

## Elementary Exhibition

## Recognition Sticker Descriptions

	Sticker	Criteria	
		Experiment	Study
Introduction	1. Questioner	Forms a question that clearly identifies the relevant variables.	Forms an essential question that guides the study. (What did you want to learn?)
	2. Predictor	Variables form a clear prediction statement indicating the direction of the relationship between variables.	
	3. Hypothesizer	Support for prediction is logical, reasonable, and factual.	
Methods	4. Designer	Conveys procedures for measuring the outcome of the experiment (DV), manipulating a critical variable (IV) and controlling most other critical variables (CV).	Selects a variety of appropriate sources for research.
	5. Technician	Selects and applies tools, equipment and techniques to acquire data of sufficient precision and accuracy.	
	6. Safety	Follows safety procedures with only occasional lapses.	
Results	7. Recorder	Recordings are organized and contain few errors or omissions - data is presented in a table that shows the relationship between independent and dependent variables.	Research findings are written in an organized manner, in own words; uses appropriate terminology and units where applicable.  Collects sufficient information.  Information is displayed graphically. (graphs, tables, etc)  Data provided in tables, graphs are explained clearly (orally).
	8. Observer	Makes sufficient observations.	
	9. Grapher	DV is graphically displayed for each trial.	
	10. Analyzer	IV to DV relationship is displayed in an appropriate format (graph type); trends shown are related to the prediction statement (IV, DV).	
Discussion	11. Thinker	Findings that relate to purpose/prediction are summarized.	Findings that relate to the question are summarized. Scientific concepts are understood. (What did you learn?)  Reputable and authentic sources were chosen for research. (Why did you choose these sources?)  The display is clear and logical. The oral presentation is enthusiastic and demonstrates understanding.  Implication for real world application of research; discusses value of the research. Why do you think this is important?
	12. Critic	Sizes and sources of experimental errors are identified.	
	13. Communicator	The display is clear and logical. The oral presentation is enthusiastic and demonstrates understanding.	
	14. Mastermind	Data trends are explained making connections to scientific concepts; scientific terminology is used appropriately.	

See over for Engineering

	Sticker	Criteria
		<b>Engineering</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>Questioner</b>	Problem identification. Empathy – why? Keeping end user in mind How do you know? Personal connection. How might we....?
	<b>Predictor</b>	
	<b>Hypothesizer</b>	
<b>Methods</b>	<b>Designer</b>	Labelled sketch/design for prototype; could be a scaled down model.
	<b>Technician</b>	Building a Prototype – appropriate use of tools and materials. Can explain reasons for material and tool choices.
	<b>Safety</b>	Uses tools and materials safely – (responds to questions about safety specifically with respect to the project).
<b>Results</b>	<b>Recorder</b>	Records observations and data to determine the need (why) for the prototype/project. Records each iteration of prototype (sketches, photographs, descriptions); problems encountered and next steps.
	<b>Observer</b>	Uses observation to determine the need (why) for the prototype/project. Makes observations during testing of prototype; changes prototype based on observations.
	<b>Grapher</b>	Graphs data collected from initial observations (why) and/or data from prototype tests. Can interpret and explain graphs.
	<b>Analyzer</b>	Analyzes data collected from initial observations and/or data from prototype tests. Based on this analysis, can come with next steps.
<b>Discussion</b>	<b>Thinker</b>	Findings from prototype tests are summarized. What did you learn? Where could you go from here?
	<b>Critic</b>	Based on the why and keeping the end user in mind, has considered areas that require further development during the different iterations of the prototype.
	<b>Communicator</b>	The display is clear and logical. The oral presentation is enthusiastic and demonstrates understanding.
	<b>Mastermind</b>	Discusses the value of the work that has been done so far; uses appropriate scientific vocabulary. Finds other potential applications for the prototype.

**See over for Experiment and Study**