PSYCHOLOGY FAIR GUIDE

HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE SOUTHEAST

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES DIVISION

2012

PSYCHOLOGY FAIR GUIDE

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Psychology Fair Assignment

A psychology Fair is similar to a Science Fair or a History Fair project with which you are probably more familiar. It provides an opportunity for you to use your creativity and innovative ideas while completing a requirement for the class. The key to success is to start early and meet all the due dates and deadlines.

This assignment has the following three parts:
1. Document information about your topic in your ***MANUSCRIPT***. See "Organization of Manuscript" handout (pp. 8-9), "APA Format" handout (p. 10), and "Plagiarism" handout (p. 11) for details.
2. Design and create your ***PROJECT*** based on psychological principles. See "Psychology Fair Categories" handout (pp. 4-5) for details.
3. Create your ***POSTER BOARD DISPLAY*** (free standing with three panels) to showcase what you have created. See "Showcasing Your Project" handout (p. 12) for details.

Follow these steps to complete your assignment.

Step One: Selection of Topic
Each student will choose a topic relevant to psychology—browse the textbook to get some ideas. It should be relevant to other students' lives. The topic should be narrow and emphasize one aspect of psychology. For example, rather than the broad topic of "Sexually Transmitted Diseases," narrow it to a specific area such as "The Effects of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic on Hispanic Men" (your title should be much more creative!). Talk to your instructor for help narrowing a general topic.

Step Two: Selection of Category
Select one of the following categories for your project (see "Psychology Fair Categories" handout (pp. 4-5) for suggested types of projects and guidelines for a quality project):
- **Original Art**, i.e., art, photography, game, children's book, etc.: Use your artistic talents to create something that clearly reflects a concept in psychology.
- **Original Brochure**: Create an original brochure that provides comprehensive information about our topic.
- **Service Learning or Psychology Career Exploration Project**: Choose a topic relevant to psychology and spend at least 3-5 hours as a volunteer at a community-based agency or "shadowing" a psychology professional.
- **Quantitative Research**: Design a research project utilizing existing data, complete the data analysis, and interpret the results.

Step Three: Turn in Your Proposal
Turn in your proposal on the form provided by your instructor. See the Course Schedule for the due date.

Step Four: Research Your Topic and Complete Your Manuscript
Find a minimum of three sources about your topic and write a report of your findings. See "Organization of Manuscript" handout (pp. 8-9) for details. You may use your textbook as a fourth source. Record the details of where you find your sources for your reference list. If you use Internet sites, you must document exactly where and when you found it, not just http://www.something. See "APA Format" for details of what you need to document. Also see "Plagiarism" for information about the hazards of claiming another's ideas or writing as one's own.

Step Five: Create Your Project
Create your original art or your original brochure or conduct your service learning or psychology career exploration project or complete your quantitative research. See "Psychology Fair Categories" handout (pp. 4-5).

Step Six: Create Your Poster Board Display
See "Showcasing Your Project" handout (p. 12) for details.

Psychology Fair Scoring Criteria
Your instructor will provide you with her/his grading criteria. See the "Psychology Fair Score Sheet" (p. 15).

- Manuscript (5 points)
- Relevance of the Project to Psychology (5 points)
- Poster (5 points)

Psychology Fair Categories

Choose a topic that is relevant to other students' lives. All projects must be ORIGINAL WORK created and produced by the student. You are expected to show substantial college-level work. No part of the project or poster should be handwritten or hand-printed. Strive for a professional appearance. See the "Southeast College Psychology Score Sheet" handout (p. 15) for details of scoring.

Original Art
- *Original Art, Original Photography, or Original Model or Mold*
  Use your artistic talent to create something that clearly reflects a concept in psychology.
  - **Original** art projects must include at least three (3) **original** pieces of work (at least 8" x 10") OR one large **original** piece of art that covers the entire center section of the poster board . The must be clearly relevant to the topic.
  - **Original** photography must be presented in a book format. You must include at least six (6) photographs that are clearly relevant to the topic. They must be 5" x 7" or 8" x 10." Each must be clearly labeled with a description of how the photograph clearly relates to the topic.

- *Original Games*
  You may create an **original**, elaborate board game that focuses on the field of psychology.
  - You may choose to borrow some ideas from board games that you enjoy. Some options include "Monopoly," "Jeopardy," and "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire." Be sure you're only borrowing the idea—not the game board or pieces. Of course, you may create you own game.
  - Whichever option of game development you choose, to receive a grade, the game must have a psychology type of name as well as focus on the field of psychology. You must create the game board, the pieces, the cards, etc.

- *Original Children's Book*
  Create an **original** book for children.
  - It must be at least 6 pages in length two sided (total of 12 pages), illustrated, and in book format.
  - You may not staple the pages together; you must use a binder or some type of hard cover. You may place each page in a plastic sleeve if you wish.
  - The book must focus on some issue in the field of psychology. Some examples include short stories for children regarding coping with divorce, potty training, or expressing feelings. Be creative in your choice of topic as well as the illustrations.

- *Other Original Artistic Creations*
  Discuss other creation ideas with your instructor. Be sure the creation represents a concept in psychology.

Original Brochure
You may design a brochure based on a topic in the field of psychology.
- The information you provide must be comprehensive in nature, and the brochure needs to be decorative.
- If possible, include both Spanish and English versions of the brochure. Attach a copy of EACH SIDE of the brochure to the poster board.
- The brochure must be AT LEAST 8 ½ x 11 in size, and both sides of the handout must be used (print on both sides; do not staple or tape two pieces of paper together). It may be single-fold, bi-fold, or tri-fold. Either laminate the brochure or use a heavy stock paper.

Service Learning Project or Psychology Career Exploration Project

- *Service Learning Project*
  Choose a topic relevant to psychology and spend at least 3 to 5 hours as a volunteer providing service to a community-based agency.
  - Your volunteer work may be done in a small group; however each person must complete the written manuscript and poster board display.
  - Obtain permission from your instructor to work with the agency, and complete the "Documentation of Hours Spent and Volunteer Activities Form" (p. 7) (make additional copies, as needed).
  - NOTE: If you spend at least 15 volunteer hours at an agency, you might be eligible to have the information recorded on your HCC transcript. Contact your instructor and karen.saenz@hccs.edu if you have questions.

- *Psychology Career Exploration Project*
  Choose a career in psychology and spend at least 3 to 5 hours "shadowing" a professional in that field.
  - Your "career shadowing" may be completed in a small group; however each person must complete the written manuscript and poster board display.
  - Obtain permission from your instructor to work with the agency, and complete the "Documentation of Hours Spent and Volunteer Activities Form" (p. 7) (make additional copies, as needed).

Quantitative Research

Design a research project utilizing existing data, complete the data analysis, and interpret the results.
- Obtain permission from your instructor for the topic, the data source, and the appropriate statistical analysis.
- Manuscripts must be formatted in strict accordance with rules of the American Psychological Association Publication Manual (6th edition).
- Data must be from a reliable source, such as www.fedstats.gov.

Volunteer Letter

_____
                    Date

To Whom It May Concern:

_____ is a student in my _____ class and is interested in volunteering at your organization in fulfillment of a Service Learning requirement needed to complete this course at Houston Community College.

The main goals of this project are to illustrate the relevance and application of psychology in everyday life and to promote the importance of community involvement. Students are provided the opportunity to select involvement in community activities that interest them as well as enable them to apply concepts learned in class through a volunteer experience.

In the past, Houston Community College psychology students volunteered at the following organizations: Ronald McDonald House, The Women's Shelter, Houston Food Bank, St Anne's Catholic Church, etc. As a result of their involvement, several students presented their projects at the Houston Community College Psychology Fair, and won top awards.

We are looking forward to working with you. Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Diane M. Boudreaux-Kraft, PhD   Karen P. Saenz, Psychology Fair Chair
Psychology Instructor   Southeast College
Houston Community College Southeast   karen.saenz@hccs.edu
6815 Rustic
Houston, TX 77087
Diane.boudreaux-kraft@hccs.edu

Documentation of Hours Spent and Volunteer Activities Form

To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you providing my student, _____,
the opportunity to visit your agency. Please take a moment to complete the following information.

Name of Agency: _____

Date of Visit: _____   **Number of Hours Spent: _____**

Please provide a brief description of the student's activities:

_____   _____

Signature of Agency Representative   **Date**

Sincerely,

_____
Diane M. Boudreaux-Kraft, PhD
Houston Community College Psychology Instructor

Karen P. Saenz, Psychology Fair Chair, Southeast College
Felix Fraga Campus, 301 North Drennan, Houston, TX 77003
karen.saenz@hccs.edu

Organization of Manuscript for
Original Art, Brochure, or Service Learning/Career Exploration
Psychology Fair Project

See the "Southeast College Psychology Score Sheet" handout (p. 15) for details of scoring.
NOTE: Check with your instructor of additional information relevant to your class.

Title Page (double space, and center on the page—top/bottom and right/left)
<div align="center">

Student's Name
Psychology Course Title
Instructor's Name and Class Days and Times
Project Title

</div>

Body of the Paper
Center the title of your project on the top line; use Title Case.

1. In the first paragraph, begin with an **attention-getting** sentence or two. Then **describe the top**ic and **explain its relevance** to psychology (at least 150 words). You should include citations of at least one reference. If your project is service learning or psychology career exploration, also describe the setting (the agency you worked with or the location of the psychology professional you visited).

2. In the second paragraph, explain **why you chose the topic**. It includes your personal interest in the topic (at least 100 words; no citations needed).

3. Beginning with the third paragraph, explain **what you learned about your topic** (2-5 pages). Use more than one paragraph for this explanation. You are expected to provide in-depth, meaningful information rather than just surface learning. Use in-text citation for your sources using APA format.

4. Conclude with a **comparison of your expectations versus what you actually learned** (at least 150 words; with or without citations).

References
Put the title References centered on the top line (not in bold or italics; not underlined).

You must have **at least 3 sources** plus your textbook. At least two of the three must be a source with an author. Sources such as Wikipedia are not acceptable sources; you may use Wikipedia to help you narrow your search, but not as a source. Look for articles with authors. Use APA format for your list (see "APA Format" and "plagiarism" handouts for details).

Appendix
If your project is service learning or psychology career exploration, include the documentation of hours spent and volunteer (or career) activities form provided by your instructor.

Additional Information
- Type your paper using 12-point, Times New Roman font.
- Use one-inch margins all around (top, bottom, right, left); left justify margins (do not justify all margins). Do not use bold print. Do not use italics (except where required in the References), even on the title page.
- Double space the document, including the Reference List.
- Run spell check.
- Use formal language (e.g., no contractions, do not use the personal pronoun "I" except in the second paragraph (why you chose the topic).
- Take your paper to the Writing Center or an English tutor to be sure it is coherent and grammatically correct.
- Print the paper with black ink. Staple the pages together with one staple in the top left-hand corner.

Organization of Manuscript for
Quantitative Research Psychology Fair Project

See the "Southeast College Psychology Score Sheet" handout for details of scoring.
NOTE: Check with your instructor of additional information relevant to your class.

Title Page (double space, and center on the page—top/bottom and right/left)
<div align="center">

Student's Name
Psychology Course Title
Instructor's Name and Class Days and Times
Project Title
</div>

Body of the Paper
       Details will be provided by your instructor.

References
       Put the title References centered on the top line (not in bold or italics; not underlined).

       You must have **at least 3 sources** plus your textbook. At least two of the three must be a source with an author. Sources such as Wikipedia are not acceptable sources; you may use Wikipedia to help you narrow your search, but not as a source. Look for articles with authors. Use APA format for your list (see "APA Format" and "plagiarism" handouts for details).

Additional Information
- Type your paper using 12-point, Times New Roman font.
- Use one-inch margins all around (top, bottom, right, left); left justify margins (do not justify all margins). Do not use bold print. Do not use italics (except where required in the References), even on the title page.
- Double space the document, including the Reference List.
- Run spell check.
- Use formal language (e.g., no contractions, do not use the personal pronoun "I" except in the second paragraph (why you chose the topic).
- Take your paper to the Writing Center or an English tutor to be sure it is coherent and grammatically correct.
- Print the paper with black ink. Staple the pages together with one staple in the top left-hand corner.

APA Format

You must cite at least three sources plus your textbook for your paper. Many of you learned to use MLA style in your English courses; research in psychology, however, requires the use of APA style (American Psychological Association). It is not easier nor harder than MLA, it's just different. Here are some helpful hints to get you started with APA.

- References are listed in alphabetical order by the author's last name.
- Double-space the entire References page.
- Use hanging indent (see examples below).
- Use only one space after punctuation, not two spaces as you do in the rest of the paper.

The reference typically includes the following five (5) parts (in this order):
1. Author's last name and initials. ***At least two of your articles must have an author stated.*** If there is no author listed, begin with the title, followed by the date. You may NOT use Wikipedia or a similar source.
2. Date of publication in parentheses (if there is no date, use n.d.).
3. Title of document/article. Only the first word is capitalized in the title of the article. Of course, proper nouns like a name are always capitalized.
4. Title of the book or journal (in *italics*), volume (in *italics*), number (not in italics), and the page numbers (not in italics). Use title case for the title of a journal; capitalize only the first word of a title of a book.
5. A URL that will take readers directly to the source (for an electronic source). Note that the URL is not underlined (do not hit the "enter" key or the "space" key after the URL to prevent the underline)

From the HCC home page (www.hccs.edu), click on libraries. From the menu section entitled "Learn How," click on "APA." From the menu section entitled "Social Sciences," click on "Documenting Sources." You will find helpful hints and examples for in-text citations and your References page.

Here are a few samples of the References page to help you get started.

References

Ashe, D. D., & McCutcheon, L. E. (2001). Shyness, loneliness, and attitudes toward celebrities. *Current*

Research in Social Psychology, 6(9). Retrieved from

http://www.uiowa.edu/%60grpproc/crisp/crisp.6.9.htm

Moskowitz, H. (1990). Effects of alcohol on driving performance. Retrieved from

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0847/is_nl_v14/ai_9353143

Sun safety. (2007, September). *Kid's Health for Parents*. Retrieved from

http://www.kidshealth.org/parent/firstaid_safe/outdoor/sun_safety.html

Weiten, W. (2011). P*sychology: Themes and variations, a briefer version* (8th ed.). Belmont, CA:

Wadsworth.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a serious form of cheating. To plagiarize is to claim another's ideas or writing as one's own. It is a form of stealing.

Plagiarism can take several forms. Students often associate the term with writers who copy entire passages from a book, magazine, encyclopedia, or other printed source and turn them in to an instructor as their work. This is, perhaps, the most blatant form of plagiarism as well as the easiest for instructors to detect. After all, instructors can usually recognize a passage lifted from *Time* magazine or other sources with distinctive styles. In fact, instructors can almost always recognize professional writing, even if they cannot immediately identify its source.

Plagiarism takes several other forms. For instance, students plagiarize when they borrow ideas from other writers without giving them credit. In this case, students might not even use the other writer's language; nevertheless, they are stealing the writer's content. Students also plagiarize when they present another student's work (*or the work of a professional paper writing service, or work copied from a Web Site*) as their own. Thus, documentation involves more than just citing the source of direct quotations.

Because plagiarism is such a complex concept to come to grips with in its entirety, take note of the following summary definitions:

1. Plagiarism includes the **literal repetition without acknowledgement of the writings of another author.** All significant *words, phrases, clauses or passages* in a student's paper which have been taken directly from the source material must be enclosed in quotation marks and acknowledged either in the text itself or in foot or endnotes.

2. Plagiarism includes borrowing without acknowledgement another writer's **general plan, outline, or structure of argument** in the creation of one's own organization.

3. Plagiarism includes borrowing another's **ideas** and representing them as one's own. To **paraphrase** the thoughts of another writer without acknowledging is to plagiarize.

4. Plagiarism includes allowing **any other person or organization (including those found on the internet)** to prepare the paper and submitting it as one's own work.

Plagiarism in the course will not be tolerated. Penalties for plagiarism include, but are not limited to, failure in the course, suspension, and permanent expulsion from the university. For more information, consult the *Houston Community College Student Handbook* section on "Academic Honesty."

Showcasing Your Project

See the "Southeast College Psychology Score Sheet" handout (p. 19) for details of scoring.

All poster boards **MUST** be 36" tall with three panels. The center panel is 24" wide; the two side panels are each 12" wide.

Your instructor will show you examples of poster boards from previous semesters.

Poster Board Presentation

- Everything on the poster board **MUST** be related to the topic and **MUST** accurately reflect the topic, including the borders or other attention-getting items. For example, it would not be appropriate to include a border with smiling, happy children on a poster board about child abuse.

- The poster board **MUST** demonstrate an understanding of the psychological concepts you are presenting.

- If you use any images on your poster board that are not your own creation (such as graphics from the Internet) you **MUST** cite the source *on the image itself* (not on the back of the poster board) *as well as in the References*.

- You **MUST** use bullet points to summarize the key points of information about your psychology topics.

- You **MUST** use at least 14-point font; you may use any legible font style on the poster board.

- Be creative! Design the poster board to be eye-catching and appealing. Be neat and organized (*nothing on the poster board should be handwritten or hand printed*).

- Be sure to do a spelling and grammar check.

Poster Content

You decide what best showcases your work. The following information, however, **MUST** be included on your poster board:

- **Your instructor will provide you with a PSYC Fair Application for the current semester. Attach it with TAPE (NOT staples; NOT glue) to the outside of the poster board on one of the SIDE panels (NOT on the center back panel). Be sure you have the application that accurately represents the category you chose (Art, Brochure, Quantitative, or Service Learning/Career Exploration).**

- Include your title on the poster board.

- If you made a brochure, attach a copy of EACH SIDE to the poster board.

- Your manuscript must be firmly attached to your poster board. Consider using a "pocket" to hold the manuscript.

- Attach an Abstract of your work on the poster board (not on the back of the poster board) (see the "Guide to Writing Abstracts" handout, pp. 13-14, for details).

- Attach your References (see "APA Format" handout and "Plagiarism" handouts, pp. 10-11, for details).

- Put your name, your instructor's name, and the due date of the project in ink or marker on the outside of one of the *side panels* (not on the back of the center section).

Guide to Writing Abstracts

An abstract is a concise summary (no more than 100 words) of a larger document that highlights major points covered in the work, concisely describes the content and scope of the writing, identifies the methodology used, and identifies the findings, conclusions, or intended results.

- **Make the abstract easy to read.** Use the past tense when describing what was done. Where appropriate, however, use active verbs rather than passive verbs. Use short sentences, but vary sentence structure to avoid choppiness. Use complete sentences. Don't omit articles or other small words in order to save space.
- Center the word Abstract on your page, then begin typing on the very next double-spaced line.
- Type this section as one (double spaced) paragraph in block format (i.e., do not use indentation).
- The purpose of this section is to provide a brief and comprehensive summary of the study. It is very important because it is all that many people will read. It should include a brief description of the problem being investigated, the methods used, the results, and their implications.
- It should be accurate (do not include information here that is not in the body of the manuscript or project), self-contained (spell out abbreviations), concise (100 word maximum), and specific (begin this section with the most important information and limit it to the four or five most important concepts, findings, or implications of the study).
- As part of the theme of being concise, use digits for all numbers except when they begin a sentence.
- Avoid citing references in the abstract.
- Paraphrase rather than quote.
- Use active rather than passive voice (but without personal pronouns), for example, use Participants were instructed to . . ., rather than Participants were given instructions to . . . .
- Use past tense for procedures and present tense for results.
- It is a good idea to write this section last (after all of the other sections are written). You might try taking the lead sentences from the various sections of the manuscript and integrating them.

Here are four examples of effective abstracts from professional journals:

Abstract

The confidentiality of the client-therapist relationship has been seriously challenged by managed care oversight and reporting requirements. The impact of such requirements on psychotherapy clients' willingness to disclose was explored. Three descriptions of confidentiality limits were presented: standard limits of therapeutic confidentiality, a rationale for client acceptance of limited confidentiality, and the typical informational requirements of managed care. Clients and potential clients showed less willingness to self-disclose under managed care conditions than standard confidentiality limits. Psychologists must increase awareness of confidentiality issues and advocate strongly for changes in managed care requirements that inhibit disclosure and interfere with psychotherapy.

Abstract

Professional psychologists often have a need for information on the patterns of service accessing and service use by ethnic groups. Demographic characteristics and psychotherapy use of 229 Chinese American clients, seen in a Southern California private practice between 1989 and 1996, are described. Diagnostic evaluations of 27 assessment requests, 77 consultations, and 125 psychotherapy cases indicated that depressive disorders, adjustment disorders, anxiety disorders, and relational problems were the most frequently presented problems. For the 125 treated cases, length of treatment ranged from 1–38 sessions with a median of 4 and mean of 5.98 sessions.

Abstract

Therapist accessibility by pagers raises many questions regarding between-session and within-session calls. What are the main purposes of pagers in clinical settings, and what are the rationales for their use? The authors explored the parameters established by clinicians regarding pagers and how these expectations were communicated to patients. The degree of interference the clinician allows in the therapy session when paged is pivotal because of the potentially distancing, distracting, and enervating effect this may have on the relationship. The implications for the therapist's private life and his or her significance in the patient's life are considered.

Abstract

If a patient adheres to religious values and practices, should the treating psychologist get input from a clergyperson? How frequent is clergy–psychologist collaboration? What obstacles impede such collaboration? An exploratory survey questionnaire was sent to 200 clergy, 200 psychologists interested in religious issues, and 200 psychologists selected without regard to religious interests or values. Four themes were assessed: types of collaborative activities, frequency of collaboration, obstacles to collaboration, and ways to enhance collaboration. Strategies for promoting clergy–psychologist collaboration include challenging unidirectional referral assumptions, building trust through proximity and familiarity, and considering the importance of shared values and beliefs.

SCORE SHEET
SOUTHEAST COLLEGE PSYCHOLOGY FAIR
2012
Winter Mini Term (Fall 2010) & Spring 2011& Spring 2012

_____ **RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT TO PSYCHOLOGY (5 POINTS)**
  _____ **Relevance to psychology**
  _____ **Accuracy of psychological concepts in the project**
  _____ **Depth of project (meaningful)**
  _____ **Applicable to the real world (clearly relevant to other students' lives)**
  _____ **Professional quality (college-level work—does not look like a middle-school student's project)**

_____ **MANUSCRIPT (5 POINTS)**
  _____ **Introduction (what is the topic?)**
  _____ **Student's interest in topic (why was this topic chosen?)**
  _____ **Findings (what was learned about the topic?)**
  _____ **Conclusion (comparison of what was learned with expectations)**
  _____ **Reference List (at least 3 references in APA format)**

_____ **POSTER BOARD DISPLAY (5 POINTS)**
  _____ **Clearly reflects the topic (i.e., a project about child abuse would not have smiling, happy children on it)**
  _____ **Eye-catching**
  _____ **Creative**
  _____ **Neat and organized**
  _____ **Abstract included and written in APA format**

TOTAL POINTS (of 15):

RANKING (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.):

COMMENTS:

Psychology Fair Checklist

Use the following checklist as a guide to ensure that you have completed all parts of this assignment.

| | **Sections of Assignment** | **Completed** |

1. **Manuscript (Paper)** (see pages 8-9)
   - ♦ Did you create a title page that follows the guidelines noted in the Psychology Fair Guide? _____
   - ♦ Does your manuscript consist of at least 500 words? _____
   - ♦ Did you follow the guidelines in the Psychology Fair Guide? _____
   - ♦ Is the title centered on the first line of your paper? _____
   - ♦ Did you include a separate page with the title References? _____
   - ♦ Do all of your electronic sources include detailed information about where and when you found them (not just http://www.something)? _____
   - ♦ Did you include at least three references besides your textbook? _____
   - ♦ If you completed a service learning project or a psychology career exploration project, did you include the documentation of hours spent and volunteer (or career) activities forms (see pages 6-7 of the Psychology Fair Guide)? _____
   - ♦ Did you use APA format when completing the entire paper? _____
   - ♦ Did you staple the entire paper together with one staple in the top left-hand corner? _____

2. **Project** (Original Art, Original Brochure, Service Learning or Psychology Career Exploration Project, or Quantitative Research)
   - ♦ Is all work original—is it created by you? _____
   - ♦ Does the project itself clearly reflect a topic relevant to psychology? _____
   - ♦ Did you create original art, or an original brochure, or a service learning or psychology career exploration project, or quantitative research? _____
   - ♦ Is your brochure printed on heavy stock paper and folded (2 or 3 folds)? _____
   - ♦ Is your brochure laminated? _____

3. **Poster Board** (see page 11)
   - ♦ Is your poster 36" tall with three panels? _____
   - ♦ Is the center panel 24" wide, and are the two side panels each 12" wide? _____
   - ♦ Did you include the title on your poster board? _____
   - ♦ Does your poster board clearly explain the content pertaining to your topic using bullet points? _____
   - ♦ Did you firmly attach your brochure to the poster board? _____
   - ♦ Is your manuscript attached to the poster board? _____
   - ♦ Is your poster board eye-catching? _____
   - ♦ Is your poster board colorful and attractive? _____
   - ♦ Is your poster board neat and organized? _____
   - ♦ Does your poster board accurately reflect your topic? _____
   - ♦ Does your poster board demonstrate your understanding of the psychological principles relevant to your topic? _____
   - ♦ Did you use bullet points to summarize your content? _____
   - ♦ Did you attach original photos, original artwork, and/or other relevant content? _____
   - ♦ If you use images that are not your original creation, did you cite the source on the image itself as well as in the References? _____
   - ♦ Did you attach your abstract (see pages 13-14 of the Psychology Fair Guide)? _____
   - ♦ Did you attach your References (see page 10 of the Psychology Fair Guide)? _____