



RAS online GCSE Poster Competition – sponsored by Winton

The RAS invites you to present an astronomy or geophysics topic of your choice as an academic style digital poster with book token prizes of:

1st = £100

2nd = £50

3rd = £25

The **deadline** for submitting your poster is **14 February 2022**. Please email your poster to awards@ras.ac.uk and include your name, school address (if applicable) and the name and email address of your GCSE Astronomy teacher.

All posters will be displayed on the RAS website, and judging will take place in Spring 2022.

Some example ideas for the theme of your poster (but not restricted to these):

- The James Webb Space Telescope
- Active Galaxies and Black Holes
- The surface of Mars
- Gravitational Wave Astronomy
- Supernovae and the expansion of the Universe

The poster must be:

- Portrait or landscape
- Electronic
- Created in PowerPoint or similar

For a science poster you need to think about:

- Style/design: readability, colours, flow, amount of information vs. figures, interesting!
- Layout: how easy is it to follow the sequence?
- Readability: font size, amount of text, spelling, grammar
- Scientific content: is the content scientific enough but suitable for experts and non-experts alike?

Format:

- Main body
- Title
- Author(s)
- Affiliation
- Aims/Objectives: must be stated
- Abstract: this is an overview of what your poster presents
- Method/Introduction: present the problem and introduce key terms
- Results/data: graphs, figures, labelled diagrams
- Conclusions: answer the aims, what is the take home message?

- Acknowledgements
- Suggested text sizes:
- Title: 85 point
- Authors: 56pt
- Sub-headings: 36pt
- Body text: 24pt
- Captions: 18pt

What makes a good poster?

- Important information should be readable from about 10 feet away
- Title is short and draws interest
- Word count of about 300 to 800 words
- Text is clear and to the point
- Use of bullets, numbering, and headlines make it easy to read
- Effective use of graphics, colour and fonts
- Consistent and clean layout
- Includes acknowledgments, your name and institutional affiliation

Example templates, but you don't have to follow these:

Title, formatted in sentence case (Not Title Case and NOT ALL CAPS), that hints at an interesting issue and/or methodology, doesn't spill onto a third line (ideally), and isn't hot pink

Colin Purrington
666 Teipal Street, Posterville, PA 19801, USA

Introduction

Experiments should not usually be repeated by your title. Now you have 1.5 sentences to hook them for your reading more by describing what your question was and why the answer might be of general interest. Introduction background information will cover those to walk away with (if you're reading this in your poster, that can be omitted).

Typography research has shown that study time is under to read 10 years up a card that such as 10min. But now card from the year for this. Readings, figure legends, etc. Research also shows that fully justified text (no paragraph) is slightly harder to read even though it looks really good.




Figure 1. A photograph in your introduction can help to engage in your effective use of graphics. If it's used as a graphic for graphics to use, and not as a photo.

Materials and methods

For graphs, if you really want to know the graphics details of what you're doing, or to be sure. Use lightly-annotated photographs, drawings, or flow charts to visually convey your general experimental approach. To be sure, images capture at your physical or digital, its attaching-related objects such as study objectives (what questions, research goals, about the book, or about more subtle or old experiments with help).




Figure 2. How you can use the diagram to illustrate the important step in your process. A photograph of an animal using something might be nice, too. (Image by iStockphoto 48512)

Results

The overall layout in this poster should be visually compelling, with clear points on how to make should travel through the components. Be creative. This might mean a large step with most graphs, or how questions, or left with numbers and supporting graphs on right. Be sure to separate figures from other supporting questions out of white space. What figures are for omitted. Figures are combined about which figures to read first and which figure goes with which figure.

If you can add small drawings or text to your figures, these small ones can be placed with the main content, and not colored circles or patterns to focus attention on important parts of graphs. You can also use your own illustrations to represent what's going on that's missing in relation to the data. Be creative in being creative. E.g., "The number of mice that died by consuming wheat 1000 times daily" (also, don't be afraid of using informal/concrete terms to show how you put it a figure refers to another figure. Have the right labels for your particular measuring, but points can be made general and then for the guide figure).

Figures are presented with different orientations, associations, like death. But go to point effects to make it look professional. Look in a respected journal and emulate the layout. Use light, but do the best alignment, etc. usually. Again, use relevant text or arrows to draw attention to important parts of the table. Paragraph format is fine, but so are bullet lists of results.

- From all 12 figures, the most important ones first
- Reintroduced into the text
- Capitalized into a separate text block, or average. Re-introduce without text.

Conclusions

Conclusions should not be dry statements of your results. You want to guide the reader through what you have concluded from results, and you want to state why those conclusions are interesting (i.e., don't assume reader will guess). These final-essay sentences should offer back to the findings you mentioned in the introduction. If possible, include a finding issue in the introduction, its that.

A good conclusion will also explain how your conclusions fit into the literature in the topic. E.g., how exactly does your research add to what is already published on the topic? It's important to be honest and generous in this section, particularly because authors of previous literature may still be alive and/or studying the conclusion. You can also display your appreciation of others' input by citing some authors you have had confidence in.

Finally, you want to tell readers who have benefited from what might be done next and who should do it. E.g., are you currently taking the next logical step, or should another person with different skills follow up on your amazing result? It's OK to put a bit of personality into this ending because readers report positive or general kind of you've not actually reading there to convey your preferences, your poster can't be doing that for you.

If you're a graphical way to represent the main steps of your hypothesis, by all means include it in the section. For example, you might make a graph with hypothetical data that shows an expected result in a future experiment. That's something you normally don't show in a traditional manuscript, but it's really fine for a poster.

If you're serious, this poster has all 12 results. How for 100 results. If you are doing 1000 results, your poster will be amazingly long to produce (except your collaborators).

A well designed poster contains plenty of white space, including edges of text boxes, graphics, and tables. You can make space between your text and edges of boxes. To show white space a poster will be better a cropped and something.

Literature cited

Brosnan, D.J., & H. Brosnan. (1996). Later childhood influences on adult (C) brain function. *Journal of Neurology* 253(5):427.

Brosnan, L.B. (2000). The evolution of neuroendocrine axes. Pages 47-108 in: *The Evolution of the Brain*, edited by R.E. Michael and D.R. Levin. Boston, Dordrecht, MA.

Scott, E.C. (2005). *Evolution of Cerebration: an Introduction*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Review for the Study of Evolution. (2007). *Evolution in teaching evolution*. <<http://www.evolutionaryteaching.com/evolution.html>> (accessed 2007 Aug 1).

Acknowledgments

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Further information

More information can be found at "Designing evolution poster".

<http://colinpurrington.posterdesign.com>



Poster title goes here, containing strictly only the essential number of words...



Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here
Address/es Goes Here, Address/es Goes Here, Address/es Goes Here

Introduction

Plat ...
Check with conference organisers on their specifications on size and direction before you start your poster. eg. most poster size is landscape portrait size.
The page size of the poster depends on the (A4, A3, B3, B4, landscape or portrait) format. Don't change the page size (A4) can scale into a smaller or larger size when printing. You need a different setup when using a portrait or landscape format.
Start in the top left corner and fill up the whole space allocated to you. Conference organisers (eg. BSA, BSA, BSA) will not accept a poster that is not necessary to fill the whole space.

Aim

How to write the poster title ...
Simply highlight the main topic of your poster in your own words and use a simple and direct A4 size. The title should be short and to the point. It should be a clear statement of the aim of the poster.
The title should be short and to the point. It should be a clear statement of the aim of the poster.
Keep it short and to the point. It should be a clear statement of the aim of the poster.
The colour of the poster background can be changed to suit your needs.

Method

- Tip for making a successful poster ...
- Review your paper for poster format. eg. simply everything just as it is.
 - Use a large font size for the title and sub-headings. Use a large font size for the title and sub-headings.
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Diagram showing a rectangular area representing the poster layout.

Results

Printing/Printing ...
Images such as photographs, graphs, diagrams, logos, etc. can be used on the poster.
To save space, images should be printed in a smaller size. To save space, images should be printed in a smaller size.
The best way to print is to use a large font size. The best way to print is to use a large font size.
Save as a PDF file and print. The best way to print is to use a large font size.
Do not use images that are too small.

How to print ...
For a large poster, use a large font size. For a large poster, use a large font size.

Graphs and diagrams should be printed in a large font size. Graphs and diagrams should be printed in a large font size.



Diagram showing a rectangular area representing the poster layout.

Printing and Laminating

Once you have completed your poster, bring it back to the University of Wales. We will provide a large poster for you to print. We will provide a large poster for you to print.

Cost ...
For a large poster, the cost is £10. For a large poster, the cost is £10.

Conclusion

For more information on
Poster Design, Scanning and Digital Photography,
and how to print.

Contact
Medical Illustration Unit
Phone: 01455 555555
Email: info@medicalillustrationunit.co.uk
Website: www.medicalillustrationunit.co.uk

Acknowledgements

Just highlight the main topic of your poster. Just highlight the main topic of your poster.