

# 10. Type of project:

## Study

In this category, exhibitors will study a subject in depth, relying on many different sources of information, and then present the technical and scientific concepts in a language that the general public can understand.

### As a young scientist, you must:

- ▶ Make a critical assessment of the scientific methods cited by the various information sources consulted;
- ▶ Be able to prove that you have properly understood the scientific concepts studied.



To ensure that your Study project is a success, the key is to thoroughly research the topic by consulting a variety of information sources: books, scientific publications, articles, documentaries, websites, and so on. You must then carry out an analysis and draw conclusions.

The trickiest aspect of the Study project is to synthesize all of the information you have gathered and present it in a detailed but clear manner.

### ! Attention :

It is important to always assess the reliability of the sources used.

**A.**

## Finding a Study project idea

### Here are a few tips to help an exhibitor find an idea:

- ▶ Identify the student's areas of interest (it is much more motivating to work on a topic that we are passionate about);
- ▶ Find a topic the student would like to learn more about;
- ▶ Find inspiration in daily life;
- ▶ Consult the idea suggestions proposed in [\*1,001 ideas, thousands of projects.\*](#)

**B.**

## Choosing a topic and the proper scientific method

### 1. Choosing a topic

- ▶ Define the research topic.
- ▶ Clearly establish the research objectives.
- ▶ Present all angles of the topic to ensure a better understanding of it.
- ▶ Be as thorough as possible in your research.
- ▶ Analyze the information gathered.
- ▶ Stick scrupulously to the original research objectives.

### 2. Identifying the information sources

- ▶ Clearly identify the information sources, providing complete references.
- ▶ Favour current sources, scientific journals and meetings with specialists.
- ▶ Be extremely thorough in the use of sources.

### 3. Explaining the knowledge

- ▶ Demonstrate the scientific concepts involved.
- ▶ Illustrate the theory with examples, photographs, statistics, comparison of data, key facts about the topic, etc.
- ▶ Suggest future areas of research concerning the topic
  - ▶ What questions remain unanswered?
  - ▶ What are the related scientific issues?
  - ▶ What is the status of the most recent discoveries in the field?

**C.**

## Projects requiring human participants

If a Study project includes a survey on the attitudes, beliefs or skills of a human participant, the project is considered to carry a low risk for the participant. To ensure that appropriate ethical codes are followed, in general, the person supervising the student simply needs to fill out [Approval Form 6.12 A](#).

### Remember!

Studies of this kind do not all present low risks! Exhibitors must read Section 6 of the [Rules](#) carefully.

Even though the [laboratory notebook](#) is not mandatory for Study projects, we strongly recommend that exhibitors use one and allow visitors to consult it at the booth. The document, which represents an official record of the research conducted, is not only a future record of the project—it is also a very important tool during the research process.

**D.**

## Project title

The project title must contain a maximum of 35 characters (including spaces). It can refer to the topic of the project or be catchy, funny or literary—it is up to the exhibitor. The title chosen for a Regional Final will be used at all other levels of the competition.

**E.**

## Written report

See Section 11 of the *Indispensable Guide*.

**F.**

## Oral presentation (for the general public and judges)

See Section 12 of the *Indispensable Guide*.

**G.**

## Visual presentation

See Section 13 of the *Indispensable Guide*.