about the effects of acid rain on buildings. Since many buildings are made of brick, they decide their question will be: "How does acid rain affect brick buildings?"

Do some research:

Getting information from existing sources helps students develop their ideas. Here are some suggestions:

- Students should talk to lots of people, including teachers, parents and friends, or experts in their area of interest. They should read scientific magazines and books, and other written material.
- Students should research the Library and the Internet to see what is currently being done in the area of their question.

- Refer students to the Librarian for help in their research.
- Students should write down your sources (“citations”) in their log book.

In our example above, the student should do some research in the library to find information on acidity, acid rain, and the effects of acid rain on the environment, including buildings.

Students should record their thoughts, investigations and citations in their Science Project Log Book. Then they are ready to form a Hypothesis.

Develop a hypothesis:

Scientists create hypotheses as early attempts to explain patterns observed in nature or to predict the outcomes of experiments. (Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/>) Students form their hypothesis based on the information that they found in their research. Student’s Hypothesis should be age appropriate.

A hypothesis consists of a reasonable suggestion of a possible

- explanation for something students observe, or
- a correlation between many things they observe.

Remember from our previous discussions above, the scientific method requires that students test their hypothesis, and confirm or disprove their hypothesis; if they can’t test their hypothesis, then they can’t use the Scientific Method.

Typical hypotheses are statements, and often they are presented in the form of an “IF-THEN” statement. Using our previous example:

- “IF rain water is more acidic, THEN bricks in buildings will fall apart faster;” OR in the alternative,
- “IF rain water is less acidic, THEN bricks in buildings will take longer to fall apart;”

Don’t forget—if the student’s results show their hypothesis to be false that is perfectly acceptable. False hypotheses still give us information. Scientists frequently find their hypothesis is false.

The “Hypothesis” should be recorded in the students’ Science Log Book and included on the final Project Display Board. Now they are ready to think about their methods.

Plan the methods:

Students should develop Methods to test their hypothesis. They should think about their Methods in an organized way, and write them so that someone who reads the log book could repeat the methods. Student’s Methods should be age appropriate. Here are some considerations:

- Students should think about the actions that they will take in their experiment, and how they will measure the results of these actions.
 - In our example, students could decide that their actions will be to use water with different acidities, and see if there are any differences in the effects on brick.
 - They might want to measure the difference in brick break-up by measuring the weight of the bricks after the treatments.
- Students should determine what their actions will be under “normal” conditions.”
 - In our example, students would make water samples with a neutral pH (about 7.0).
 - This is called the “control group”.
- Students should determine what their actions will be under “changed” conditions.”
 - In our example, they would make up water samples with differing pH.

- This group is called the “experimental group.” Their actions are the same as under normal conditions: apply water to the brick. The acidity of the water is different in the “experimental group.”
- The student decides what acidities to use, and how to measure the results of applying this water to the brick.
- Students must also decide how often to expose the bricks to acidic water and measure brick break-up over time.
- What tools and materials do they need to use to complete the experiment? In our example, they might need water, vinegar, pH paper, bricks and containers to hold them, and a scale to weigh them.
- The student must decide how to record these measurements in their Science Log Book. They might want to use a table and maybe draw pictures to illustrate their methods.
- Remember, students should record the methods that they PLAN to use in their experiment. When they actually perform the experiment, they will write down the methods they actually perform as they perform the experiment.
- Students must decide how they will compare the measurements for the experimental group to the control group.
 - They should draw a plan for a template to record their data in their Science Log Book.
 - Charts and graphs should be hand-written or drawn directly in the Science Log Book.

Test the Hypothesis (the Experiment)

Students should begin the experiment by carefully following their Methods. Student’s Testing (experiment) should be age appropriate They should:

- record the dates and time of day of each step, and the acidity used;
- record any mistakes or unusual observations; use more detail rather than less detail; illustrate results-- take photographs or make drawings of the methods and materials if desired and tape, glue or otherwise fix into the Science Log Book; they might want to also use these pictures on their Project Display Board; if so, they need two prints each; record the data or results.

Analyze the Results

Students should think about the data and what it means. Student’s Analysis should be age appropriate.

- Do they see differences between the experimental group and the control group for the phenomena measured?
- If they didn’t get the results they were expecting, is the hypothesis false, or do they need to re-examine the experimental method, the hypothesis or redefine the original question? For example, what if the bricks don’t fall apart when treated with acidity? How can they change their methods?
- They might want to use visual aids to illustrate the data in the table, such as quick hand-drawn graphs of the data.
- These analyses should be recorded in the Science Log Book.

Form Conclusions

After analyzing the data, does the student think that their hypothesis is true or false? Why? Student's Conclusions should be age appropriate. They should record this in their Science Log Book and on the Project Display Board.

Create a Table of Contents

Write a Table of Contents on the first page of your Science Project Log Book (you left this page blank when you began your project).

Write an Abstract

Students should write a one-paragraph summary of the steps in the project and record this in their Science Log Book and on the Project Display Board. Student's Abstract should be age appropriate

Gather Citations

Students should gather their Citations from the Log Book so that they can include them on the Project Display Board.

Create the Project Display Board:

Students should create their Project Display Board according to the guidelines that appear on this website. Remember, they must include the on the board the steps that they followed using the Scientific Method: Questions, Research, Hypothesis, Methods, Results, Conclusions, Abstract, Citations. Students do not need a computer at home in order to do a Science Fair project. The display of the completed project does NOT need to be typed. Student's Display should be age appropriate.



Citations for this "Science Project Guidelines":

Intel/ISEF <http://www.societyforscience.org/isef/>

Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_method#Introduction_to_scientific_method

National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) (<http://www.nsta.org/about/positions/inquiry.aspx>)

Clark County School District Curriculum Overviews K-8

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