



OLH Intermediate Science Fair

Hosted by
Ms. Hidalgo

Student Name:

Grade Level:

Introduction

It's the time of year again! Every year we come to the time set aside for the science fair, and this nifty guide was created to help you through the entire process from start to finish!

But first, why do a science fair project?

Science fair projects help promote critical thinking problem solving and research. Not only that, but it is also interdisciplinary. This means that you do a little bit of **every core subject** when you complete your science fair project. Your written portions consist of ELA concepts. Your charts and graphs are math-related. Your research is history and social studies related.

There is so much to gain from working through and completing a science fair project!

The science fair project will be due on

MONDAY March 16th, 2026

- Students will present their project to a judge who will be following the rubric
- Each grade level will be awarded first, second, and third-place trophies

If you have any questions, please reach out to the teacher for clarification

Ms. Hidalgo

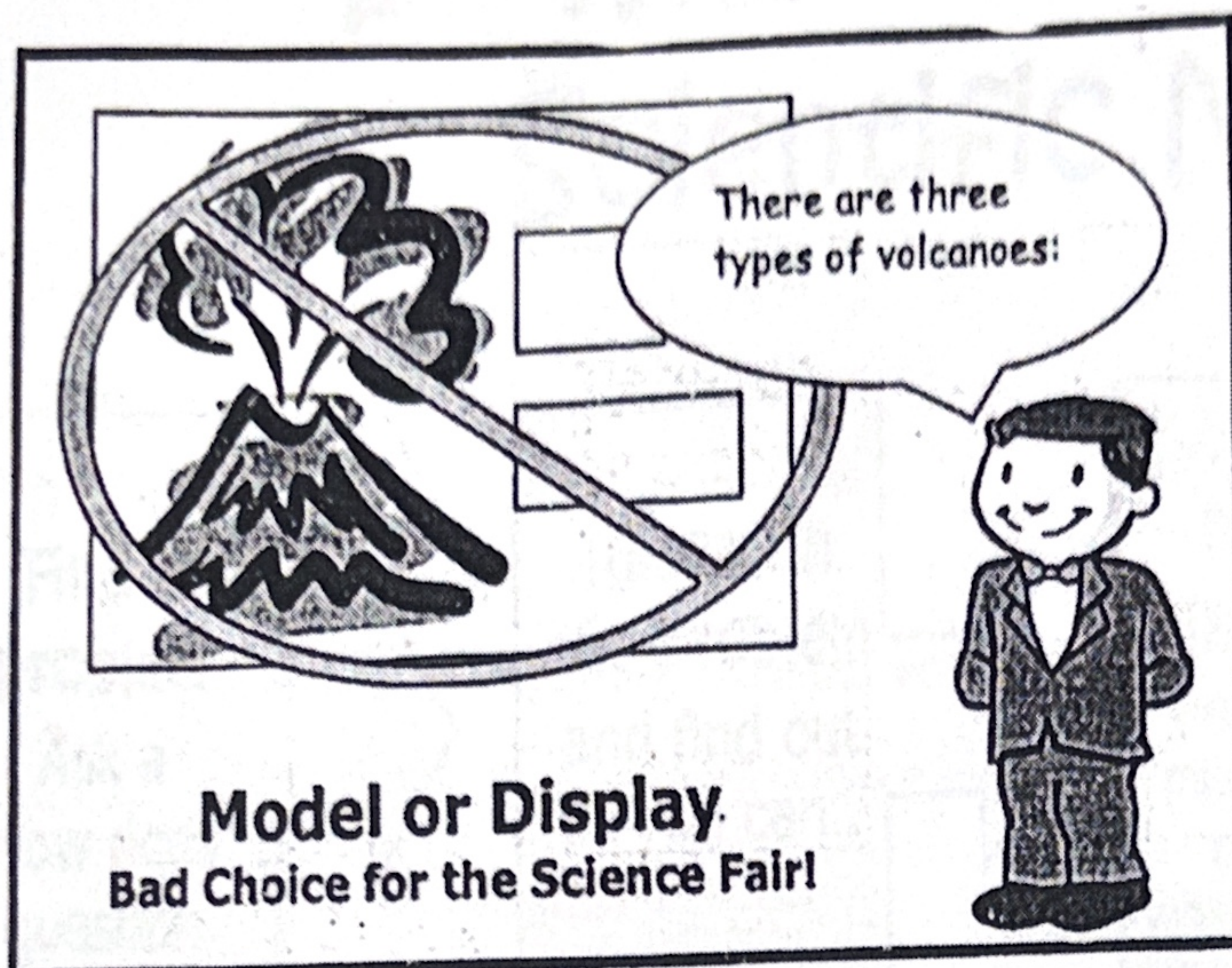
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Types of Science Projects:

There are two types of science projects: Models and Experiments. Here is the difference between the two:



BORING!!!!
DON'T DO THIS.....

A Model, Display or Collection:

Shows how something works in the real world, but doesn't really test anything

Examples of display or collection projects can be: "The Solar System", "Types of Dinosaurs", "Types of Rocks", "My gum collection..." Examples of models might be: "The solar system" or "How an Electric Motor Works", "Tornado In a Bottle"

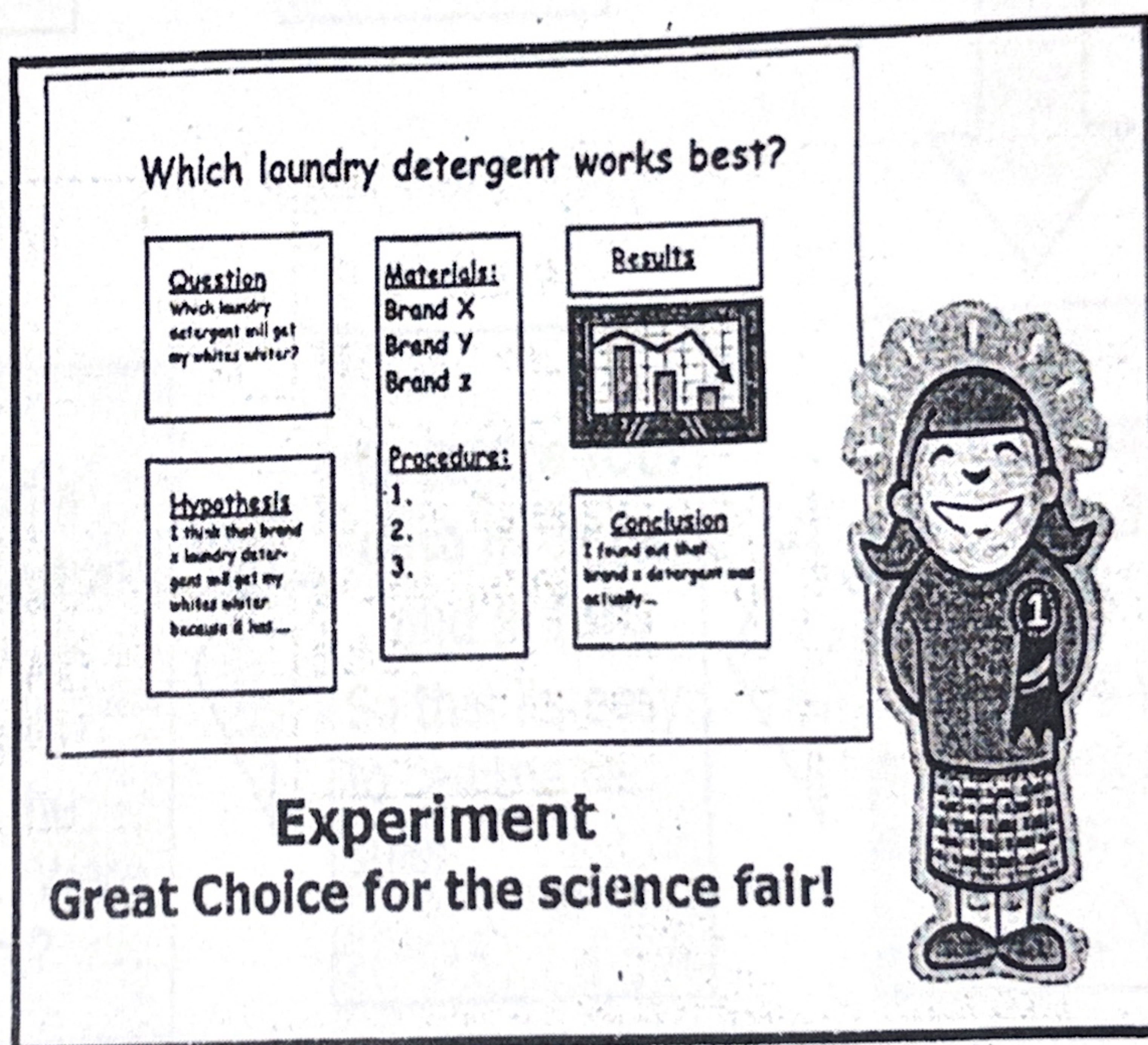
COOL!!!! DO THIS

An Experiment:

Lots of Information is given, but it also has a project that shows testing being done and the gathering of data.

Examples of experiments can be: "The Effects of Detergent on the Growth of Plants", "Which Paper Towel is more Absorbant" or "What Structure can Withstand the Most Amount of Weight"

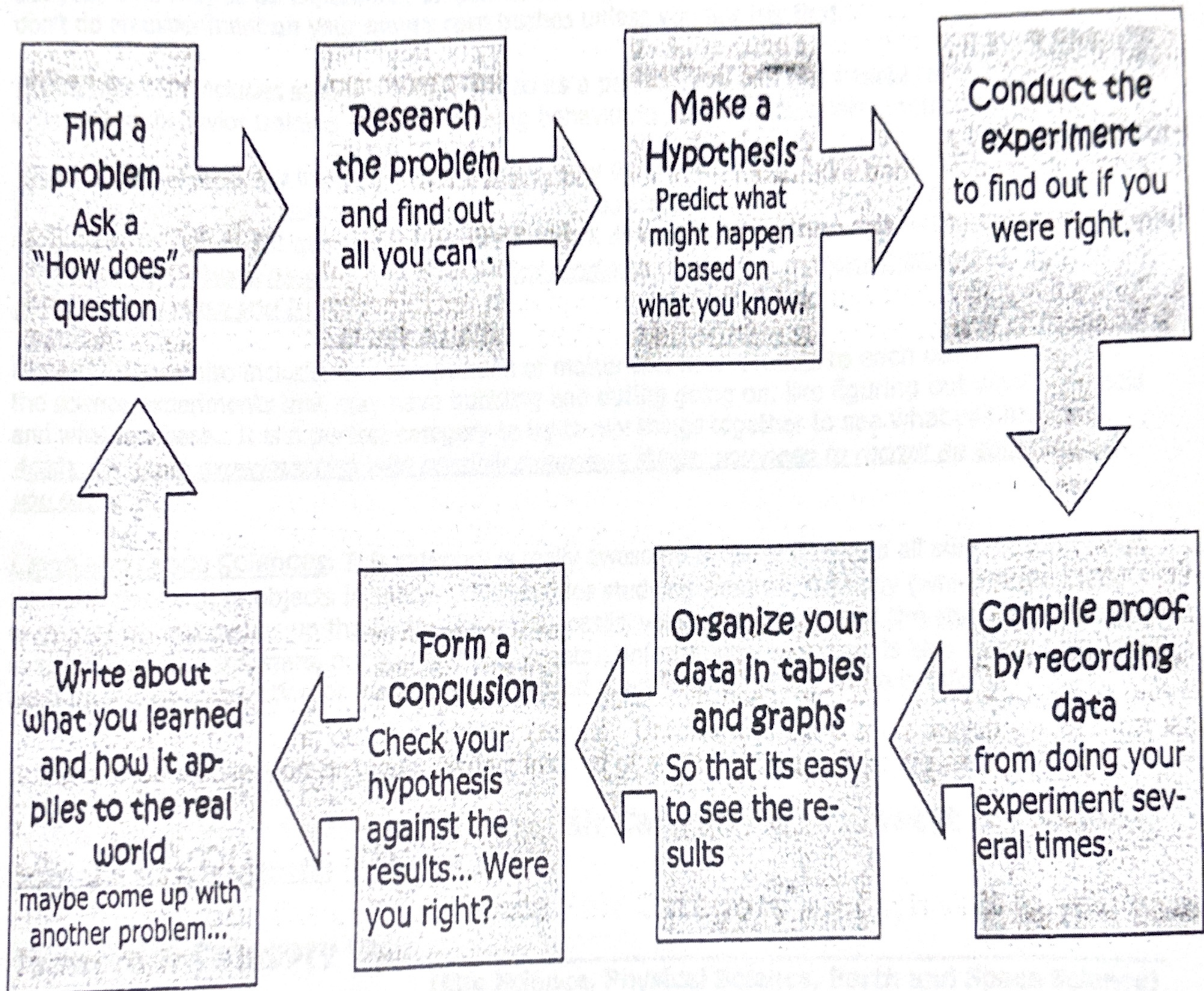
You can tell you have an experiment if you are testing something several times and changing a variable to see what will happens. We'll talk about variables later....



So What Type of Project Should You Do?

Even though you can learn a lot from building a model or display, we recommend that you do an Experiment!!! Why? Well, they are fun, they are more interesting and most of all, they take you through the **SCIENTIFIC METHOD**, which is the way real scientists investigate in real science labs. Besides that, the **scientific method** is what the judges are looking for!!

So What the Heck is the Scientific Method?



Choosing a Category that Interests you...

All Great Projects start with great questions but before you get started on a great question you need to pick a subject or topic that you like. There are three different categories of the Science Fair to choose from. They are:

Life science: This category deals with all animal, plant and human body questions that you might have and want to do an experiment about. Remember that it is against Science Fair Rules to intentionally hurt an animal during an experiment. If you are dealing with animals, please let an adult assist you. It is okay to do experiment on plants, as long as they don't belong to someone else, like don't do an experiment on your mom's rose bushes unless you ask her first...

Life science also includes studying behaviors, so its a perfect category to try taste tests, opinion surveys, animal behavior training (or even training behavior in humans...like baby brothers or sisters...)

Physical Science: If you like trying to figure out how things work, then this is the category for you! It includes topics about matter and structure, as well as electricity, magnetism, sound, light or anything else that you might question, "How does it work and what if I do this to it, will it still work?" *But remember, you always need to ask an adult first (and always make sure there is one of those adult guys with you when you try it.)*

Physical Science also includes the composition of matter and how it reacts to each other. These are the science experiments that may have bubbling and oozing going on, like figuring out what is an acid and what is a base. It is a perfect category to try to mix things together to see what will happen. *Again, if you are experimenting with possibly dangerous things, you need to recruit an adult to help you out.*

Earth and Space Sciences: This category is really awesome because it covers all sorts of topics that deal with the Earth or objects in space. This includes studying weather, Geology (which is the study of everything that makes up the Earth, like rocks, fossils, volcanoes, etc.), and the study of all that is in space, including the stars, our sun and our planets. Unfortunately this topic is also where most kids mess up and do a collection or model project instead of an "Experiment," so be careful!!

Now It's Your Turn:

Write down your favorite Science Fair Category and what it is you want to learn more about:

My favorite Category was _____

(Life Science, Physical Science, Earth and Space Science)

I want to do an experiment involving _____

Step 1: Coming up with a Good Question...

Now that you have picked out a topic that you like and that you are interested in, it's time to write a question or identify a problem within that topic. To give you an idea of what we mean you can start off by filling in the question blanks with the following list of words:

The Effect Question:

What is the effect of _____ on _____?

sunlight	on the growth of plants
eye color	pupil dialation
brands of soda	a piece of meat
temperature	the size of a balloon
oil	a ramp

The How Does Affect Question:

How does the _____ affect _____?

color of light	the growth of plants
humidity	the growth of fungi
color of a material	its absorption of heat

The Which/What and Verb Question

Which/What _____ (verb) _____?

paper towel	is	most absorbent
foods	do	meal worms prefer
detergent	makes	the most bubbles
paper towel	is	strongest
peanut butter	tastes	the best

Now its your turn:

Create your Science Fair question using either the "Effect Question", the "How does Affect Question" or the "Which/What and Verb Question":

Step 2 : Doing the Research and forming a Hypothesis

So you've picked your category and you've chosen a topic. You even wrote a question using our cool fill in the blank template. Now it is time to research your problem as much as possible. Becoming an expert at your topic is what real scientists do in real labs.

So How do you become an expert?



YOU READ!!!

READ about your topic. READ encyclopedias. READ magazine articles and books from the library. READ articles from the internet. Take note of any new science words you learn and use them. It makes you sound more like a real scientist. Keep Track of all the books and articles you read. You'll need that list for later.

YOU DISCUSS!!

Talk about it with your parents. Talk about it with your teachers. Talk about it with experts like Veterinarians, Doctors, Weathermen or others who work with the things you are studying. Sometimes websites will give you e-mail addresses to experts who can answer questions.... But again, do not write to anyone on the internet without letting an adult supervise it. (*hint: take pictures of yourself interviewing people)



Whew.....

Then when you think that you can't possibly learn anymore and the information just keeps repeating itself.. You are ready to...

Write a Hypothesis



Now it is the time to PREDICT what you think will happen if you test your problem. This type of "SMART GUESS" or PREDICTION is what real scientists call A HYPOTHESIS. Using this fancy word will amaze your friends and will have you thinking like a full fledged scientist.

So how do you begin? Well, just answer this very simple question:

What do you think will happen, (even before you start your experiment)?

Example Problem:

Which Paper Towel is more absorbent?

Example Hypothesis:

I think Brand X will be more absorbent because it's a more popular brand, it is thicker and the people I interviewed said that the more expensive brands would work better

(This hypothesis not only predicts what will happen in the experiment, but also shows that the "Scientist" used research to back up his prediction.)

Now its your turn:

Write down the problem and create a Hypothesis based on what you have researched.

Problem: _____

Research: My problem is about this subject: _____

(sample topics could be magnetism, electricity, buoyancy, absorbency, taste, plant growth, simple machines or other scientific topics that relate to your problem. If you are having problems finding out what the topic is, ask your teacher or an adult to help you on this one....)

Books I found in the library on my topic are:

Title: _____

Author: _____

Internet sites that I found on my topic are:

People I talked to about my topic are:

Some important points that I learned about my topic are

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Hypothesis: I think that _____

(will happen) because (my research shows...) _____

Step 3: Testing your Hypothesis by doing an experiment



Now we've come to the good part. The part that all scientists can't wait to get their grubby little hands on... you guessed it... The EXPERIMENT!

Designing an experiment is really cool because you get to use your imagination to come up with a test for your problem, and most of all, you get to prove (or disprove) your Hypothesis. **Now Science Fair Rules state that you cannot perform your experiment live, so you'll have to take plenty of pictures as you go through these seven very simple steps.**

First: Gather up your materials. What will you need to perform your experiment? The safest way to do this is get that adult you recruited to help you get the stuff you need. Oh, did we mention to take pictures or draw pictures of your materials. This will come in handy when you are making your board display.

Second: Write a PROCEDURE. A procedure is a list of steps that you did to perform an experiment. Why do you need to write it down? Well it's like giving someone a recipe to your favorite dish. If they want to try it, they can follow your steps to test if it's true. Scientists do this so that people will believe that they did the experiment and also to let other people test what they found out. Did we mention to take pictures of yourself doing the steps?

Third: Identify your variables. The variables are any factors that can change in an experiment. Remember that when you are testing your experiment you should only **test one variable at a time** in order to get accurate results. In other words, if you want to test the affect that water has on plant growth, then all the plants you test should be in the same conditions, these are called **controlled variables**: same type of dirt, same type of plant, same type of location, same amount of sunlight, etc. The only variable you would change from plant to plant would be the amount of water it received. This is called the **independent or manipulated variable**. The independent variable is the factor you are testing. The results of the test that you do are called the **dependent or responding variables**. The responding variable is what happens as a result of your test. Knowing what your variables are is very important because if you don't know them you won't be able to collect your data or read your results.

Fourth: TEST, TEST, TEST. Remember that the judges expect your results to be consistent in order to be a good experiment, in other words, when you cook from a recipe you expect the outcomes to be the same if you followed the directions (or procedure) step by step. So that means you need to do the experiment more than once in order to test it properly. We recommend five times or more. More is better! Don't forget to take pictures of the science project being done and the results.

Fifth: Collect your DATA. This means write down or record the results of the experiment every time you test it. Be sure You also need to organize it in a way that it is easy to read the results. Most scientists use tables, graphs and other organizers to show their results. Organizing makes the results easy to read, and much easier to recognize patterns that might be occurring in your results. (Besides, it impresses the judges when you use them.) But don't make a graph or table because we asked you to, use it to benefit your project and to help you make sense of the results. There is nothing worse than having graphs and tables that have nothing to do with answering the question of a science project.

Now it's your turn

Materials: (take pictures!)

List the Materials that you will need for your science experiment here:

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

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Variables:

List the variables that you will control, the variable that you will change and the variables that will be the results of your experiment:

My controlled variables are (the stuff that will always stay the same): _____

My independent variable is (this is the thing that changes from one experiment to the next, it is what you are testing): _____

My responding variables might be (in other words, the results of the experiment)

Procedure: (the steps.... Don't forget to take pictures)

List the steps that you have to do in order to perform the experiment here:

- 1st.... _____
- 2nd _____
- 3rd _____
- 4th _____
- 5th.... _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Design a table or chart here to collect your information

(Did we mention that you needed to take pictures of you doing the actual experiment?)

Use the Graph paper at the end of this booklet to make a graph of your results from your table.

Conclusion:

Now tell us what you learned from this and if you were able to prove your hypothesis. Did it work? Why did it work or why didn't it work? What did the results tell you? Sometimes not being able to prove a hypothesis is important because you still proved something. What did you prove?

Application:

(How does this apply to real life?)

Its Important to know about this experiment because.....

Step 4: The Presentation or Why you needed all those pictures....

But First, a school Fable....

Sammy and Sally both baked cakes for the bake sale with the same cake mix and by following the same directions. When Sammy got his cake out of the oven, he carefully took it out of the pan, smoothed the chocolate frosting neatly and decorated his cake so that it looked delicious. Sally on the other hand, smashed her cake slightly when getting it out of the pan and globbed the frosting on parts of the cake. As you may have already guessed, everyone wanted some of Sammy's cake and no one wanted Sally's. Sally couldn't figure out why, because she tasted both and they both tasted the same...



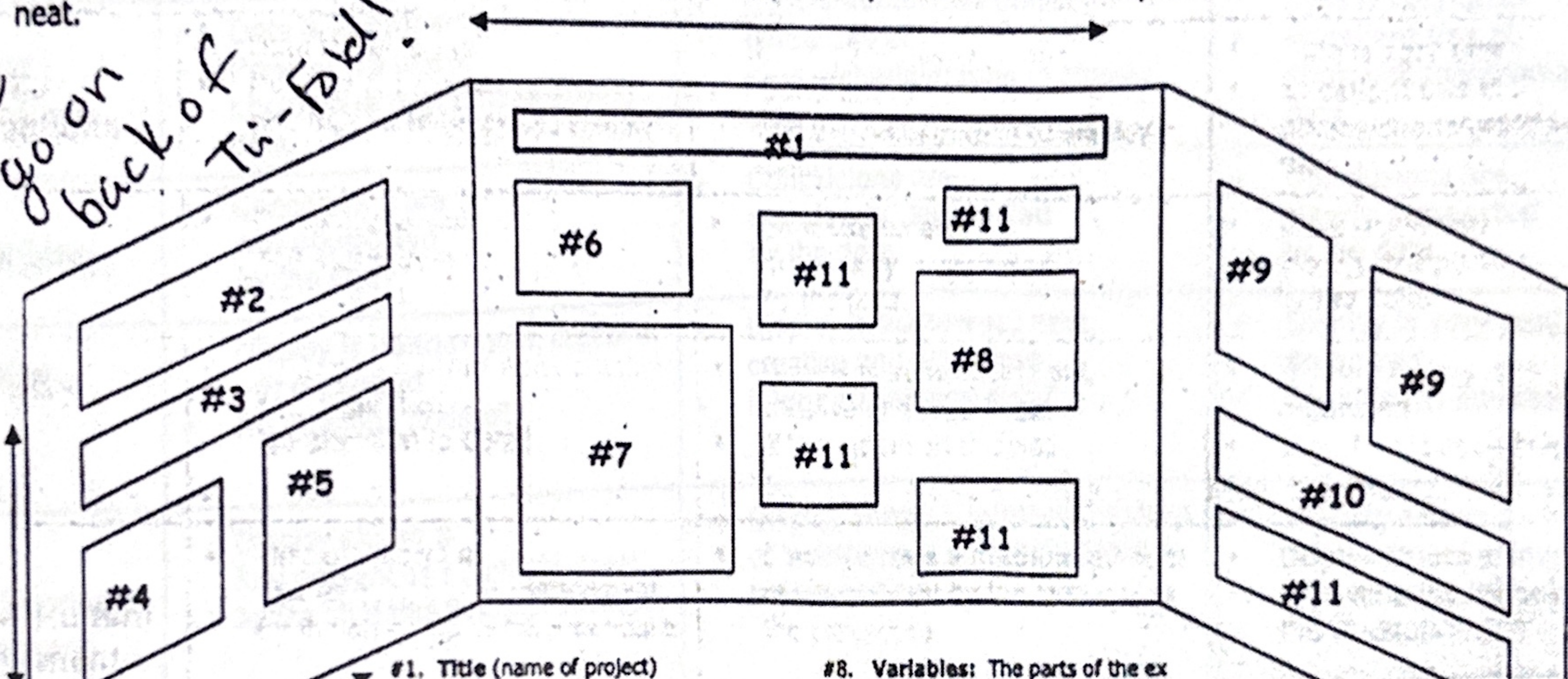
A good display is a Piece o'cake

You may have become the leading expert of your topic and had the most interesting experiment results, but if you don't make your science project look delicious for the judges eyes to see, well, your chances of winning sweepstakes will crumble like Sally's cake. Your display board is kind of like an advertisement for all your hard work. So take our advice: BE NEAT!! The judges like to see a nice, easy to read display, that has neat writing, easy to read graphs and tables and you guessed it.... lots and lots of pictures!! (Did you remember to take pictures?)

MAKING A MOUTH WATERING DISPLAY

This is an example of a neat looking Science Fair Display Board. It is just an example. Depending on your information and the amount pictures, tables and graphs, you may have a different layout. Just make sure it is neat.

** Student Name must go on back of Tri-Fold!*



- #1. Title (name of project)
- #2. Purpose: Reason for the project... your question, what you want to find out.
- #3. Hypothesis: A prediction that you make of the results before conducting the experiment.
- #4. A report of your research on the subject.
- #5. Books and Resources: A list of the books you read and websites you used. Also list your inter views.
- #6. Materials: a list of the supplies needed for the experiment.
- #7 Procedure: The steps or directions that you used to conduct the experiment.

- #8. Variables: The parts of the experiment that will stay the same and the what will be tested to get the results.
- #9. Results: Graphs or charts showing what happened after you conducted your experiment.
- #10. Conclusion: Telling what happened.. Did it work, were you right about the hypothesis? What did you learn?
- #11. Application: Explain how your experiment relates to the real world.
- #12. Pictures, pictures and more pictures...

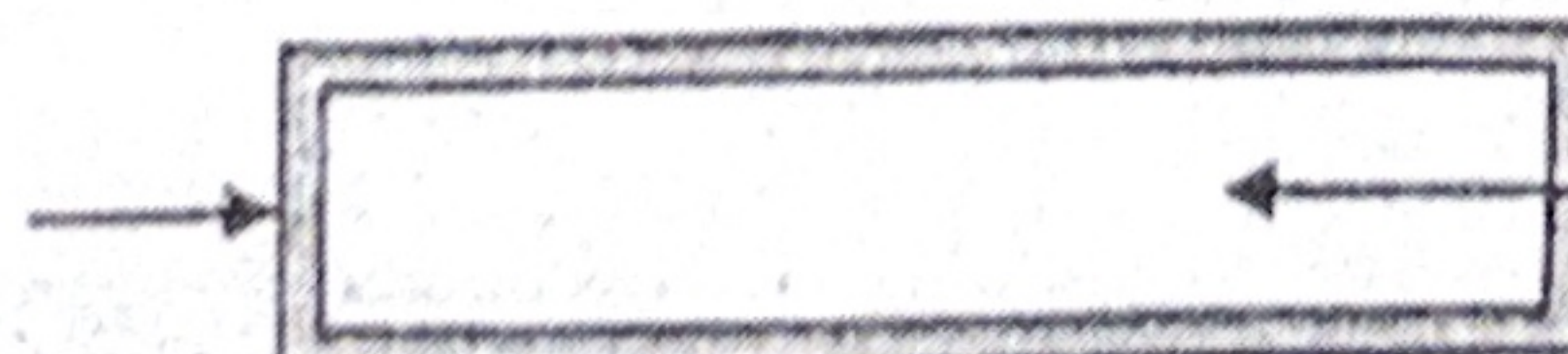
** CAN BUY TRI-FOLD IN MAIN OFFICE (OR) LOCAL STORES... MUST BE A TRI-FOLD BOARD!*

** YOU CAN USE YOUR OWN LAYOUT OK!*

Display Beauty Secrets:

- Use a computer to type out your information, but if you can't, write out your information in your best writing. Printing the titles is usually best. If you are using a computer, make sure the fonts are readable and only use one or two type faces.
- Use spray adhesive or glue stick to paste up your papers. It is less messy.
- Mount white paper, pictures, graphs and tables on colored paper (making sure the colored paper is larger so it creates a border for the white paper.) Do not

Colored paper
Creates border



White paper, pictures
or graph/tables

Science Fair Display Scoring Rubric

	1	3	5
Question Hypothesis and Variables	- Question/Problem is not clear - Hypothesis/Prediction is not present or doesn't address the question at all - Variable(s) are not included	- Question/Problem is somewhat clear - Hypothesis/Prediction somewhat addresses the question - Some variable(s) are included but are not complete or are not clearly identified	- Question/Problem is specific and very clear and can be answered by doing an experiment - Hypothesis/Prediction addresses the question very clearly - Independent (manipulated), Dependent (responding) and Controlled variable(s) are included and are clearly identified
Experimental Procedure	- Materials list is not detailed and complete and clear - Experimental procedure is not clear - Includes no repetitions	- Materials list is somewhat detailed and complete and clear - Experimental procedure is very clear - Includes only 2 repetitions	- Materials list is very detailed and complete and clear - Experimental procedure is very clear - Includes at least 3 repetitions
Data/ Observations	- Data is not clear - Poor or No use of photos/charts/graphs to display data.	- Data is somewhat clear - Good use of photos/charts/graphs to display data	- Data is very clear - Excellent use of photos/charts/graphs to display data
Conclusions	Conclusions are not supported by the data.	Conclusions are not clearly supported by the data.	Conclusions are clearly supported by the data.
Display	- Display is neither neat, creative, nor organized - No attention to detail	- Display is somewhat neat, creative and organized - Minor attention to detail	- Display is very neat, creative and organized - Significant attention to detail
Level of Student Involvement	Display shows a low amount or no involvement by the students in the procedure.	Display shows a medium amount of involvement by the students in the procedure.	Display shows a high amount of involvement by the students in the procedure.
Creativity	Project shows a low amount of creativity.	Project shows a medium amount of creativity.	Project shows a high amount of creativity.

Student Name Here: _____

Grade Level Here: _____

Date of Judging: March 16th (Monday)

Teacher: _____

POINTS AWARDED= _____ OUT OF 35 TOTAL POINTS.

* Suggestion 5 *

STUDENT PAGE

SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY

200 Science-Project Ideas That Will Wow Judges!

Read this list of 200 science-fair project ideas.

1. How does the temperature of a tennis ball affect the height of its bounce?
2. How does the air pressure of a soccer ball affect how far it travels when kicked?
3. Does a metal baseball bat vibrate more than a wooden one?
4. How does the weight of a bowling ball affect how many pins the ball knocks down?
5. Which increases your heart rate more: walking up and down real stairs or using a stair-master?
6. How does yoga affect your flexibility?
7. How does fast dancing affect your heart rate?
8. How does humidity affect the curliness of hair?
9. How does a shampoo's brand affect the strength of hair?
10. How does the type of material affect how long a shirt takes to dry?
11. Which nail polish best resists chipping?
12. How does the fat content of cheese affect its stretchiness?
13. How does the length of time that a soda bottle is open affect its fizziness?
14. How does the temperature of water affect the time it takes to freeze into ice cubes?
15. How will the time spent chewing bubble gum affect its bubbles' maximum size?
16. How will adding different flavors of Kool-Aid® to water affect the water's boiling point?
17. Which brand of popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels?
18. Does the flavor of gelatin affect the amount of time it takes to set?
19. How does playing video games affect hand-eye coordination?
20. What is the effect of toothpaste brand on teeth-cleaning power?
21. What brand of paper towel is most absorbent?
22. What brand of trash bag can withstand the most weight before ripping?
23. How does a light bulb's wattage affect the amount of heat detected above a light?
24. Under what color light do plants grow best?
25. Which brand of mouthwash kills the most bacteria?
26. Which brand of breath mint lasts longest?
27. How does the amount of sugar in homemade ice cream affect how fast it freezes?
28. In a blind taste test, can you tell the difference between nonfat, low-fat, and whole milk?
29. When you pour soda out of a newly opened soda bottle, which produces more fizz: regular or diet soda?
30. How does brand affect ketchup's flow?
31. Given the same amount of water, how does pot size affect the amount of time it takes to boil water?
32. Where is the best place to store home-baked cookies to keep them fresh longest?
33. How does the amount of yeast affect how high bread rises?
34. Which cereal brand stays crunchy in milk the longest?
35. Which brand of chocolate bar melts fastest in the sun?
36. Which type of bread turns moldy first: store-bought or bakery bread?

**Science Project Ideas That Will Wow Judges**

37. How does the type of container affect ice cream's melting time?
38. Which can support more weight: paper or plastic grocery bags?
39. Does the type of animal in a pet-store window affect the number of people who are attracted to the window?
40. Does the color of a terrarium affect a lizard's skin color?
41. Does the brand of kitty litter affect clumping?
42. Does listening to one type of music lower heart rate more than another type?
43. How old does chewed gum have to be before it stops sticking to shoes?
44. Which frozen dessert melts slowest: ice cream, frozen yogurt, or sorbet?
45. How does the tension in a violin's strings affect its pitch?
46. How does the size of a drum affect its pitch?
47. How does a person's age affect his or her flexibility?
48. How does a person's age affect his or her ability to see at night?
49. How does the amount of air in a bicycle's tires affect how long it takes the bike to brake?
50. How does the size of a bicycle's tires affect how far it travels given a specific amount of pedaling?
51. How does hair's curliness affect its strength?
52. How does color affect a person's mood?
53. How does the time of day affect your body's temperature?
54. How does the type of music that a person listens to while exercising affect how hard he or she works out?
55. Does one type of food fill you up faster than another?
56. Which grows faster: fingernails or toenails?
57. Does gender affect lung capacity?
58. If you are right-handed or left-handed, do you also prefer a certain foot?
59. Does the surface of a tennis court affect the height that a tennis ball bounces?
60. Does the time of day affect your flexibility?
61. How does air temperature affect your flexibility?
62. Does a no-name stain remover work just as well as a brand name?
63. Which is a better insulator: wool, cotton, or down feathers?
64. How do various ski waxes affect the amount of friction between the ski and the snow?
65. Does playing Sudoku puzzles improve your performance on other types of puzzles?
66. How does shutter speed affect the color of a photograph?
67. How can you speed up the ripening of tomatoes?
68. What effect does watering have on how fast a plant grows from a seed?
69. How does gravity affect the direction of a plant's growth?
70. Do all plants seek out light?
71. How does the weight of a paper airplane affect its ability to fly?
72. How does a parachute's material affect the speed at which it falls?
73. How does the anticipation of a tickle affect you?
74. How does the weather affect your mood?
75. Which type of soap removes more grease: dish soap, hand soap, or shampoo?
76. Which type of fruit is more acidic: lemons, oranges, or watermelon?
77. What type of ground layers limit erosion most: sand, gravel, or soil?
78. How does the speed of a river's current affect the size of the grains on the riverbed?
79. How does the type of music played in a store affect the number of purchases made by customers?
80. In what type of lighting does a plant grow best?
81. What difference do low-phosphorous fertilizers have on a lake's pollution levels compared with standard fertilizers?



Science Project Ideas That Will Wow Judges

82. How does the type of seed in a birdfeeder affect the types of birds that the feeder attracts?
83. What types of flowers attract the highest number of butterflies?
84. Which brand of potato chips has the least grease?
85. How does the material of a bandage affect its ability to stick after getting wet?
86. How does the time of day affect levels of algae in a lake?
87. How does tire pressure affect a car's fuel efficiency?
88. How does the amount of air in a balloon rocket affect how far it flies?
89. How does the type of string used in a "can and string" phone affect the phone's ability to transmit sound?
90. Does one cell-phone carrier get better reception than other carriers?
91. Do "triple roll" toilet paper rolls really last three times as long as regular rolls?
92. Are rooms with carpeted floors noisier or quieter than rooms with wooden floors?
93. How does humidity affect how often a plant needs to be watered?
94. Can people tell the difference between music played on an MP3 player, CD player, tape player, and turntable?
95. How does temperature affect the growth of mold?
96. How does meditation affect your heart rate?
97. Which has a longer life: an LED or an incandescent light bulb?
98. Is the incidence of asthma in a region related to the area's level of air pollution?
99. How does the color of a shirt affect the amount of heat it absorbs?
100. How does the amount of daylight that enters your room affect how late you sleep?
101. How does the type of stuffing in a pillow affect its fluffiness?
102. How does the time of year affect the number of hours of daylight in a 24-hour period?
103. How does the magnification of binoculars affect how far you can see?
104. Do all chocolate candies have the same melting point?
105. Do different types of onions make your eyes tear up more than others?
106. Which is better at cleaning mold and mildew: vinegar or commercial cleaning agents?
107. Does maple syrup's "grade" affect its flow?
108. Do different brands of batteries last longer than others?
109. Which uses more water: a shower or a bath?
110. Which type of cup will keep a hot drink warm longer: paper, plastic, Styrofoam, or glass?
111. Do natural mosquito repellants keep more mosquitoes away than artificial repellants?
112. How do gas stations affect the soil around them?
113. Which cleans teeth more effectively: baking soda or toothpaste?
114. Does the length of a clock's pendulum affect its period?
115. Which holds hair in place for a longer period of time: gel or hairspray?
116. Does listening to music while studying affect your performance on a memory test?
117. Does a person's height affect his or her ability to successfully make a jump shot in basketball?
118. How much trash do you keep out of a landfill by recycling paper and plastics?
119. Which type of photos do people hold on to longer before making prints: digital or film?
120. Do mood rings accurately predict a person's emotions?
121. Is a person's favorite subject in school influenced by gender?



122. Does the weight of a baseball bat affect how far the ball goes when it is hit?
123. Does the temperature of a hockey puck affect how far it will travel when struck by the stick?
124. Do girls spend more time talking on the phone with friends than boys?
125. How does the type of food dispensed in school vending machines affect the eating choices that kids make throughout the day?
126. Which type of fertilizer helps plants grow taller?
127. Which has a better chance of survival: grass that was planted as seed or sod?
128. Is there a correlation between gender and the number of push-ups that a person can do?
129. Do best friends have the same favorite color?
130. Who buys from the "sale" rack more often: kids or adults?
131. Are kids more likely to be influenced by ads that feature other kids or by ads that feature adults?
132. Does the amount of time a student spends watching TV affect his or her grades?
133. Does the length of a surfboard affect its stability?
134. Which stays fresher longer: organic or nonorganic fruit?
135. Does a person's age affect whether he or she goes to the Internet, radio, TV, or newspaper for news?
136. Which stains dentures more: coffee, soda, or grape juice?
137. How does the temperature of a pool's water affect the speed at which a swimmer swims?
138. Does the use of flippers help a person swim faster?
139. Do you wake up feeling more alert when you awaken to an alarm clock that buzzes, plays music, or plays nature sounds?
140. Does the size of a dog determine how high or low-pitched its bark is?
141. Does your cat prefer one brand of food over another?
142. Can blindfolded people tell the difference between bottled water and tap water?
143. Is there a relationship between people's age and the amount of time they can hula hoop?
144. Do objects float better in freshwater or in salt water?
145. How does a person's age affect reaction time?
146. How does caffeine affect people's heart rate?
147. Do some materials conduct heat more than others?
148. How does the roughness of sandpaper affect its ability to smooth various surfaces?
149. How does increasing the height of a ramp affect how far a ball rolls down the ramp?
150. How does the strength of a magnetic field vary with the magnet?
151. Can people identify their pet dog by the sound of its bark alone?
152. Do people who exercise regularly have a greater lung capacity?
153. Can people use their sense of hearing alone to tell apart a penny, nickel, dime, and quarter?
154. Do left-handed people prefer the same school subjects as right-handed people?
155. Does the type of liquid in a glass affect the pitch of the note that results when a person rubs the rim of the glass?
156. Does the length of a wind chime affect its pitch?
157. Do people who live in rural areas name constellations correctly more often than people who live in cities?
158. Does weather affect satellite-TV reception?
159. Do girls and boys talk about the same topics as each other when they hang out with their friends?
160. Does the length of a bat affect how far a baseball will travel?



Science Project Ideas That Will Wow Judges

161. Does your dog prefer water directly from the faucet or tap water that's been refrigerated?
162. How often can people accurately tell if someone is happy, sad, or mad just by looking at the person's eyes?
163. How often can people correctly determine if a person is left-handed or right-handed just by looking at the person's handwriting?
164. What melts ice the fastest: sand, cat litter, or mineral rock salt?
165. Does temperature affect the growth rate of shoots on a potato?
166. Which type of container traps the most heat: a shoebox covered in aluminum foil, plastic wrap, or wax paper?
167. How does the shape of a boat's hull affect its speed?
168. How does water pressure vary with depth?
169. Which best helps prevent soil erosion on a slope: plants, rocks, or mulch?
170. Does one brand of antacid neutralize acids faster than another?
171. Do gym shoes have more bacteria than sandals?
172. Does sunlight fade the paper more in books or in magazines?
173. In which room of the house do plants grow the highest?
174. Which toothbrushes last longest: ones with natural or nylon bristles?
175. Which air freshener lasts longest?
176. Do mildew-resistant shower curtains really keep mildew away longer than regular shower curtains?
177. Does a person's weight vary throughout the day?
178. Do certain bicycle helmets hold up better after an impact than others?
179. Can you skate faster with in-line skates or roller skates?
180. Do thunderstorms happen more often in the afternoon than in the morning?
181. Does bread stay fresher longer when it is kept in the refrigerator or on the counter?
182. Which kind of gum keeps its flavor longer: sugar-free or regular?
183. Which lightens stains better: vinegar or lemon juice?
184. Which type of bread toasts fastest?
185. Do bigger lemons have more seeds than smaller ones?
186. Does squinting improve your vision?
187. Do fans really make you cooler or do they just make you feel like you're cooler?
188. Do taller people take longer strides than shorter people?
189. Can you judge depth as well using just one eye than using two?
190. Does your "handedness" have any relation to which eye is stronger?
191. Does exercise increase or decrease your energy level?
192. How does your sight affect your balance?
193. Which do people prefer: a booth or a table toward the middle of a restaurant?
194. Do plants inside a mall grow faster under artificial light or under a skylight?
195. Does listening to rock music make you eat faster than listening to classical music?
196. Does eye color affect how well a person sees?
197. Does toothpaste with whitener whiten teeth more than regular toothpaste?
198. Does washing your hands reduce the amount of bacteria on them more than not washing?
199. Does using conditioner leave your hair with fewer knots than not using conditioner?
200. Does hair take longer to dry when using a hair drier or when it dries naturally?
32. Where is the best place to store home-baked cookies to keep them fresh longest?
33. How does the amount of yeast affect how high bread rises?
34. Which cereal brand stays crunchy in milk the longest?
35. Which brand of chocolate bar melts fastest in the sun?
36. Which type of bread turns moldy first: store-bought or bakery bread?