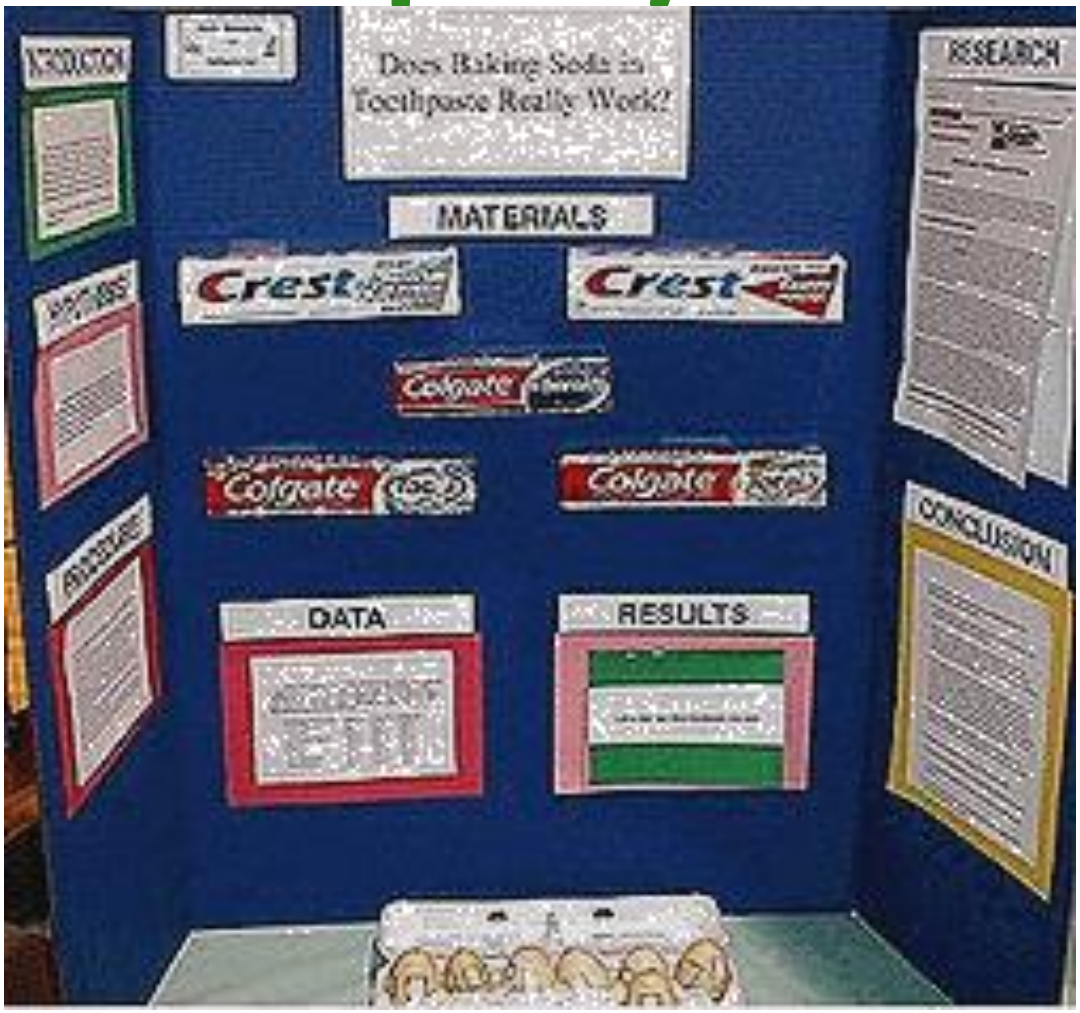
The Display Board



http://mset.rst2.edu/portfolios/l/lautz_s/Science%20Fair%20Handbook/displayboard.html

When you plan your science fair board, remember this is a case in which you CAN judge a book by its cover. If you do a really good job at completing your display, everyone will stop to look at your project. However, if you do a messy job, no one will take the time to discover all the fascinating research you have done or look at the results of your wonderful experiment.

PLAN YOUR BOARD:

- Make a small sketch of where everything will go. Lay it out before you glue anything down to make sure it looks good.
- Design what the "center" of your board will be. This is where everyone will look first. Will it be the title or pictures? Everything else should be place around this.
- When you set up your board, put things together in an order that makes sense. Remember, we read from left to right so don't put stuff you did near the end (like the conclusion) on the right side of the board.

Which soil is BEST for the plants?
HYPOTHESIS
PROBLEM
PROCEDURE
INTRODUCTION
CONCLUSION
RESULTS
MATERIALS
DATA

Is There a Relationship Between Eating Breakfast & School Performance?

Purpose

Problem

Hypothesis

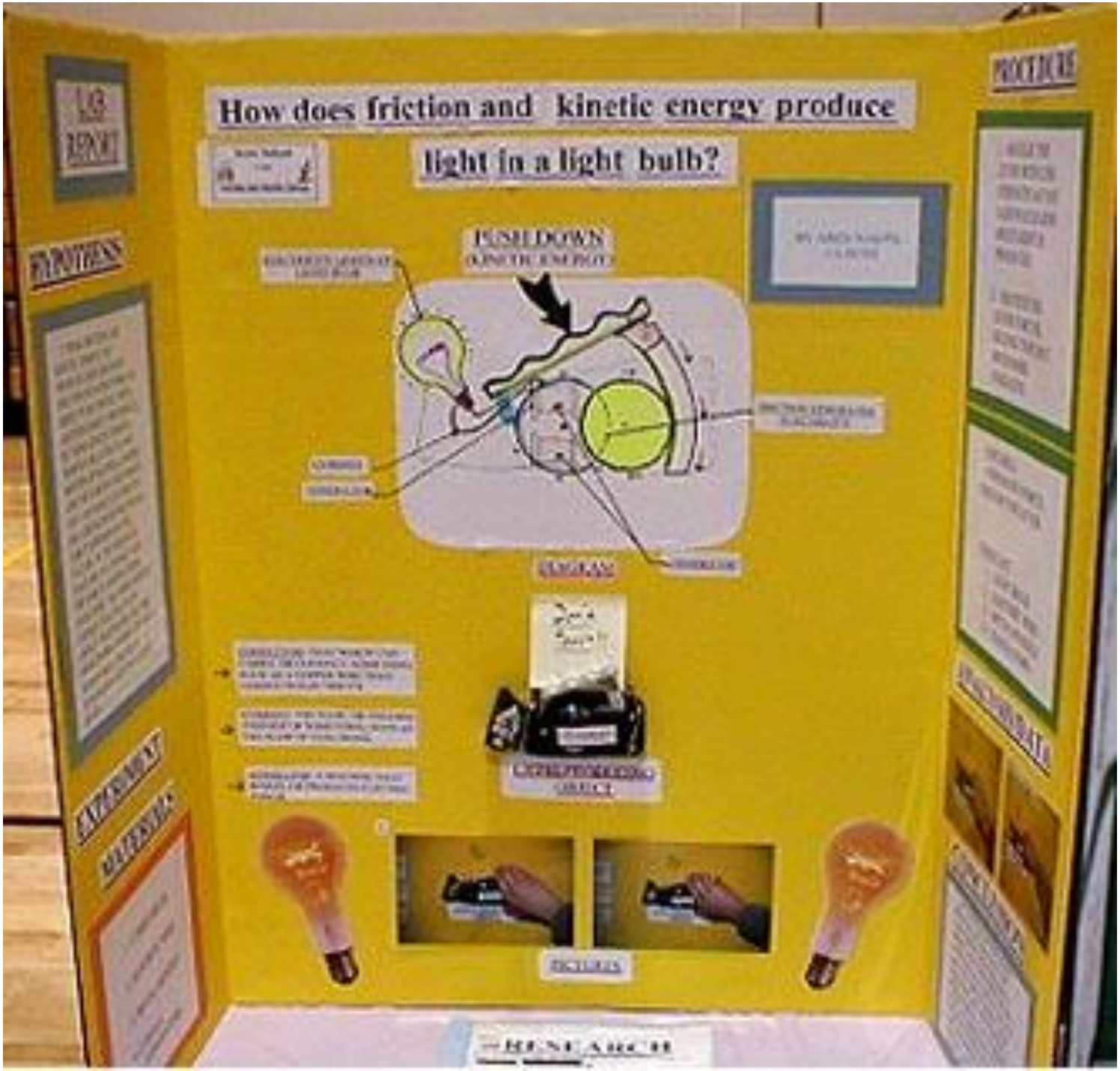
Materials

Data Results

From my chart I found that Amy felt better when she ate breakfast before school. I also found that she didn't feel that great when she didn't eat breakfast. So this shows that you should eat breakfast everyday and you'll feel great.

Conclusion

In my conclusion I found that there is a relationship between eating breakfast and school performance. If you don't eat, your body can't function right because you don't have the right nutrients in your body. If you do eat, your body can function right. Students and everyone should eat breakfast in the morning.


How does friction and kinetic energy produce
light in a light bulb?
PUSH DOWN
(KINETIC ENERGY)
PROCEDURE
HYPOTHESIS
EXPERIMENT
MATERIALS
PICTURES
RESEARCH

CLASSIFYING FINGERPRINTS

INTRODUCTION

PROBLEM

HYPOTHESIS

MATERIALS

PROCEDURE

DATA

RESULTS

CONCLUSION

Components of a Good Display

Title
Statement of Purpose/Question
Research (Brief summaries of information)
Hypothesis
Materials
Procedure
Data Table and Charts
Analysis and Conclusion
Applications and Errors

COLORS AND TEXT:

1. Try using a different font or color for each of the labels.
2. Use colors that are appealing. They should contrast with your board color. If you have a white board, make your text a bright color(s). Try backing your text with colored paper to make your words alive.
3. Type your text or print it neatly. Use stencils or premade letters if you prefer. Make your lettering large enough for everyone to see. If you print it, use pencil first and draw guidelines to make sure your writing is neat. Go over your writing with permanent marker and make sure you erase your guidelines.

DISPLAY YOUR DATA:

You may display your data in a table or graph. Make sure your graph reflects the kind of data you have collected.

- A line graph demonstrates change over time.
- A bar/picture graph demonstrates a comparison between two or more things.
- A circle/pie graph compares parts to the whole.

Graphs and tables should be neatly done. Use computer generated graphs and tables or make them yourself. Use a ruler and colored pencils or markers to make them really eye appealing.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Sometimes your results can be shown by photographs or pictures. Photographs and pictures also enhance a display, especially if you don't have the actual experiment because you used something that can't be displayed (i.e. pets, family members). You may also use computer generated graphics or photographs off the internet. Before using any Internet pictures Check to see if you have permission to use them.

FINISHING TOUCHES:

- Make sure you proofread all your written work.
- Use rulers to keep the display even
- Don't use pencils. It looks unfinished.
- Carefully glue down your paper and letters—glue sticks make a neater appearance
- Erase all pencil guidelines.

Bursting Her Bubble

Hypothesis

If the bubble gum brand is soft, then it will blow a bigger bubble.

Control: Sugarless Bubble Yum (the softest gum of the 7 brands tested).

Materials

- 7 different brands of bubble gum (Bubble Yum, Mentos, Bubba Bubba Bubble Tape, Trident, Extra, Bazooka, and Sugarless Bubble Yum)
- One chewer (me)
- gram scale
- knife (for cutting the gum)
- ruler
- timer
- camera
- paper and pencil

Procedure

First, I cut and obtained each pieces of gum to equal eight grams. Then I chewed each piece of gum for five minutes and started to blow bubbles. Once I had a bubble, I would measure it's width (diameter) in inches with a ruler. I blew three bubbles for each brand of gum and recorded the data. Finally, I took the average of the three measurements by adding them and then dividing by three. The results were then charted.

Bubble Diameter (Inches)

Brand	1st Bubble	2nd Bubble	3rd Bubble
Bubble Yum	1.75	1.75	2.25
Mentos	2.5	2.5	2.5
Bazooka	3	3.5	4
Bubba Bubba Bubble Tape	2.5	2.5	2.5
Trident	1.5	1.5	1.5
Extra	1.75	1.5	1.5
Sugarless Bubble Yum	1.5	1.5	1.5

Results

All bubble gums blew bubbles. Bazooka was the best, blowing the largest bubbles. Bubble Yum and Sugarless Bubble Yum blew good bubbles. Trident and Mentos were the hardest to blow bubbles with. All brands were pretty consistent with their bubble size. Blowing bubbles was lots of fun!

Conclusion

My hypothesis was rejected because the softer bubble gums did not blow the largest bubbles. Bazooka which was the hardest gum I used, blew the largest bubbles.

Kelsey Corbett
Grade 5

Soap Studies!

THE EXPLOSIVE TRUTH

MAGMA

VENTS

LAVA

CRATER

HOW DOES SMELL AFFECT TASTE ?

PROBLEM

MATERIALS

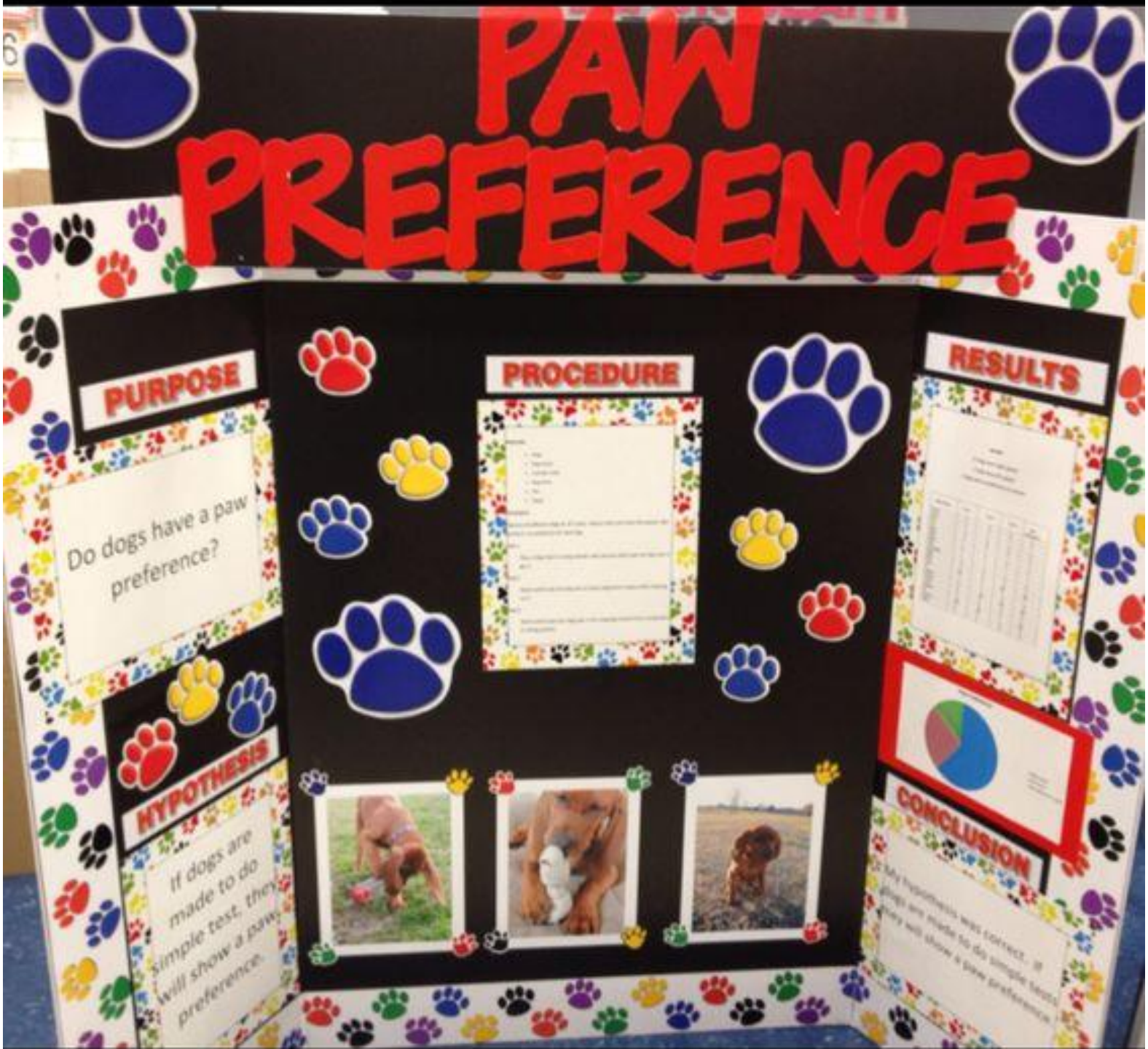
HYPOTHESIS

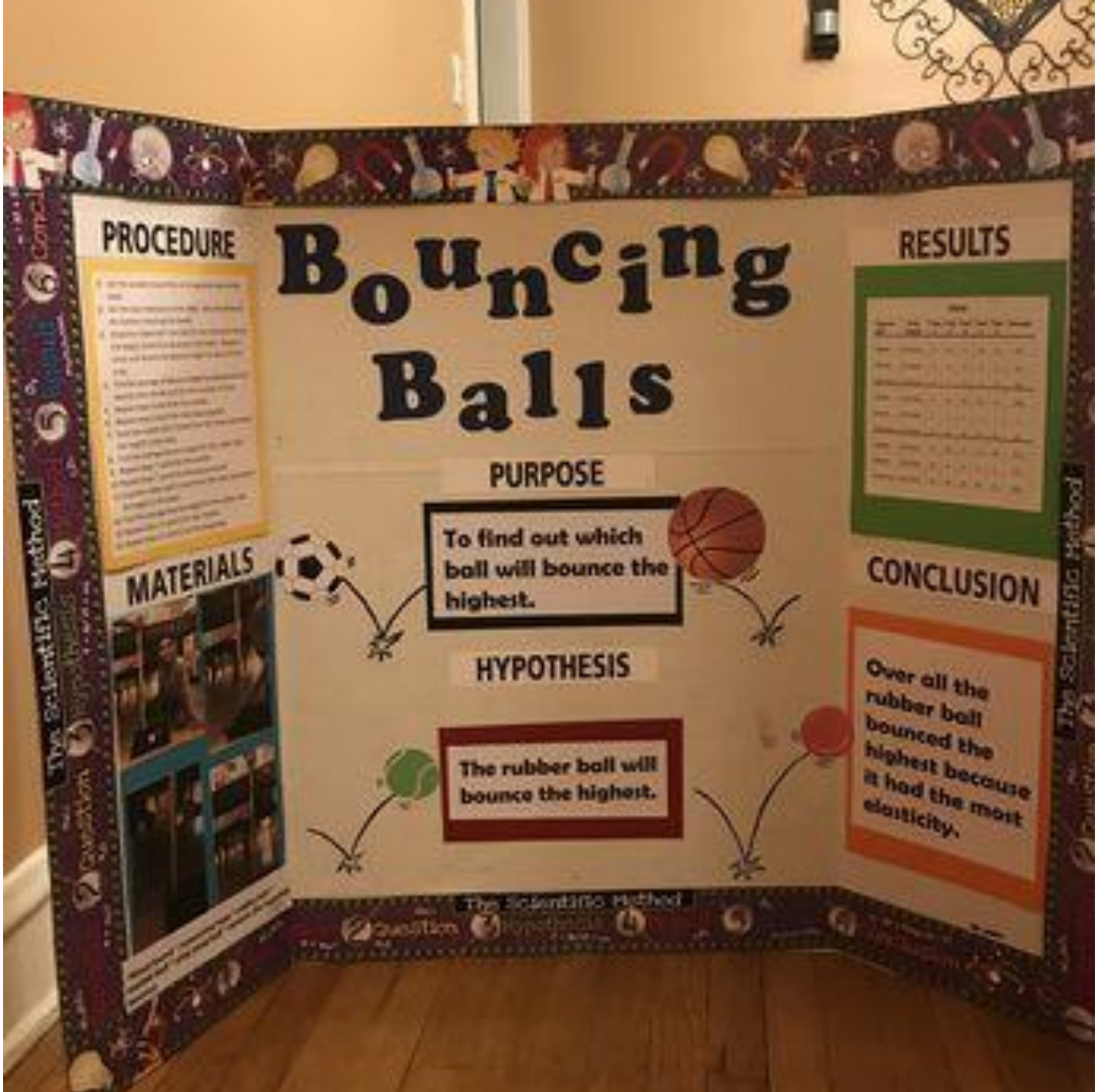
PROCEDURE

RESULTS

CONCLUSION

ROTTEN TEETH?
Question:
Which sugary drink affects your teeth the most?
Hypothesis:
Orange Juice will affect the tooth more than other drinks.
Materials:
1. Teeth
2. Glass Cups
3. Digital Scale
4. PH Strips
5. Water
6. Coffee
7. Coke
8. Grape Juice
9. Orange Juice
10. Powerade
Conclusion:
Powerade and Grape Juice caused the most tooth decay and staining.
Rethink What You Drink
Procedure:
BEFORE
AFTER
RESULTS
Application:
Pictures from my Dads Dental Office
Coca-Cola
Welch's
Minute Maid


PAW PREFERENCE
PURPOSE
Do dogs have a paw preference?
PROCEDURE
RESULTS
HYPOTHESIS
If dogs are made to do simple test, they will show a paw preference.
CONCLUSION


PROCEDURE
Bouncing Balls
RESULTS
PURPOSE
To find out which ball will bounce the highest.
MATERIALS
CONCLUSION
HYPOTHESIS
The rubber ball will bounce the highest.
Over all the rubber ball bounced the highest because it had the most elasticity.

"Expanding Bars of Soap"

PROBLEM

Which bar of soap will expand the most?

HYPOTHESIS

I believe the ivory soap will expand the most because it is the lightest soap and it floats.

MATERIALS

1 Bar Dial Soap
1 Bar Lever Soap
1 Bar Ivory Soap
1 Glass Bowl
3 Plastic Bowls
Ruler
Microwave
Paper Towels

RESULTS

PROCEDURE

DATA

CONCLUSION

Colored Water and Flowers

MATERIALS

Five flowers, white gerbera daisies to show color with 8 inch stems.

Five 4oz vases of clear water with 1 teaspoon food coloring

One 4 oz vase of clear water: Control Group

HYPOTHESIS

If a flower is put in colored water, then the color of the water will show when it's drawn into the petals of the flower. A flower in clear water will have no change in color.

INTRODUCTION

What happens to a flower if it's put in colored water?

PROCEDURE

1. Make a fresh cut in the stem of each white flower.

2. Place one flower in each vase of warm water and set aside.

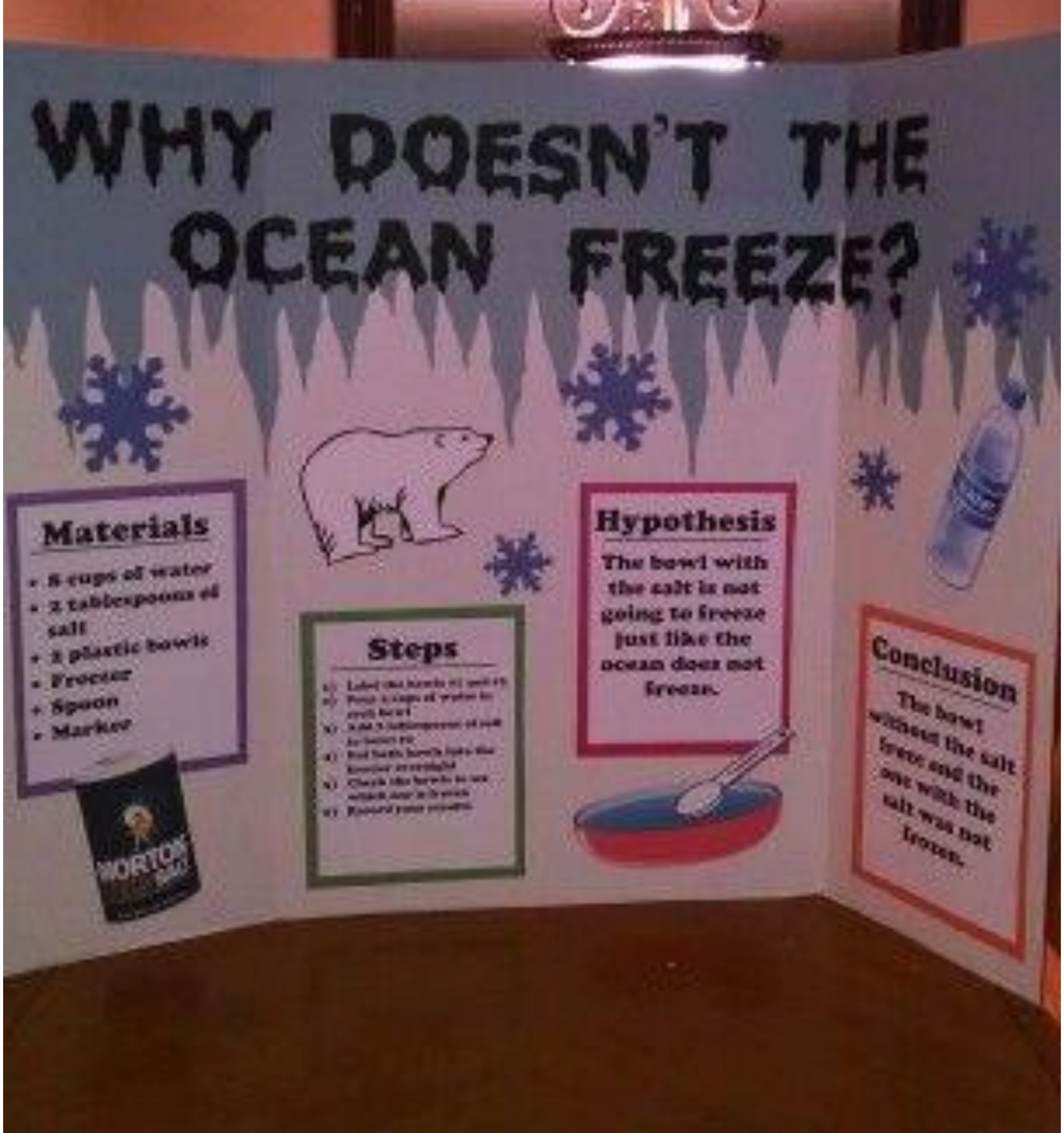
3. Observe flowers over a period of 24 hours. In approximately 2 hours, the color will start to appear in spots. After 18-24 hours the color reaches the flower tips.

RESULTS

The flowers have picked up the color on the tips of its petals.

The flower in the control group is unchanged.

DISSOLVE THE RAINBOW!
Erin Joslin 6~
ABSTRA
CONCLUSIO
The Vinegar solution dissolves the Skittle the fastest. My hypothesis was correct. I thought that vinegar would dissolve the skittle the fastest and it did. My experiment was accurate because I tested the experiment 3 times and I got an average. To make this experiment more precise you could maybe test the experiment more times or with more colors such as purple or, orange. You could even test it with more liquids like sodas, soapy water, and bates.
Initially
After 1 min
Final
Which liquid dissolves the Skittle the fastest?
PROCEDURE
Skittles


WHY DOESN'T THE OCEAN FREEZE?
Materials
• 8 cups of water
• 2 tablespoons of salt
• 2 plastic bowls
• Freezer
• Spoon
• Marker
Steps
Hypothesis
The bowl with the salt is not going to freeze just like the ocean does not freeze.
Conclusion
The bowl without the salt froze and the one with the salt was not frozen.

Electric Fruit

BIG QUESTION

Which fruit will have the most Electric Charge?

HYPOTHESIS

I believe…The fruit with the most Electric Charge will be the lemon.

PROCEDURE

First… I tested each fruit three different times with the amp meter using (dcv) direct current voltage and the two nails, one zinc and one copper, stuck in each of the fruits.

Next… I recorded the results of each test in my log book.

Lastly… I observed my results to see if my hypothesis was correct or not.

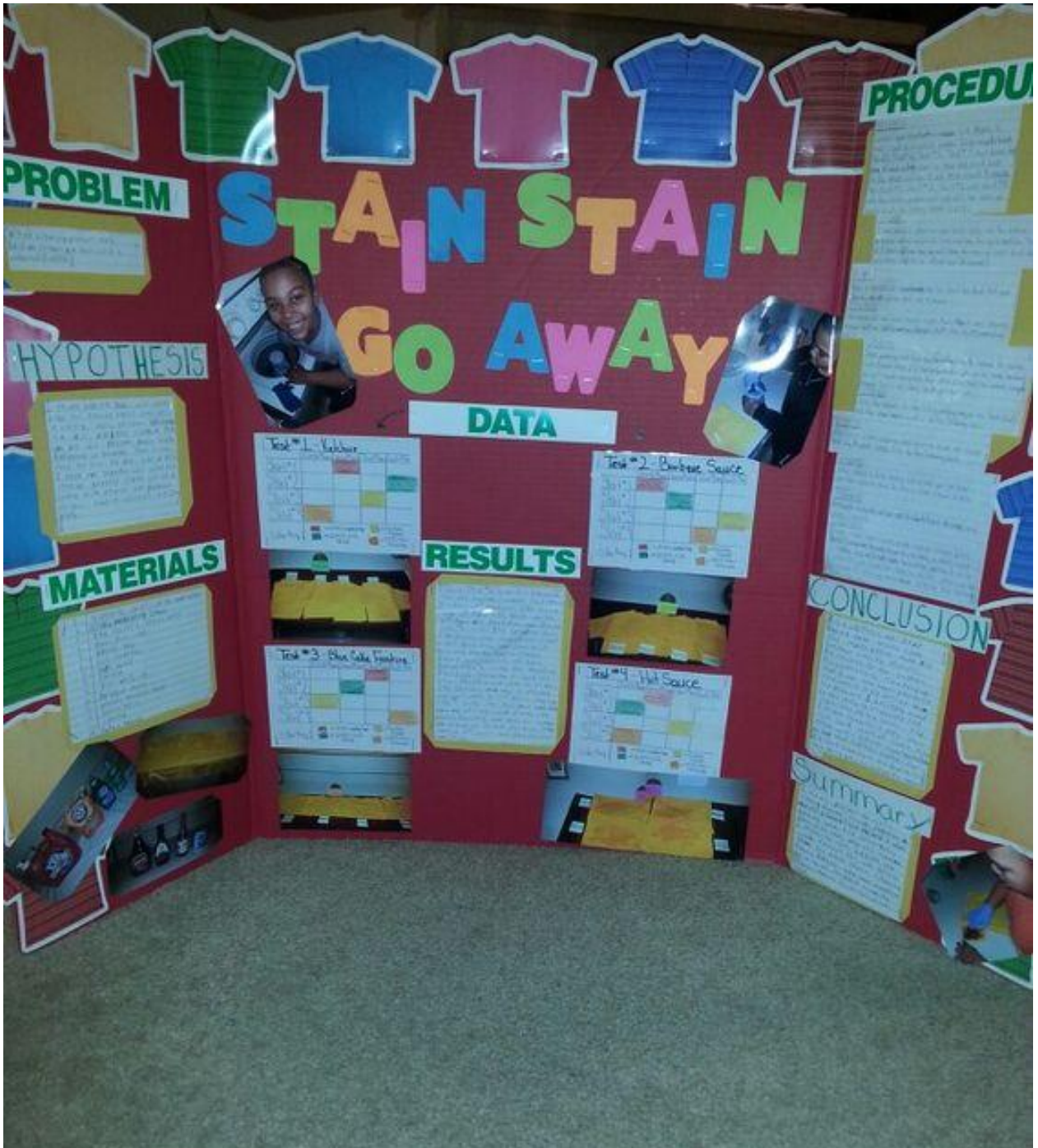
MATERIALS

I used the following fruits… apple, banana, lemon, lime and orange. I also used an amp meter with a copper and zinc nail, a camera, log book, and pencil.

RESULTS

CONCLUSION

My hypothesis was wrong! The LIME actually had the most Electric Charge.


PROBLEM
STAIN STAIN
GO AWAY
PROCEDU
HYPOTHESIS
DATA
MATERIALS
RESULTS
CONCLUSION
Summary

CAN ELECTRICITY GO THROUGH...?

PROBLEM

MATERIALS

QUESTION
HYPOTHESIS

EXPERIMENT
STEPS

RESULTS
CONCLUSION

DOES TV
AFFECT BRAIN
SPEED ?
HYPOTHESIS
EXPERIMENT

NAIL POLISH ENDURANCE
Materials
Procedures
Problem Statement
Contents
Variables
Hypothesis
Data Table, Graph & Photos
Abstract

CAN A GOLDFISH DO TRICKS?

PURPOSE

HYPOTHESIS

VARIABLES

MATERIALS

GRAPH

PROCEDURE

CONCLUSION

ABSTRACT