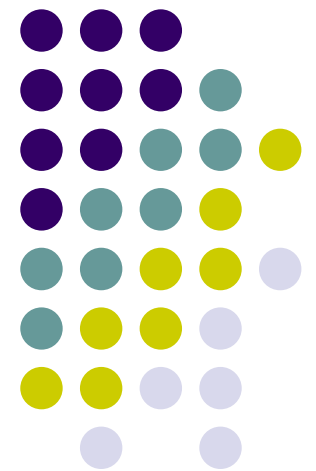


Visual Display Plan

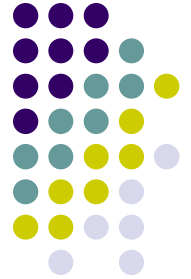
Gifted and Talented Program



How might your board be used?



- On display in the RHS media center
- The Student Learning Conference
- Celebration of Excellence end-of-year G/T function



Basic Board Format

Title		
Purpose Photo 1 Photo 1 Caption Procedure 	Results Graph 1 Graph 1 Caption Chart 1 Chart Caption 1 Artifact 1 Artifact 2 Artifact 1 Artifact 2 Caption Caption Artifact 3 Artifact 3 Caption	Conclusions Photo 2 Photo 2 Caption Name

Not to scale



Hypothesis

- List in this section what assumptions or predictions you have made.
- Usually located at the upper section of the left wing panel either above or below the purpose section.

FORMATTING THE HYPOTHESIS	
Title Size	60 points
Title Style	Bold, centered, all caps optional
Text Size	24 points preferred
Text Style	Plain, justified
Line Spacing	1 to 1.5 spaces
Paragraph Spacing	2 spaces
Paragraph Indent	Optional



Purpose

- In the purpose section, tell the audience the following things:
 - What were you trying to accomplish
 - Why did you do this project
 - What question(s) were you asking? OR What hypothesis were you testing
 - What gap in the knowledge are you addressing
- The purpose is usually located at the upper section of the left wing panel.

FORMATTING THE PURPOSE	
Title Size	60 points
Title Style	Bold, centered, all caps optional
Text Size	24 points preferred
Text Style	Plain, justified
Line Spacing	1 to 1.5 spaces
Paragraph Spacing	2 spaces
Paragraph Indent	Optional



Methods/Procedure

- For scientific boards:
 - Include a detailed description of each step taken
 - Give a complete list of materials
 - Use active verbs to clearly and concisely state your procedure/method
 - Placing a lab notebook on the table in front of the board can be used to illustrate how meticulously the experiment was conducted
- For social science, fine arts, and mathematical boards, this section should be organized logically, often chronologically, and clearly describe each aspect of the work completed, such as:
 - An annotated bibliography based on extensive library and electronic research
 - Contacting, surveying or interviewing experts
 - Procedure for examining, designing, or testing models
 - Designating a target audience and outlining the design and distribution of questionnaires
 - Method of compiling data



Methods/Procedure

- If a procedure section is inured, use bullets when possible.
- The procedure is usually located below the purpose on the lower section of the left wing panel.

FORMATTING THE PROCEDURE	
Title Size	60 point
Title Style	Bold, centered, all caps optional
Text Size	24 point preferred
Text Style	Plain
Line Spacing	1 to 1.5 spaces
Paragraph Spacing	2 spaces
Paragraph Indent	Optional
Bullet Items	Preferred

Results



- This section documents in the form of charts, graphs, models, products, and photographs, the proceeds of the investigation.
 - Captions should accompany each of these artifacts.
 - Use computer-generated graphs and charts whenever possible.
- When questionnaires are used, place them in a binder on the table in front of the board.
- Scientific competitions frequently have specific formats to follow for this section, and should be adhered to.
- Save interpretation and analysis of this data for the summary and conclusion sections.



Results

- The results usually comprises the center section of the presentation board. It is the focal point of the presentation.
 - Graphs require a key, labeled axes, and a title.
 - Charts require labeled rows and columns, and a title.
 - It is customary to use a short caption of explanation for each item.
 - Avoid placing items in a grid-like pattern.

FORMATTING THE RESULTS	
Title Size	60 pt
Title Style	Bold, centered, all caps optional
Figure Numbering	Optional
Figure Font Size	18+ points
Figure Style	Bold, centered, all caps optional
Caption Font Size	12 to 14 points
Caption Style	Plain
Caption Numbering	Only if figure is numbered

Conclusion/Summary



- This section is where the data is analyzed and interpreted.
- Present insights and speculate about patterns in the data.
- State whether the data supports or negates the hypothesis. Negating the hypothesis can be an important discovery.
- If the results were inconclusive, be honest about it, and present modifications that might have yielded more reliable information.
- All studies have limitations, point out these limitations. Acknowledging inevitable limitations demonstrates scholarly sophistication and humility, and addresses critics' questions.
- List topics worth further investigation.
- The conclusion/summary is usually located on the upper section of the right wing panel.

FORMATTING	THE CONCLUSION
Title Size	60 points
Title Style	Bold, centered, all caps optional
Text Size	24 points preferred
Text Style	Plain, justified
Line Spacing	1 to 1.5 spaces
Paragraph Spacing	2 spaces
Paragraph Indent	Optional



Constructing the Board

- Basics...
 - Type all text
 - Condense the text: Less is more!
 - Use bullets whenever possible
 - Prepare computer-generated graphs and charts
- Board Colors – white, black, red, green, blue, yellow
 - *When there is a choice, consider these points:*
 - Use color symbolically. Example: Red and white if the presentation is on the American Red Cross.
 - Black boards allow the greatest flexibility for choosing paper backing colors for the text and artifacts.

Constructing the Board



- Paper Colors
 - A color scheme of two or three complementary paper colors that also coordinate with the board color is recommended.
 - Items can be mounted on one or two sheets, varying the color order/combination.
 - Background colors should not conflict with the content. Bright, primary colors conflict with topics such as sudden infant death syndrome, or end-stage cancer treatment.
 - Scientific experimentation display board items are often backed on black if the board color is white.



Constructing the Board

- Backing the artifacts
 - Text and artifacts are mounted to the background papers and presentation board with either spray adhesive or glue stick. Spray adhesive is *repositionable* and is the recommended method.
 - Laminated items can only be mounted with mounting film or rubber cement. Rubber cement requires a long drying period and edges of items adhere poorly.
 - Laminating makes items resistant to soiling and damage.
 - However, laminated items are more difficult to mount. The edges frequently curl up and items may fall off the display board.
 - Lamination makes the items shiny and somewhat harder to read.

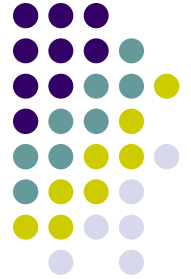


Constructing the Board

- **Title/Header Board**

- Using a header board makes the title more prominent, and adds considerably to the stability of the board when it is standing on a table.
- Titles should be descriptive, interesting, and concise. Two short lines are preferred to one long line.
- A standard format in academics is: **Category, Colon, Topic.** Such as *Kindergarten: A Great Start*
- Other than scientific/professional symbols, each word of the title begins with a capital letter.
- Titles can be a computer-generated banner, individually die-cut letters, or a small poster. Finished letter size should be between 2" and 3" tall, centered and bolded.

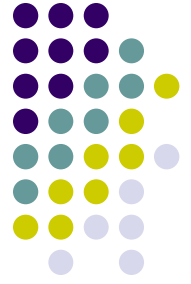
Constructing the Board



- The name plate is customarily located on the bottom corner of the right wing panel.
- A standard format in academics is:
 - Your Name
 - School Name
 - Mentor Name(s)-Include Dr. or Ph.D., etc.
 - Mentor's Official Company Name
 - Acknowledgment of other individuals who significantly contributed to your project

FORMATTING THE NAME	PLATE
Your Name Size & Style	24 points. Bold
School Name Size & Style	20-22 points. Plain
Optional Date Size & Style	20-22 points. Plain
Mentor's Name Size & Style	18 points. Plain
Company Name Size & Style	18 points. Plain
Acknowledgments	18 points. Plain

Constructing the Board



- Layout
 - Several small pages are preferred to one long page of text.
 - Allow at least 1/2" to 1" of board space between each item. More is better.
 - Remember that each item will be backed on paper. Thus, allow an additional 1/2" to 1" spacing all around each item when making the layout plan.
 - Avoid placing items in a grid-like pattern. Objects attract the most attention, and keep readers interested longer, if they are placed at different heights and angles.
 - Most readers focus on the middle of the center panel, thus, place the most important results in the upper section of the center panel.
 - The bottom two inches of the board is like a dungeon, no one wants to go there. This area is difficult for readers to see and is usually reserved for the nameplate and any artifacts that will sit on the table in front of the board.