Branch of Science Research and Presentation Project

Name: ____________________________ Date: ________ Period#: _____

Purpose: Your goal for this project is to be informative. You will research a “Branch of Science” you find interesting and want to learn more about. You will use Google Slides to present your information in an interesting and engaging way.

I will provide a list of Branches of Science for you to choose from. I will show you an example of an exemplary project and a project that does not meet requirements so you can have an idea of the direction you will need to go.

Directions: Use the MS Library Pathfinder to help you search for information. You can also Google “Branches of Science” and use other sites as well.

Assignment: Use the Note Cards WS to help you put your slides in order.

- Identify a branch of science that you find interesting.
- Research information about the branch of science so you are able to explain what it is “the study of”.
- Gather at least 3 detailed facts that describe what is involved with this field of science.
  - What tools are needed or equipment is used in order to work in this field of science?
  - Identify a famous scientist and describe their work - Why are they important to that field of science? Describe an important discovery made in this field.
- Use (at least 5) graphics to illustrate your branch of science. If creating a poster you can print, draw, or use cut out pictures.
- Create a Google Slide Presentation (you need to add transitions, sounds, video clips, etc.) or with teacher permission, you may display all the information gathered on a poster board.
- Audience: Your audience for this project is your teacher and classmates. Prepare your presentation as though few, if any, of us have much knowledge about your subject.
- Form: For your presentation it will be best if you are not just reading off of your slides. It will be much more interesting for your audience if you prepare and practice your presentation in advance and add interesting facts or information that is not on the slide to help us understand your branch of science.

Due Date: ______________________ Branch of Science Chosen: ______________________
Slide Guidelines:

- Use **large**, easy-to-read fonts (24-point font or larger)
- Avoid ALL CAPS and make sure your background is not darker than your font color
- Add transitions, animations, and or a short video. Make your slides appealing, but not overdone
- Be succinct; don’t put too much information on your slides. **Summarize your research in your own words.** Don’t cut and paste information, this is plagiarism, and you will have to re-do your project or earn a 0. Use your slides to guide your presentation; don’t just read off your slides.
- Practice your presentation

Grading Rubric:

- **Title Slide:** Identify the Branch of Science You Selected 5pts ______ (Slide 1 – Title, Name Date, Period Number)
- **Describe** the Branch of Science (3-5 sentences/bullets) 5pts ______ (1 – 2 slides)
- Explain 3 facts about the branch of science selected 30pts ______ (3 or more slides)
  (3-5 sentences for each fact)
- Identify a famous scientist **and** describe an important discovery related to the branch of science (3-5 sentences) 10pts ______ (1 or more slides)
- Information is presented in an interesting way, 10pts ______ slides are easy to read, at least 5 graphics are included and you have transitions, animations, and/or video to enhance your presentation, you have no spelling errors. **Total Points _____/60pts**
- Extra Credit: For fabulous presentation, additional features added to slides or work that goes above and beyond teacher/audience expectations: +5pts ______
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<th>Slide #1</th>
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Science

Fast Facts for Science Teachers and Students:
Branches of Science

Note: Not all branches are included.

**Aerodynamics:** the study of the motion of gas on objects and the forces created

**Anatomy:** the study of the structure and organization of living things

**Anthropology:** the study of human cultures both past and present

**Archaeology:** the study of the material remains of cultures

**Astronomy:** the study of celestial objects in the universe

**Astrophysics:** the study of the physics of the universe

**Bacteriology:** the study of bacteria in relation to disease

**Biochemistry:** the study of the organic chemistry of compounds and processes occurring in organisms

**Biophysics:** the application of theories and methods of the physical sciences to questions of biology

**Biology:** the science that studies living organisms

**Botany:** the scientific study of plant life

**Chemical Engineering:** the application of science, mathematics, and economics to the process of converting raw materials or chemicals into more useful or valuable forms

**Chemistry:** the science of matter and its interactions with energy and itself

**Climatology:** the study of climates and investigations of its phenomena and causes

**Computer Science:** the systematic study of computing systems and computation

**Ecology:** the study of how organisms interact with each other and their environment

**Electronics:** science and technology of electronic phenomena

**Engineering:** the practical application of science to commerce or industry

**Entomology:** the study of insects

**Environmental Science:** the science of the interactions between the physical, chemical, and biological components of the environment


8/24/2011
Forestry: the science of studying and managing forests and plantations, and related natural resources

Genetics: the science of genes, heredity, and the variation of organisms

Geology: the science of the Earth, its structure, and history

Marine Biology: the study of animal and plant life within saltwater ecosystems

Mathematics: a science dealing with the logic of quantity and shape and arrangement

Medicine: the science concerned with maintaining health and restoring it by treating disease

Meteorology: study of the atmosphere that focuses on weather processes and forecasting

Microbiology: the study of microorganisms, including viruses, prokaryotes and simple eukaryotes

Mineralogy: the study of the chemistry, crystal structure, and physical (including optical) properties of minerals

Molecular Biology: the study of biology at a molecular level

Nuclear Physics: the branch of physics concerned with the nucleus of the atom

Neurology: the branch of medicine dealing with the nervous system and its disorders

Oceanography: study of the earth's oceans and their interlinked ecosystems and chemical and physical processes

Organic Chemistry: the branch of chemistry dedicated to the study of the structures, synthesis, and reactions of carbon-containing compounds

Ornithology: the study of birds

Paleontology: the study of life-forms existing in former geological time periods

Petrology: the geological and chemical study of rocks

Physics: the study of the behavior and properties of matter

Physiology: the study of the mechanical, physical, and biochemical functions of living organisms

Radiology: the branch of medicine dealing with the applications of radiant energy, including x-rays and radiotopes

Seismology: the study of earthquakes and the movement of waves through the Earth

Taxonomy: the science of classification of animals and plants

Thermodynamics: the physics of energy, heat, work, entropy and the spontaneity of processes

Zoology: the study of animals