SCIENCE FAIR 2016 TOOL KIT

Dear Parents,

Science Fair is a great opportunity for students to explore an area of science in depth. In Upper Elementary, Science Fair takes place both at home and at school. This is how it works:

At School

Students will work with their science fair team partners on their experiments and project boards at school.

Lessons on writing and research will take place at school; students will incorporate their new lessons (and refreshers of previous lessons) as they plan their research and writing.

At Home

Each team project will be related to broader topics. Your student will choose one of these related topics as the focus of an independent research paper. Each team member will write their own paper; it doesn't have to be about the exact same topic.

Students will need resource materials: books, magazines, reliable web sites. They will do their research at home; this includes taking notes, organizing their information, and writing their paper. Additional guidelines for the research paper are included in this packet.

Your support is critical to your child's success as they work on their research. They will need time, space, and periodic check-ins to help them stay on track.

We have had lessons related to language, writing, research, and the use of reference materials.

With support both at home and school, your student will be prepared to take on the challenge of Science Fair!

As always, if you have any questions or concerns, please let us know.

Peace,

Kathy & Laura

SCIENCE FAIR 2016 SCHEDULE

Please mark your calendars with these due dates and work to stay on schedule.

Due Date	Actual Date	Task
March 11		Research Paper Topic due
March 7-11		Begin researching options for your project. You can use books at school, the library, and the Internet
March 11		Initial project proposal due
March 14		List of materials needed due
March 16		Research notes check: bring all notes to school for a check-in
March 21		First Draft of Research Paper due
March 28		Final Draft of Research Paper due
April 1		Team Project Completed
April 5		Team Board Completed
April 12		Science Fair at Village Street, 6:00pm

Notes:

- Research and Research Paper will be completed at <u>home</u>. This is individual work.
- Project and Board will be completed at <u>school</u>. This is team work.

Criteria for Research Paper:

Rubric (included in tool kit)

- ♦ 4th Years: at least 4 well-constructed paragraphs, either neatly written or typed
- 5th Years: at least 5 well-constructed paragraphs, either neatly written or typed
- 6th Years: at least 6 well-constructed paragraphs, **typed**

→ All papers must include a bibliography, written according to guidelines (included in tool kit)

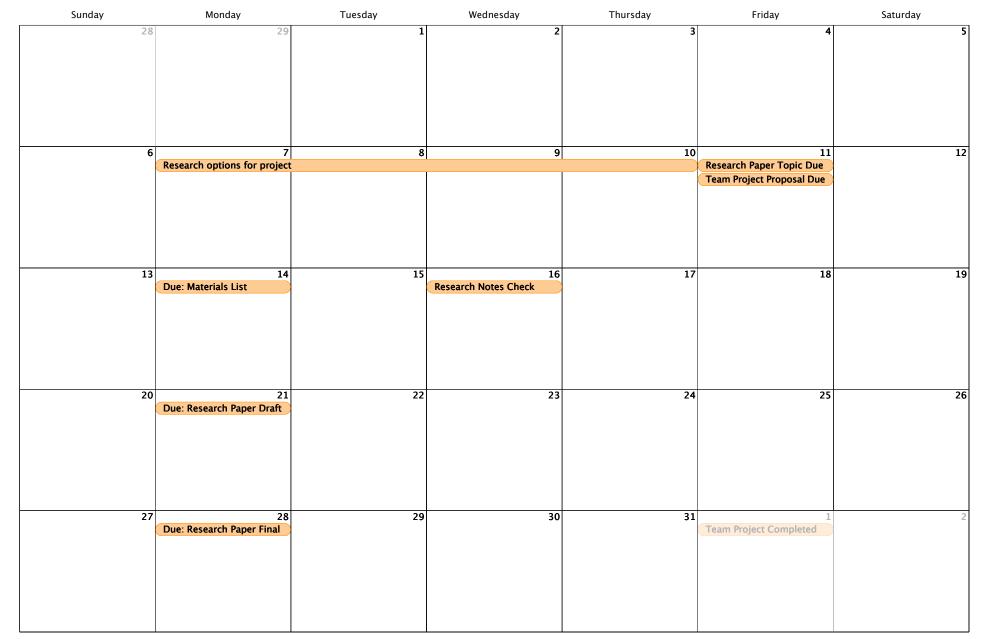
Typed paper guidelines:

- ▲ Times or Times New Roman font, 12 Point
- ▲ Double spaced
- ▲ Paragraph first-line indent 0.2"
- ▲ Space after paragraph: 6 points

March 2016

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UE Science Fair



April 2016

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UE Science Fair

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8	9
15	16
22	23
29	30
	22

SCIENCE FAIR 2016 PROJECT PROPOSAL

Name:_____

Your team project proposal is due on Friday, March 11. Fill in this sheet and turn it in.

Team Members:

Description of our Earth Science Project:

Lessons given in class this year:

- ▲ Note taking
- ▲ Writing with details
- ▲ Supporting with reasons and details
- ▲ Writing a basic expository paragraph
- ▲ Organizing multiple paragraphs
- ▲ Bibliography
- ▲ Expository topic sentences
- ▲ Grabber expository sentences
- ▲ Introductions
- ▲ Conclusions
- ▲ Paraphrasing
- ▲ Highlighting important information
- ▲ Specific Emotion Words
- ▲ Specific Sensory Words
- ▲ Simile
- ▲ Metaphor
- ▲ Figures of Speech
- ▲ Strong Verbs
- ▲ Show, Don't Tell
- ▲ Punctuation
- ▲ Multi-paragraph essay guidelines
- ▲ Editing
- ▲ Reference book usage
- ▲ Using graphic organizers
- ▲ Internet searching

Notes

Topic:

Date:

Source (title, pages, etc.)

-

Notes

Topic:

Date:

Source (title, pages, etc.)

Source (inte, pages, etc.	/		

RESEARCH REFLECTIONS: PLEASE FILL OUT AND RETURN TO SCHOOL AS YOU DO THEM.

Name:_____ Date: _____

What part(s) of the research process were you working on today?

fc	orming research questions	revising
S	earching for resources	polishing writing
lc	ocating information in a resource	taking notes
0	organizing information	evaluating
d	Irafting	other (explain)

How did you do that part of the research process today? Write or draw what you did:

What was hard about the research process today?

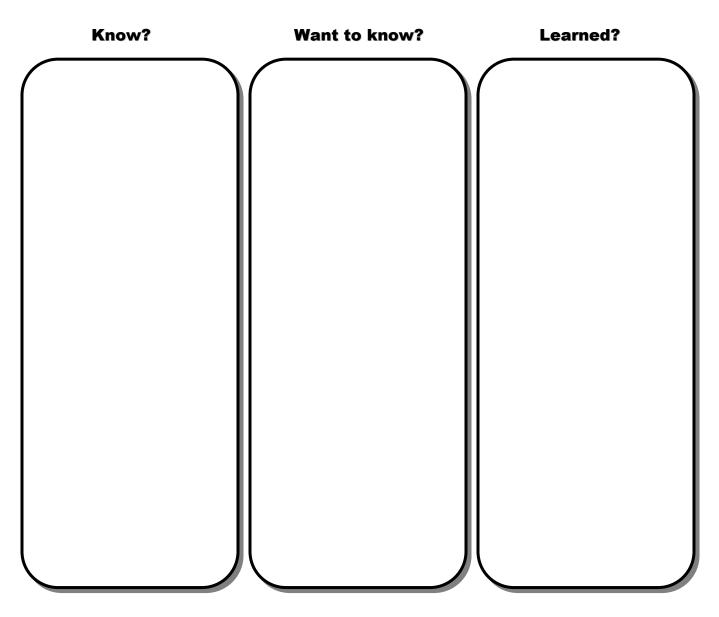
What was easy about the research process today?

I think a good topic for a lesson would be _____

because

KWLH

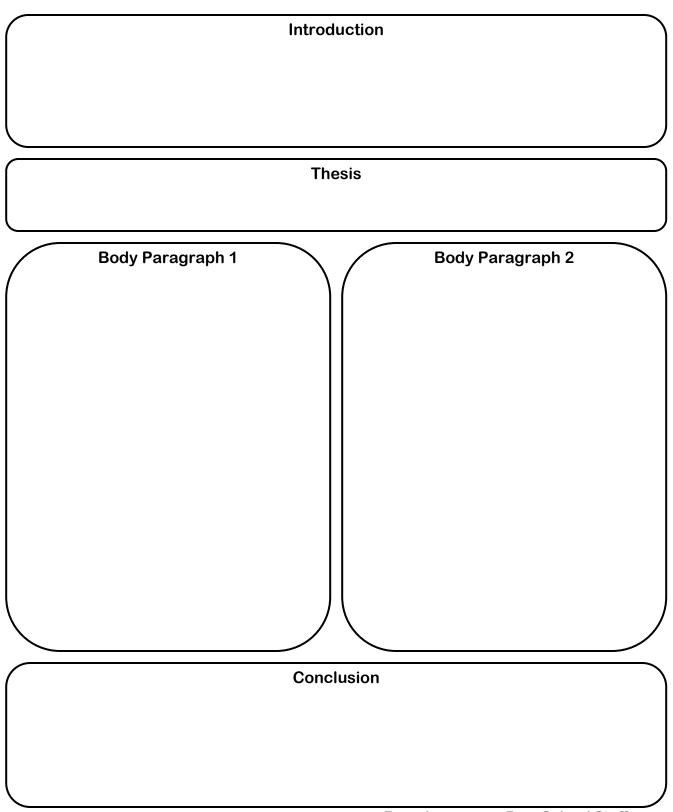
Торіс: _____



How can you learn more? Where will you research – websites, interviews, books, videos, museums etc?

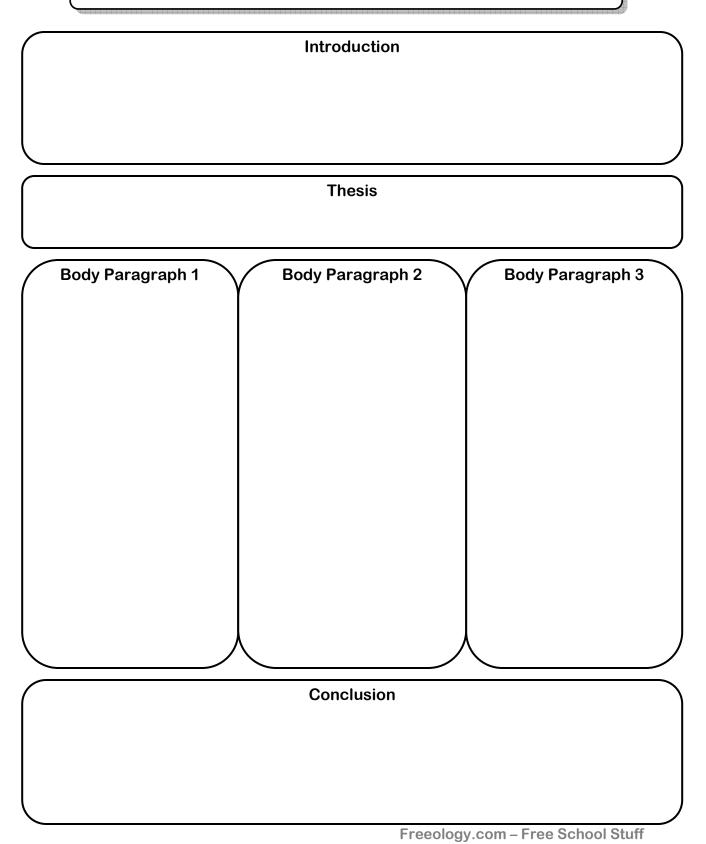
Period





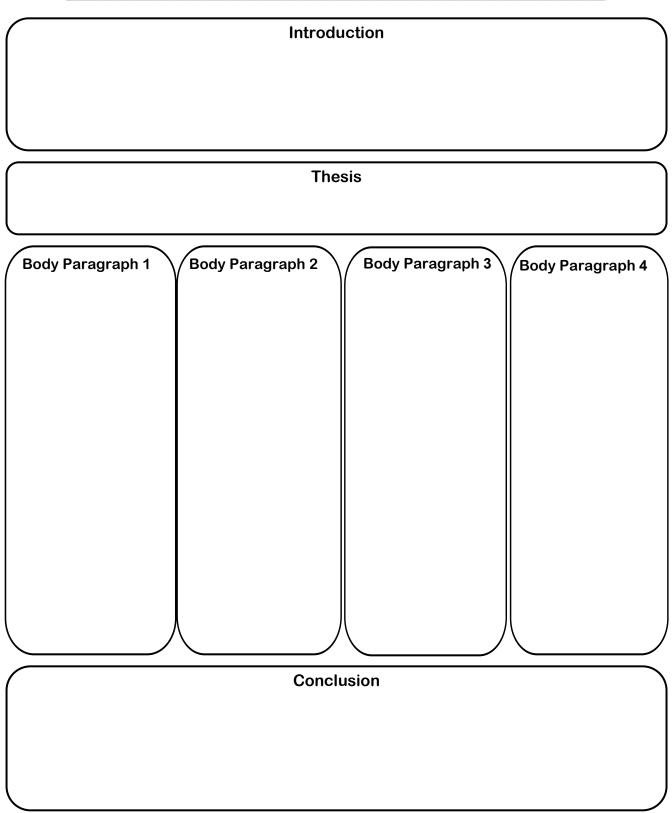
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Period

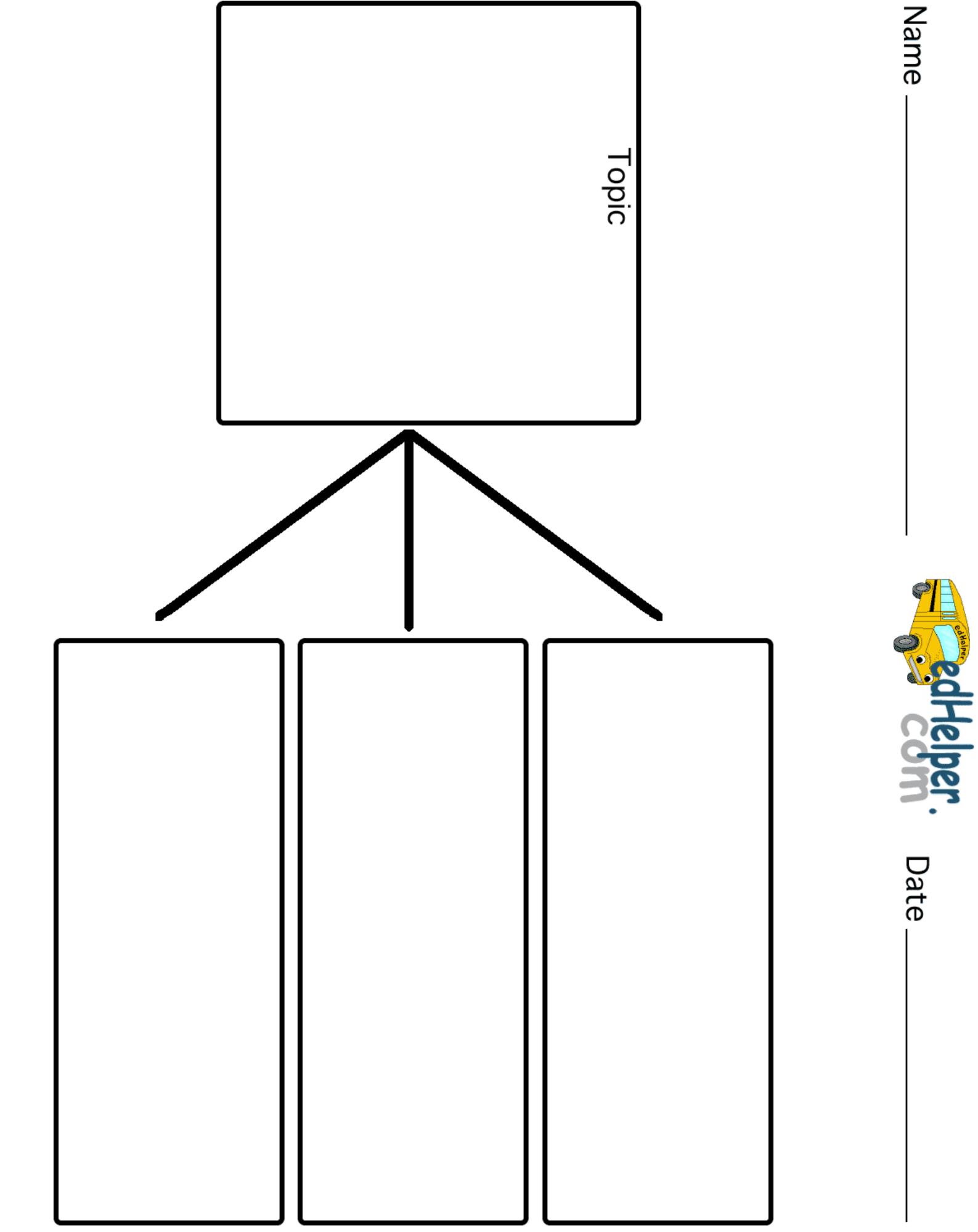
6 Paragraph Essay Outline



Notes Topic:

	Name:
Just the Facts	
reading. Fill in the boxes with your ide	ing things you have learned about from your cas. Save what you think is the most important
fact that you have learned and write i	t in the box at the bottom.
Title: Author:	
Cool Fact!	Interesting!
Something new!	Look!
Mom;	Ne ^{at!}
Most Im	portant Fact
© Teacherfile	s.com Graphic Organizers

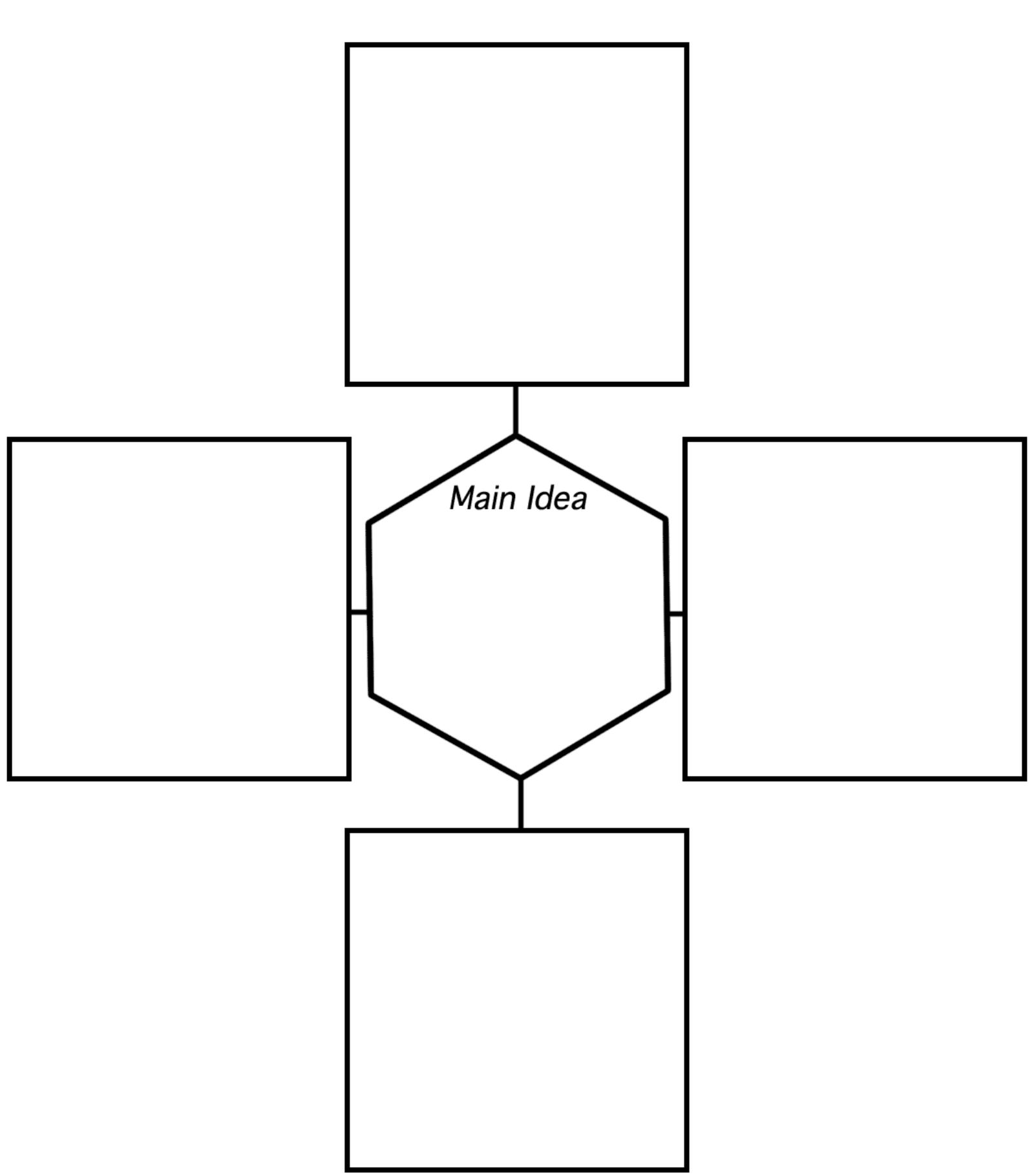
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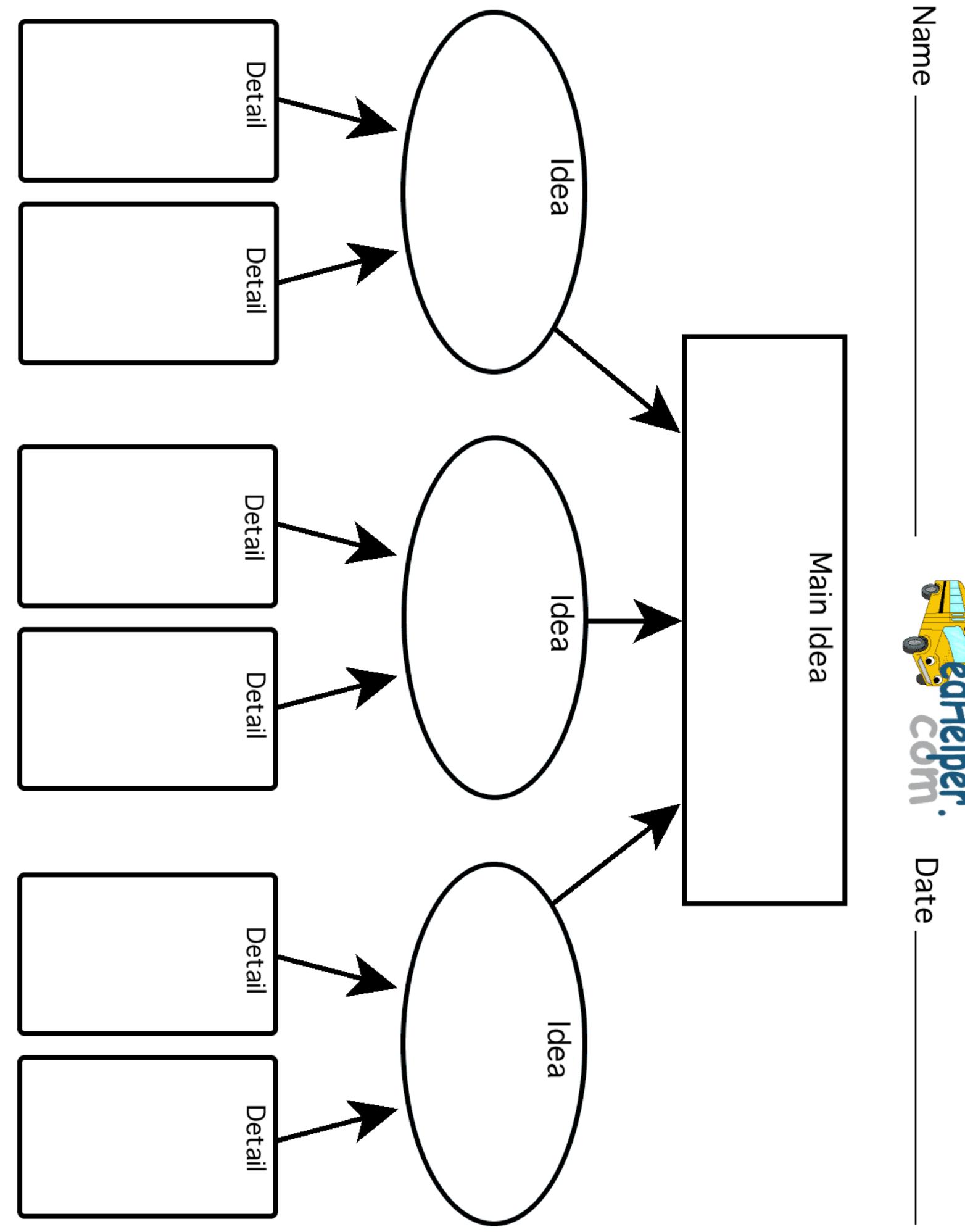


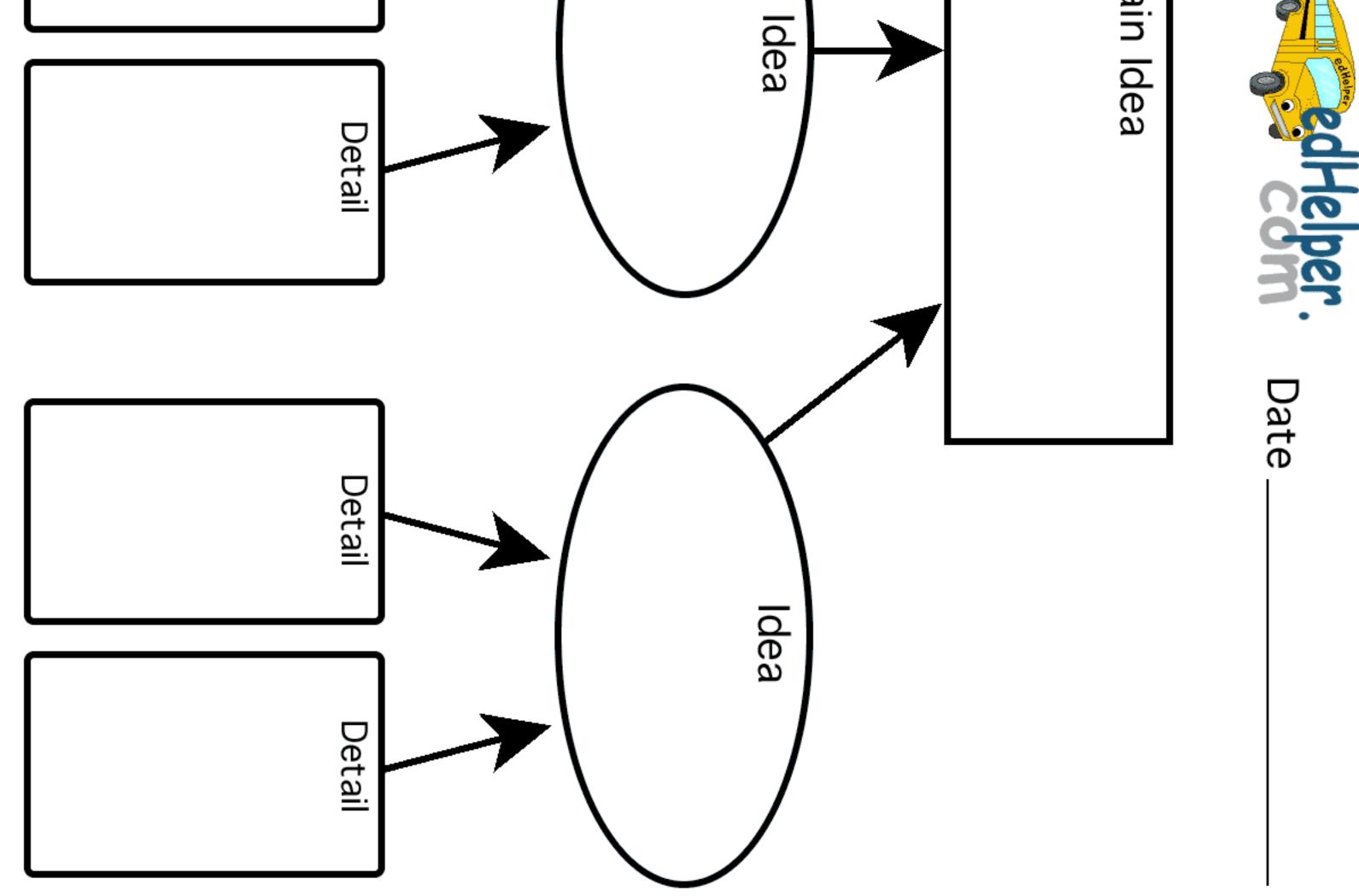
Name _____

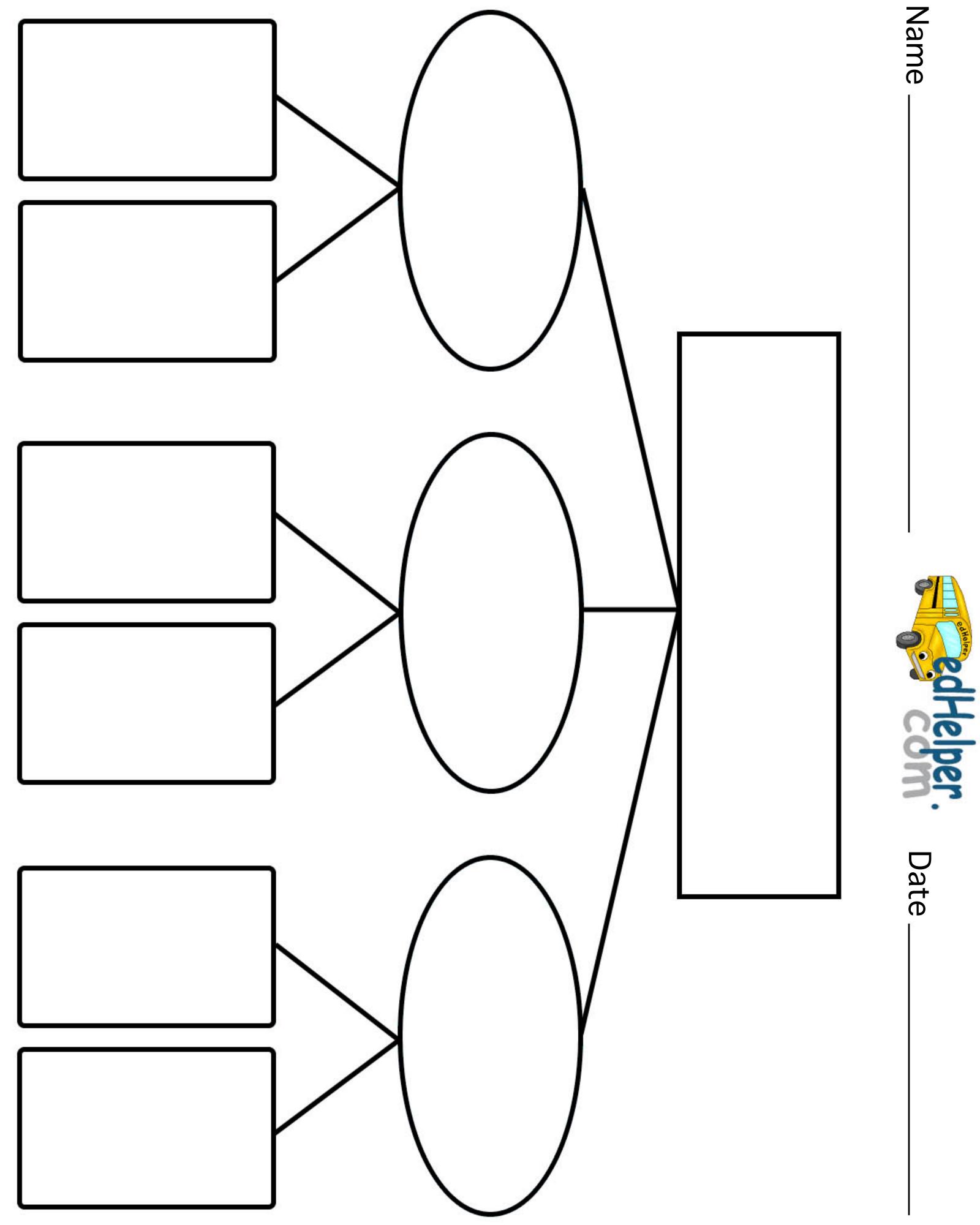


Put the main idea in the center, and related items in the boxes



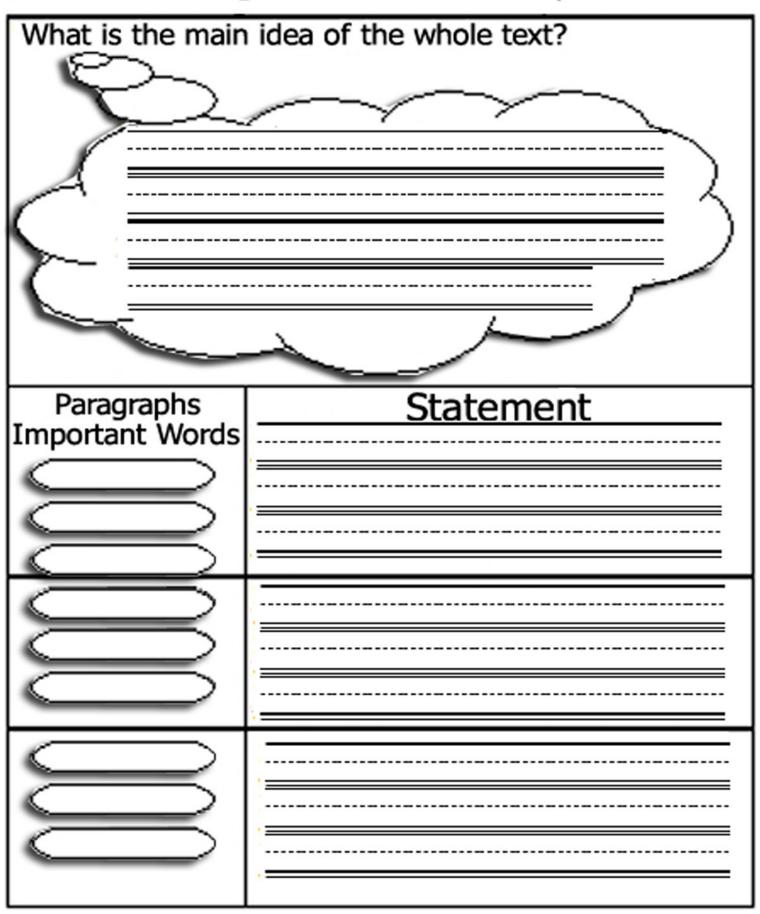


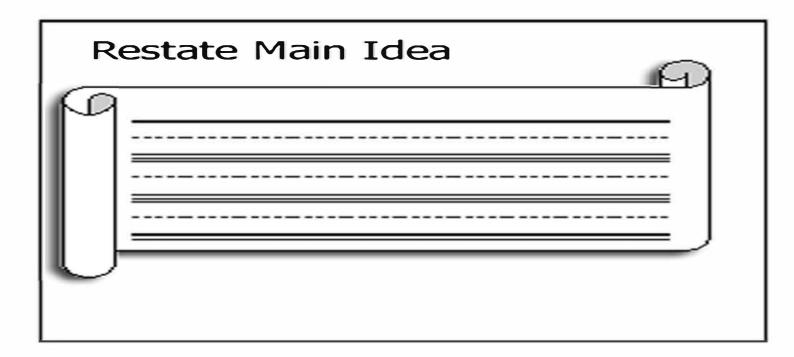




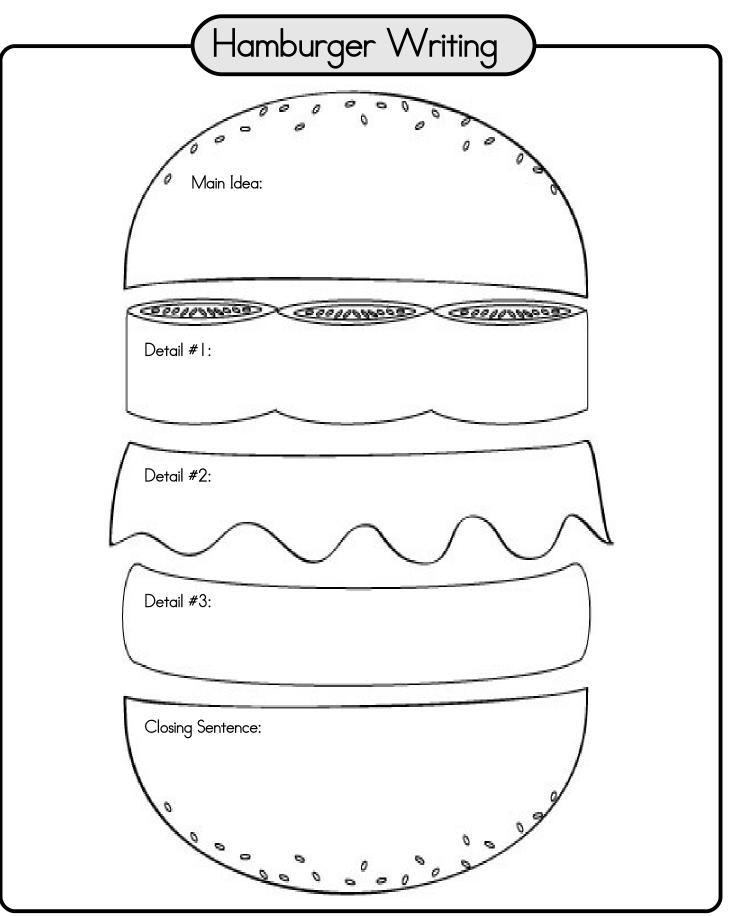
Name:

Summarize Using the Main Idea and Important Words





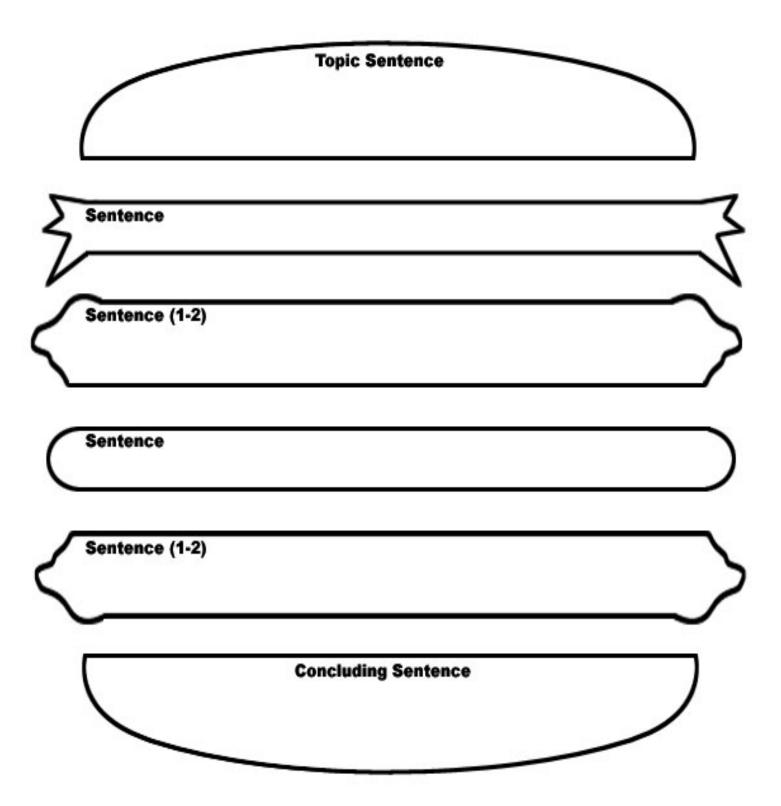
Paragraph Organizer	Name:
Write your topic in the middle and an idea for 3 supporting details on each arrow's line and a concluding idea. Then write your paragraph.	
http://worksheetplace.com	



Super Teacher Worksheets – <u>www.superteacherworksheets.com</u>

Hamburger Paragraph

Directions: Write a paragraph with 6-8 sentences.





Name_____

Transitional Words

accordingly as a result consequently for this reason for this purpose hence otherwise so then subsequently therefore thus thereupon also aswellas besides coupled with furthermore in addition likewise moreover Similarly by the same token conversely Instead likewise on one hand on the other hand on the contrary rather similarly vet but however still nevertheless in contrast here there over there beyond nearly opposite under above to the left to the right in the distance by the way

as a rule asusual for the most part generally generally speaking ordinarily usually forexample forinstance for one thing as an illustration illustrated with as an example in this case comparatively coupled with correspondingly id entic ally likewise similar moreover together with inessence in other words namelv that is that is to say in short in brief to put it differently at first first of all to begin with in the first place at the same time above all chiefly with attention to particularly including especially forinstance in particular markedly namely particularly

for now for the time being the next step in time in turn lateron meanwhile next then soon the meantime later while earlier simultaneously afterward in conclusion with this in mind afterall all in all allthingsconsidered briefly by and large in any case in any event in brief in conclusion on the whole in short in summary in the final analysis in the long run on balance to sum up to summarize finally especially particularly singularly aside from barring beside except excepting excluding exclusive of otherthan outside of save



Book MLA	Last, First M. Book. City: Publisher, Year Published. Print.
Ex:	Carley, Michael J. 1939: The Alliance That Never Was and the Coming of World War II.
	Chicago: Dee, 1999. Print.
Chapter	r/Anthology Book Editor Ex: 5th ed.
MLA	Last, First M. "Section Title." Book/Anthology. Ed. First M. Last. Edition. City:
	Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). Print.
Ex:	Melville, Herman. Hawthorne and His Mosses. The Norton Anthology of American Literature.
	Ed. Nina Baym. 3rd ed. New York: Norton, 1989. 5-25. Print.
*Essays, st	horts stories, and poems are put in quotes. Works originally published independently such as plays and novels generally are italicized
Magazir	1e Ex:1-5 or 15.
MLA	Last, First M. "Article Title." Magazine Title Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Print.
Ex:	Pressman, Aaron. "Bottom Fishing in Rough Waters." BusinessWeek 29 Sept. 2008: 27. Print.
Newspa	per Ex:1-5 or A12.
MLA	Last, First M. "Article Title." <i>Newspaper Title</i> Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Print.
Ex:	Campoy, Ana. "Gasoline Surges in Southeast After Ike." <i>The Wall Street Journal</i> 23 Sept. 2008: A14. Print.
Journal	
MLA	Last, First M., and First M. Last. "Article Title." Journal Title Volume.Issue (Year): Page(s).
Ex:	Print. Bharadwaj, Parag, and Katerine T. Ward. "Ethical Considerations of Patients with
	Pacemakers." American Family Physician 78 (2008): 398-99. Print.
Website	Date electronically published Date Accessed
MLA	Last, First M. "Article Title." Website Title. Publisher, Date Month Year. Web. Date Month
Ex:	Year. Satalkar, Bhakti. "Water Aerobics." <i>Buzzle.com</i> . Buzzle.com, 15 July 2010. Web. 16 July 2010
Online	Database (Journal)
MLA	Last, First M. "Article Title." Journal Title Volume.Issue (Year): Page(s). Database Name.
Ex:	Web. Day Month Year. Ahn, Hyunchul, and Kyoung-jae Kim. "Using Genetic Algorithms to Optimize Nearest Neighbors
	for Data Mining." Annals of Operations Research 263.1 (2008): 5-18. Academic Search
	Premier. Web. 25 Sept. 2008.

*Note that months in MLA are abbreviated. For example, "February" is "Feb."

YOU CAN ALSO AUTOMATICALLY CITE YOUR SOURCES FOR FREE AT WWW.EASYBIB.COM

TV/ Radio

Easy

- MLA "Episode." Contributors. Program. Network. Call Letter, City, Date. Medium.
- Ex: "The Saudi Experience." Prod. Mary Walsh. Sixty Minutes. CBS. WCBS, New York, 5 May 2009. Television.

Film

MLA Title. Contributors. Distributor, Year of release. Medium viewed.

Ex: The Dark Knight. Dir. Christopher Nolan. Perf. Christian Bale, Heath Ledger, and Aaron Eckhart. Warner Bros., 2008. DVD.

Sound Recording

MP3, CD etc...

DVD, Film etc..

- MLA Contributors. "Song." Album. Band. Manufacturer, Year. Medium.
- Ex: Corgan, Billy, and Butch Vig. "Today." Siamese Dream. Smashing Pumpkins. Virgins Records America, 1993. CD.

Visual Art / Photograph

- MLA Last, First M. Painting. Year created. Medium of work. Museum / collection, City.
- Ex: Picasso, Pablo. Three Musicians. 1921. Oil on panel. Museum of Mod. Art, New York.

Lecture / Speech

- MLA Last, First M. "Speech." Meeting / Organization. Location. Date. Description.
- Ex: Obama, Barack H. "Inaugural Address." 2009 Presidential Inaugural. Capitol Building

Washington. 20 Jan. 2009. Address.

Intervie	W		Magazine, newspaper,		
		If any	television information		
ΜΙΔ	Intonviowoo	"Title" Interview by interviewer	Publication informa		

MLA Interviewee. "Title." Interview by interviewer. Publication information. Medium.

Ex: Abdul, Paula. Interview by Cynthia McFadden. Nightline. ABC. WABC, New York. 23 Apr. 2009.

Television.

Cartoon If any Magazine, newspaper, book

MLA Last, First M. "Title." Cartoon / Comic strip. Publication information. Medium.

Ex: Trudeau, Garry. "Doonesbury." Comic strip. New York Times 8 May 2008: 12. Print.

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Author's Name

<u>Writing Rubric</u> ______Title of Piece ______

	<u>1</u> Does Not Meet	<u>2</u> Partially Meets	<u>3</u> Does Not Fully Meet	<u>4</u> Meets	<u>5</u> More Than Meets	<u>6</u> Exceeds
CONTENT/IDEAS	Writing is extremely limited in communicating knowledge, with no central theme.	Writing is limited in communicating knowledge. Length is not adequate for development.	Writing does not clearly communicate knowledge. The reader is left with questions.	Writes related, quality paragraphs, with little or no details.	Writing is purposeful and focused. Piece contains some details.	Writing is confident and clearly focused. It holds the reader's attention. Relevant details enrich writing.
ORGANIZATION	Writing is disorganized and underdeveloped with no transitions or closure.	Writing is brief and underdeveloped with very weak transitions and closure.	Writing is confused and loosely organized. Transitions are weak and closure is ineffective.	Uses correct writing format. Incorporates a coherent closure.	Writing includes a strong beginning, middle, and end, with some transitions and good closure.	Writing includes a strong, beginning, middle, and end with clear transitions and a focused closure.
VOCABULARY/ WORD CHOICE	Careless or inaccurate word choice, which obscures meaning.	Language is trite, vague or flat.	Shows some use of varied word choice.	Uses a variety of word choice to make writing interesting.	Purposeful use of word choice.	Effective and engaging use of word choice.
VOICE	Writer's voice/ point of view shows no sense of audience.	Writer's voice/ point of view shows little sense of audience.	Writer's voice/ point of view shows that sense of audience is vague.	Writer uses voice/point of view. Writes with the understanding of a specific audience.	Writer has strong voice/ point of view. Writing engages the audience.	Writes with a distinct, unique voice/point of view. Writing is skillfully adapted to the audience.
SENTENCE FLUENCY	Frequent run-ons or fragments, with no variety in sentence structure.	Many run-ons or fragments. Little variety in sentence structure.	Some run-ons or fragments. Limited variety in sentence structure.	Uses simple compound, and complex, sentences.	Frequent and varied sentence structure.	Consistent variety of sentence structure throughout.
CONVENTIONS	Parts of speech show lack of agreement. Frequent errors in mechanics. Little or no evidence of spelling strategies.	Inconsistent agreement between parts of speech. Many errors in mechanics. Limited evidence of spelling strategies.	Occasional errors between parts of speech. Some errors in mechanics. Some evidence of spelling strategies.	Maintains agreement between parts of speech. Few errors in mechanics. Applies basic grade level spelling.	Consistent agreement between parts of speech. Uses correct punctuation, capitalization, etc. Consistent use of spelling strategies.	Uses consistent agreement between parts of speech. No errors in mechanics. Creative and effective use of spelling strategies.

