

How to Write a Scientific Conclusion

- First, restate the question - what was your problem?

In this experiment ___ was examined/observed/tested

- Then, state your hypothesis/claim

It was hypothesized that _____
because _____

- Next, provide evidence to SUPPORT your answer. Make the audience believe your answer.

*The data showed that ___
For example, ___*

- Then, state if your hypothesis was correct.

*After experimenting, collecting data, and making observations, it is evident that the hypothesis was _____
(accurate/inaccurate)*

- Next, restate findings.

(Write "correct" version of hypothesis)

- Last, provide any possible errors or further questions.

It is possible that _____
Another question _____

Example of a Conclusion

In this experiment, the likelihood for ants to dig tunnels in daylight versus darkness was questioned. It was hypothesized that ants would dig longer tunnels during the daylight because they would use the filtered light that penetrated through the upper layers of earth to see. The data from the experiment consistently showed longer tunnels were dug in darkness, not daylight. For example, on day 7 of the experiment, the length of tunnels dug in daylight was 26mm versus 32mm dug in the dark. On day 13, the tunnels were 61mm in daylight versus 93mm in the dark. And, on the final day of the experiment, tunnels measured only 103 mm in daylight while the tunnels in the dark measured 136mm. Therefore, after experimenting, collecting data, and making observations, it is evident that the initial hypothesis was inaccurate. The likelihood of ants digging tunnels in darkness is greater than that of daylight. It is possible that temperature could have affected the rate at which ants dig tunnels. This could be the focus of a different yet similar experiment.