



PS 11 Science Fair



PACKET

This packet provides details on milestones/schedules and project details for all science fair participants. Please refer to Science Fair FAQ and rubric posted on the PS11 Science website for additional information.

—————→ **5th Grade Science Fair**
 March 16, 2017 at 6:15PM - 7:30PM

—————→ **3rd Grade Science Fair**
 March 17, 2017 at 9:15AM – 10:00AM

—————→ **4th Grade Science Fair**
 March 20, 2017 at 9:15AM – 10:00AM

3rd - 4th Grade Science Fair Milestones	Schedule
<p><i>Meeting for parents/guardians of interested 3rd-4th grade science fair participants. Participation in the Science Fair isn't mandatory, but highly encouraged! We will review science fair logistics and answer questions.</i></p> <p><i>PS11 students may be dropped off in the cafeteria.</i></p>	<p>Oct. 21, 2016 8:00AM-8:45AM</p>
<p>Participating teams MUST sign-up by sending an email to PS11ScienceFair@gmail.com and include the following information in the email (only one email per team).</p> <p>student names and classroom numbers parent names and email addresses</p> <p>Students who don't sign up for the science fair by <u>11/4</u> will <u>not</u> be able to participate in the science fair in March.</p> <p><i>2(min) – 4(max) students per team. Team members must be in the same grade (different classrooms are OK). Mentored/led by an adult family member, all teams will work at home.</i></p> <p><i>Contact PS11 Science Fair Committee if your child needs a partner. We can help!</i></p>	<p>Nov. 4, 2016</p>

<p>Topic ideas: On loose-leaf paper, please write down two or three possible topics your group may be interested in exploring, each in the form of a question with a short description! The simpler & more specific the question, the easier it will be to test. Only one submission per team; include names/classrooms of all team members.</p> <p>*** Submit your topics to your classroom teacher the morning of November 18. ***</p>	<p>Nov. 18, 2016</p>
<p>Student submissions will be reviewed & feedback will be provided to parents by email. All topics will be finalized by December 9, 2016.</p>	
<p>Proposal: See template in this Packet.</p>	<p>Jan. 6, 2017</p>
<p>Plan, plan, plan ahead!</p> <p>If report and poster board aren't submitted on time <u>you will not</u> be able to participate in the fair.</p> <p>Written Report Due: March 3, 2017</p> <p>Poster Board (no science fair materials) Due: March 6, 2017</p> <p><i>One student from each team will drop off a written report and a poster board on the specified dates in Mr. Roylance's classroom.</i></p> <p>3rd Grade Science Fair March 17, 2017 at 9:15AM – 10:00AM <i>Students will set up at 9:00AM.</i></p> <p>4th Grade Science Fair March 20, 2017 at 9:15AM – 10:00AM <i>Students will set up at 9:00AM.</i></p>	

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR 3RD- 4TH GRADE STUDENTS

Mr. Roylance
Science Fair Committee

sroylance@schools.nyc.gov
PS11sciencefair@gmail.com

5TH Grade Science Fair Milestones	Schedule
<i>Ideas: Description of two-three ideas for their Science Fair Project. 3-5 sentence description to be written on a piece of loose-leaf paper. Please include your name(s), class number(s), and date in all reports.</i>	<i>November 18, 2016</i>
<i>Project Proposals</i>	<i>Week of December 9, 2016</i>
<i>Projects are due</i>	<i>March 3, 2017</i>
5th Grade Science Fair March 16, 2017 at 6:15PM - 7:30PM	

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR 5TH GRADE STUDENTS

Ms. Griffith

jmurray8@schools.nyc.gov

Follow the **scientific method** when writing your Science Fair Project. This method includes:

1. **Title**
2. **Abstract:** Brief summary of your project (5 to 10 sentences).
3. **Question:** Write a question related to a topic that you selected to learn about and explore (e.g. how does soil types affect plant growth?)
4. **Research:** Collect information to help answer your questions; use books, magazines, interviews, the internet. Remember the writer's skills used to write about non-fiction. Quote when necessary, but use your own language.
5. **Hypothesis:** Write what you think might be the answer to your question with a reason (why?)(e.g. I think plants will grow best in dark soils because this type of soil is rich in minerals that are necessary for the growth of the plants.)
6. **Procedure:**
 - a. List of Materials
 - b. Step-by-Step Directions
 - i. What did you do? How did you do it?
 - ii. Follow the rules of science safety.
 - iii. Number the steps, like a "How to ..."
7. **Results:** Write your results. Use logs, charts, graphs, diagrams, pictures. Be clear. Always give facts about the observations, not opinions.
8. **Conclusion:** What you learned; how or what you would do differently and why. Think about your hypothesis as you think about writing it. Give examples.

PROPOSAL

I propose the following for my Science Fair Project.

Project Title: _____

Question: (what do I want answered)

Hypothesis: (what I think will be the answer to my question)

Procedure: (How will I test my hypothesis)

(a) List of Materials Needed:

(b) Step-by-Step Directions (number each step) (How to...)

This should be simple and clear enough for someone else to follow and perform your experiment!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

This is the investigation I would like to do for my Science Fair Project.

Recording Evidence:

If you are observing changes over time, you will need to keep a log. You will write down everything you do, observe, and think during your investigation. Your daily log will become part of your Science Fair Project display. Note that the log is a place to record what happens on a daily basis. (Please add more line for extra students.)

Student Name/Signature

Date

Student Name/Signature

Date

SCIENCE FAIR PROJECT WRITTEN REPORT CHECKLIST

Your Science Fair Project must follow this order:

- ✓ **Cover Sheet (Title Page)**
 - Title of the Project
 - First and Last Name of all Students on the Team
 - Class Number and Teacher
 - Date

- ✓ **Table of Contents**

- ✓ **Abstract**

- ✓ **Question**

- ✓ **Research**

- ✓ **Hypothesis**

- ✓ **Procedure**
 - Materials
 - Step-by-Step Directions

- ✓ **Results**

- ✓ **Conclusion**
 - What did you learn?
 - Describe the controlled variables and independent variables of your project.
 - What is the evidence that supports your hypothesis?
 - If you were to do your project over, what modifications would you make? Please describe and explain why.
 - End your conclusion with a question related to your project. The question should reflect what you wonder about now.

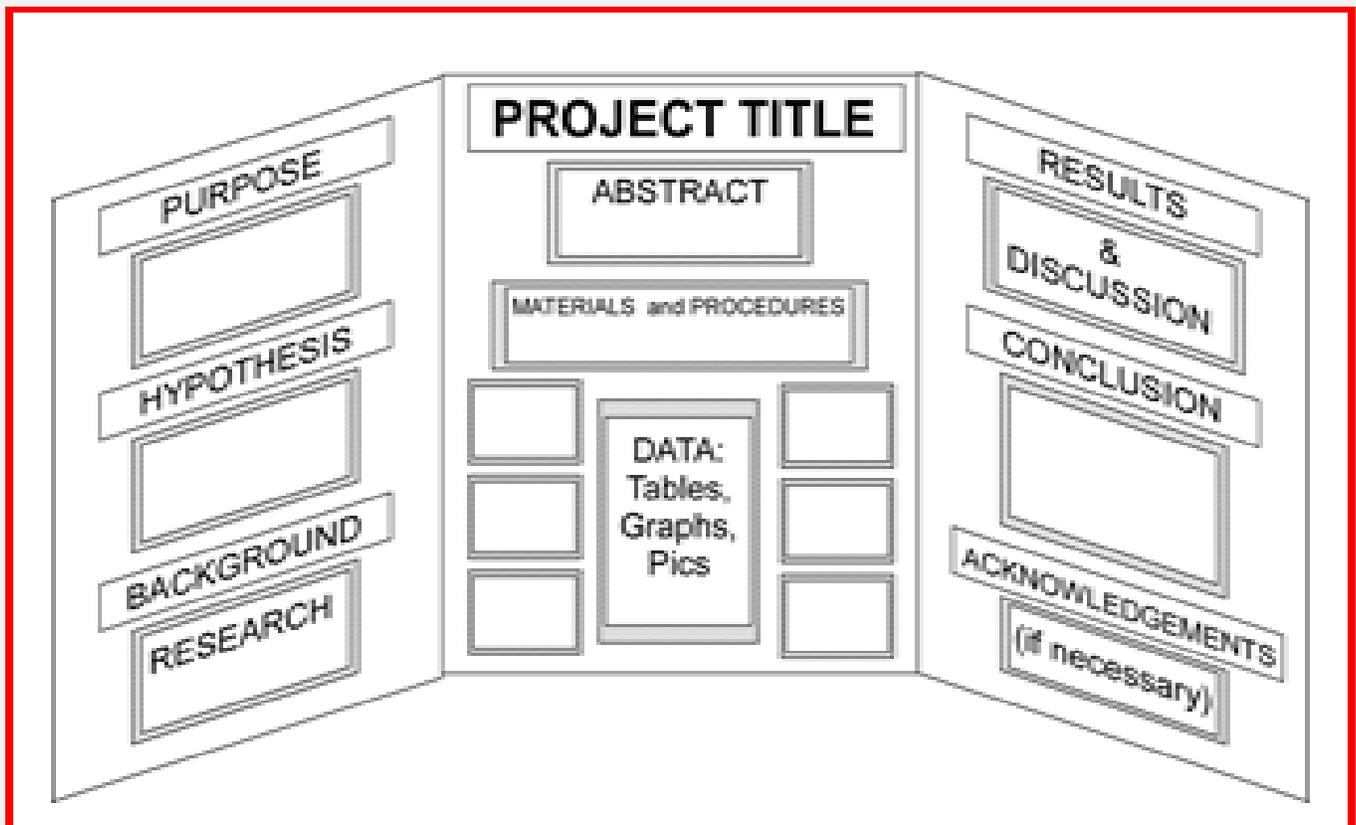
Remember: Use evidence supported by your results, not your opinion.

- ✓ **Bibliography**

DISPLAY BOARD

- Name of Scientists (place student names on the back of the display board)
- Project Title

- Statement of the Problem or Purpose: What does the team want to find out?
- Hypothesis: The hypothesis tells us what scientists think will happen in the experiment (the prediction).
 - For example, “if ____ changes, then ____ will be the result.”
 - Or maybe it’s just something the scientists want to find out: “How will changing ____ affect ____?”
 - Because: If the team is making a prediction, what is the reasoning behind the prediction?
- Procedure (crucial): What are the steps your team will take to test the hypothesis? List each step. These are the steps that you will display on your table at the Science Fair.
- Result: What actually happened?



- The Display Board is made of thick poster board.
- Label each main section on separate pieces of paper, tag-board, or other materials.
- Do not use lined paper for your poster board.

- Scientist names should be on the front and the back of the display board.

SCIENCE FAIR PROJECT IDEAS

(some sample questions students have posed in past years)

- Which kind of paper has the fastest capillary action?
- How do different surfaces affect friction?
- How does adding coils of wire to an electromagnet increase its strength?
- What packing material is the best to use when boxing an (specific) item to be shipped?
- Which type of soil can hold/retain the most water?
- In what conditions do salt crystals grow best?
- What material is the best insulator for keeping your drink cold?
- What product is the best cleaning agent for stain removal?
- What variables affect plant growth?
- How can the strengths of magnets be compared?
- What causes static electricity?
- How can the densities of different liquids/matter be compared?
- Do antibacterial soaps really work to kill bacteria?
- What is the best way to prevent an egg from breaking when dropped from 3 meters?

Questions can be about nearly anything in the world you are curious about! It is important to make them **simple & specific** to make them easier to test by experiment and the experimental test results easier to clearly understand and interpret.

Here is a critique of a series of questions about plant growth:

- **What variables affect plant growth?**

This question is too broad because too many possible factors (light, temperature, water, soil, pests, etc) may affect growth; and “Plant growth/health” is also vague, as it may be defined by many parameters (seed germination, rate of plant elongation, final plant height, number/size of leaves, production of flowers/seeds?). Too many variables; both in terms of what experimental conditions could be responsible for affecting plant growth & uncertainty in how “plant growth” will be assessed.

- **What factors affect seed germination?**

This is an improvement upon the question above. Here, it is clear how plant growth is going to be measured; specifically, as the time (# of days) when seeds first begin to sprout after planting. This is a well-defined output which can be easily measured.

- **Does the pH of soil affect the rate of seed germinations?**

This is the best question of the bunch because it is very precise about both **(1)** what SINGLE factor (variable) is being manipulated in the experiment---the pH (acidity/alkalinity) of the soil and **(2)** what aspect of plant growth is being measured as an output---the time of seed germination.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cite each resource you use in your research. Place the list of resources at the end of your report.

For books include:

- Author (Last and First Name), Title, Place where published, Publisher, Year of publication.
- E.g. Osborne, Mary, Tales from the Odyssey, United States, Disney, 2010.

For a website:

- Name of Site: Date of last update. Author (if available). Date you viewed the site. Site URL.
- E.g. sciencebuddies; June 2014; sciencebuddies.org

For conversation or an interview:

- Name of the person (Last and First Name), Conversation or Interview, Date.
- E.g. Smith, John, In-person Interview, September 27, 2014.

RESOURCES

Internet Resources:

Discovery Education, Science Fair Central

<https://school.discoveryeducation.com/sciencefaircentral/>

Kids' Science Challenge, How to do a Science Fair Project:

http://www.kidsciencechallenge.com/year-four/teachers_projects.php

PBS Dragonfly TV, Science Fair

<http://pbskids.org/dragonflytv/scifair/>

Internet Public Library for Kids, Science Fair:

<http://www.ipl.org/div/projectguide/>

Science Buddies, Science Project Resource Page:

http://www.sciencebuddies.org/science-fair-projects/project_guide_index.shtml

Science Fair Project Ideas – Education.com

www.education.com/science-fair

Hundreds of Science Fair Projects for Students

www.all-science-fair-projects.com

Science Fair Projects, Ideas, and Experiments

www.sciencefairadventure.com

SAMPLE PROPOSAL

SAMPLE SCIENCE FAIR PROPOSAL

This sample proposal outlines what we'd like to see in a proposal for a science fair project. As in this example, great science experiments often arise from very simple questions surrounding everyday stuff or phenomena without any need for fancy or complicated materials. All you need is a simple question and an idea for how you might try to answer it with tools you have available to you. No need to build a rocket ship or a talking robot that doesn't even ask or answer a question!

Student names/Class-Grade/Parent Helper

Project Title: Winging It: Wing size & Flight

Question: Does the size of wings affect how far a paper airplane will fly?

Hypothesis: The larger the size/area of the airplane wings, the farther a paper plane will fly because air pushing up on the wings provides the force to lift an aircraft.

Procedure:

Materials: several identical sheets of printer paper (size), meter tape

Independent Variable: size of the paper airplane wings

Experimental design:

- We will fold several (5) paper airplanes from identical sheets of paper, changing the fold to vary the size of the wing area/span
- Since there are three students in our group who may throw slightly differently, each student will throw/fly each of the 5 different airplane 5 times. So, in total, each airplane will be thrown 15 times (5x by each of 3 students) and flight distance recorded.
- Flight distances will be measured and recorded in metric units.

Data collection:

- All (15) distance results for each airplane will be recorded and averaged for a final result.
- Wing area of each (5) experimental aircraft will be measured/calculated.
- Other observations/descriptions of flight behavior of each airplane will be recorded.
- Environmental conditions will also be noted (e.g. windiness)

Results:

We will construct a graph showing wing area vs. experimental flight distance (average).