



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 2023**. 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
- Or whatever aspect of astronomy particularly interests you.

The poster must be:

- Portrait or landscape
- Set up for A0 sized paper
- Electronic
- Created in PowerPoint or similar

For a science poster you need to think about:

- Style/content: Does it attract someone to read it? Is it interesting to read? Does it read well?
- Design: suitable colours, amount of information vs. figures.
- Layout: how easy is it to follow the sequence?
- Readability: font size, amount of text, spelling, grammar
- Scientific content: is the content accurate? Is the science 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: including 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

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Introduction

Introduction is where you should introduce your study, how you did it, and how it compares to what has been done before. It is important to state the aim of your study, the approach you took, and the significance of your findings. It is also a good idea to mention any limitations of your study.




Figure 1: A photograph of a road with a yellow center line and white edge lines, receding into the distance.

Results

The results section should be clearly organized, with clear sub-headings for each section. It should include a description of the data, a summary of the findings, and a discussion of the implications of the results. It is important to use clear and concise language, and to avoid using too many numbers and statistics.

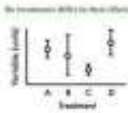


Figure 2: Scatter plot showing the relationship between Treatment (A, B, C, D) and Variable Y (unit). The data points are approximately: A(1, 1.5), B(2, 2.5), C(3, 3.5), D(4, 4.5). A linear regression line is drawn through the points.

Conclusions

Conclusions should be a summary of your findings, and should be based on the results of your study. It is important to state the main findings of your study, and to discuss the implications of these findings. It is also a good idea to mention any limitations of your study, and to suggest areas for further research.

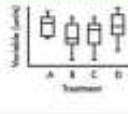


Figure 3: Box plot showing the distribution of Variable Y (unit) for four treatments (A, B, C, D). The y-axis ranges from 0 to 10. The boxes represent the interquartile range, and the horizontal line inside each box is the median. Whiskers extend to the minimum and maximum values.

Materials and methods

Materials and methods should describe the procedures used in your study, and should be written in a clear and concise manner. It is important to include details of the experimental design, the materials used, and the procedures used for data collection and analysis.




Figure 4: A photograph of laboratory glassware, including a beaker and a flask, on a lab bench.

Literature cited

Literature cited should include all the references used in your study. It is important to use a consistent format for all references, and to include the author's name, the year of publication, and the title of the work.

Smith, J.C. (2001) Evidence in Neuroscience: an Introduction. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Johnson, A. (2002) The effects of stress on the brain. In: Handbook of Stress: Theoretical and Clinical Applications, ed. by S. Friedman, pp. 1-15. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Mahwah, NJ.

Williams, L.R. (2003) The evolution of intelligence. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 18, 102-108.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments should be a short section that thanks the people who have helped you with your study. It is important to be specific in your acknowledgments, and to mention the names of the people who have helped you.

We thank J. Doe for his generous donation of the materials used in this study, and Dr. Smith for his helpful comments on the manuscript.

Further information

Further information should be a short section that provides contact details for the author, and any other information that may be useful to the reader.

For more information, please contact Colin Purrington at colin.purrington@posterville.edu.



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

Para ...
One of the most important aspects of the application of the research is the ability to apply the findings to the real world. This is often the most difficult part of the research process, as it requires the researcher to consider the practical implications of their findings and to develop strategies to address these. The research in this area has been limited, and this project aims to fill this gap by exploring the practical implications of the findings of the research in this area.

Aim

Para ...
The aim of this research is to explore the practical implications of the findings of the research in this area. The research will focus on the following areas: the impact of the research on the real world, the development of strategies to address the practical implications of the findings, and the development of strategies to address the practical implications of the findings.

Method

- Researcher participation in the research process
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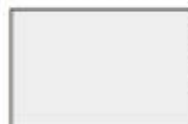


Figure 1: Researcher participation in the research process. The figure shows the researcher's participation in the research process, which is a key aspect of the research.



Figure 2: Researcher participation in the research process. The figure shows the researcher's participation in the research process, which is a key aspect of the research.

Results

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Figure 4: Researcher participation in the research process. The figure shows the researcher's participation in the research process, which is a key aspect of the research.



Figure 5: Researcher participation in the research process. The figure shows the researcher's participation in the research process, which is a key aspect of the research.

References

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Conclusion

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