

Tips for Giving Effective Feedback on Science Projects



Effective feedback supports learning, scientific thinking, and confidence. Use the guidance below when reviewing Virtual Science Symposium (VSS) projects by **students or adults**.

Core Principles

- **Be respectful and constructive** – focus on the work, not the person.
 - **Be specific** – reference clear elements of the project.
 - **Be actionable** – offer suggestions participants can use.
 - **Be balanced** – include both strengths and areas for improvement.
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How to Structure Feedback

1. Start With Strengths

- Identify what was done well (e.g., clear research question, organized data, creative design).
- Specific praise helps participants know what to continue doing.

Example:

“Your experimental design clearly addresses your research question.”

2. Offer Clear, Specific Suggestions

- Point to exact places where improvements could be made.
- Avoid vague statements like “needs more detail.”

Example:

“Adding units to the graph axes would make your results easier to interpret.”

3. Encourage Scientific Thinking

Focus feedback on core science practices:

- Testable questions and hypotheses
- Fair testing and control of variables
- Data collection and analysis
- Logical conclusions supported by evidence
- Consideration of limitations or sources of error

Example:

“How might uncontrolled variables have affected your results?”

4. Tailor Feedback to the Participant

For Students:

- Use age-appropriate language.
- Limit feedback to 1–3 key points.
- Ask guiding questions instead of giving full solutions.

For Adults:

- Provide deeper analysis or technical feedback when appropriate.
 - Encourage alternative interpretations or real-world applications.
 - Respect prior experience and expertise.
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5. Use Supportive Language

Helpful phrases include:

- “You might consider...”
- “One way to strengthen this would be...”
- “A next step could be...”

Avoid judgmental terms such as *wrong*, *poor*, or *careless*.

6. End With Encouragement

- Reinforce effort, curiosity, and growth.
- Highlight potential for future improvement or exploration.

Example:

“This project shows strong curiosity and provides a solid foundation for further investigation.”

Quick Reviewer Checklist

- Is my feedback specific and clear?
- Is it appropriate for the participant’s age and experience?
- Does it encourage scientific reasoning?
- Is the tone supportive and respectful?
- Did I include encouragement as well as critique?