Division information

Grade divisions
Science fair participants will be grouped into four grade divisions:

- Elementary division (Grades K-2)
- Intermediate division (Grades 3-5)
- Junior division (Grades 6-8)
- Senior division (Grades 9-12)

Scientific divisions
Projects will be grouped into one of two scientific divisions, physical science or life/health science. Students must select a project category from the lists below. It is likely a project could fall into more than one category. It is up to the student to select the category his or her project best fits.

Physical science
Area of science which focuses on the study of fundamental behavior of matter, energy, electricity, magnetism, chemistry, light, sound, and other elements related to the physical world. This division includes the geosciences.

Physical science categories:
- Biomedical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Embedded Systems
- Energy: Chemical
- Energy: Physical
- Engineering Mechanics
- Environmental Engineering
- Materials Science
- Mathematics
- Physics & Astronomy
- Robotics & Intelligent Machines
- Systems Software

Life/health science
Area of science which focuses on the phenomenon of life and the preservation of health in all organisms. Emphasis is placed on interactions between plants and animals, function of cells and the genetic mechanism, relationships of the human body systems and the influence of injury, disease, and drugs on these systems.

Life/health science categories:
- Animal Sciences
- Behavioral & Social Sciences
- Biochemistry
- Biomedical & Health Sciences
- Cellular & Molecular Biology
- Computational Biology & Bioinformatics
- Earth & Environmental Sciences
- Microbiology
- Plant Sciences
- Translational Medical Sciences
Investigation type

There are four types of projects that students may enter. These are based (in part) on the Science TEKS:

- **Descriptive investigations** involve describing and/or quantifying parts of a natural or man-made system.
- **Experimental investigations** involve designing a fair test in which variables are actively manipulated, controlled, and measured in an effort to gather evidence to support or not support a causal relationship.
- **Comparative investigations** involve collecting data on different organisms, object, or features, or collecting under different conditions (e.g., times of year, temperatures, locations) to make a comparison.
- **Technology or engineering investigations** start with identifying a problem or need and tend to have an objective of creating technology or engineering design that improves upon existing tools.
  
  Example: Which bridge type can hold the most mass? Can I build a more efficient battery by changing the wiring patterns?

Note: Many students have difficulty discerning the difference between descriptive (exhibit) and experiment projects. An experiment usually follows the steps of the scientific method. It clearly asks a question to which you do not already know the answer without testing. A descriptive investigation or exhibit is an explanation of how or why something works. It reveals details about the topic. An exhibit is an explanation, not a question/problem.

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