

Features of a well-designed experiment

Writing a conclusion



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A conclusion must link the purpose of the experiment to the interpretation of the results. In other words, it states what you actually found out by carrying out the experiment. The most straightforward way to give your conclusion is to state whether your hypothesis was right or wrong.

For each set of data below, write a conclusion of at least two sentences.

1. Experiment one: Timing a toy car rolling along different surfaces.

Results

Surface A (smooth)							
Distance (m)	0	20	30	60	80	100	120
Time (s)	0	18	38	60	75	94	105

Surface B (rough)							
Distance (m)	0	20	30	60	80	100	120
Time (s)	0	20	42	?	100	140	205

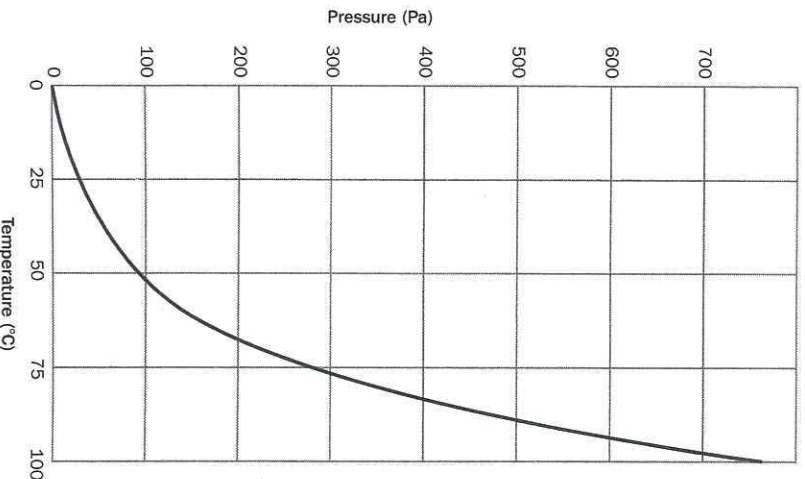
Conclusion

2. Experiment two: Investigating the temperature of a gas as pressure increases.

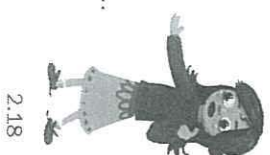
Results

Temperature vs pressure

Conclusion



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From graph to conclusion

Graph the following results and write a conclusion for them.

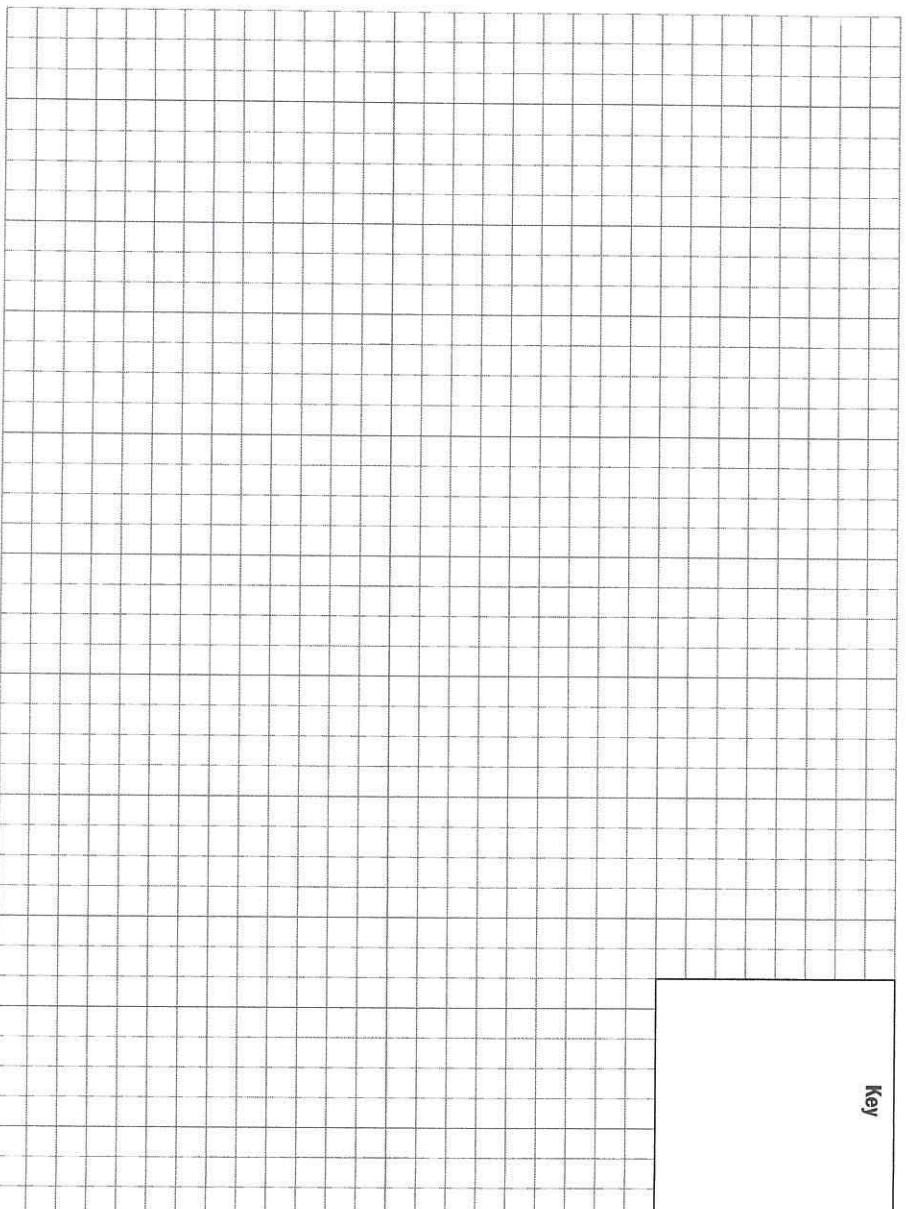
Experiment: Does colder water take longer to freeze than warmer water?

Water starting at 40°C

Time (s)	0	200	400	600	800	1 000	1 200	1 400	1 600	1 800	2 000	2 200	2 400
Temperature (°C)	40	16	5	3	2	0	0	-3	-7	-12	-12	-13	-13

Water starting at room temperature (18.6°C)

Time (s)	0	200	400	600	800	1 000	1 200	1 400	1 600	1 800	2 000	2 200	2 400
Temperature (°C)	18.6	5	3	1	0	0	0	-1	-6	-8	-10	-12	-13



Conclusion

Note: Water is frozen once its temperature drops below 0°C.