



California Science Center  
**CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR**  
**2001 PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Your Name</b> (List all student names if multiple authors.) <b>Alianne M. Steffenson</b>	<b>Science Fair Use Only</b>  <span style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">S0217</span>
<b>Project Title</b> (Limit: 120 characters. Those beyond 120 will be ignored. See pg. 9) <b>What Sociograms Can Tell Us?</b>	<b>Division</b> _ Junior (6-8) <u>X</u> Senior (9-12)
<b>Preferred Category</b> (See page 5 for descriptions.) <b>2 - Behavioral Sciences</b>	
<b>Abstract</b> (Include Objective, Methods, Results, Conclusion. See samples on page 14.) Use no attachments. Only text inside these boxes will be used for category assignment or given to your judges.  <p>This study deals with sociometric diagrams representing group formation within a certain grade. I will try to determine if there is a certain age when children start to consider a classmate's abilities, to improve their success in a certain task. If I conduct a survey for every grade, then I will find that there is a higher degree of agreement between classmates in the upper grades than in the lower grades. The upper grades will take their classmate's abilities into consideration when answering the questions. I analyzed results of sociograms, to determine whether choices made vary with the question asked. I used the basic concepts of sociometry to conclude that higher-grade levels will consider the task set to them, and make choices that will benefit the completion of the task.</p>	
<b>Summary Statement</b> (In one sentence, state what your project is about.) At what age do children start to consider people's abilities when asked to complete a task, within a group.	
<b>Help Received in Doing Project</b> (e.g. Mother helped type report; Neighbor helped wire board; Used lab equipment at university X under the supervision of Dr. Y; Participant in NSF Young Scholars Program) See Display Regulation #8 on page 4.	