

**Example of conclusion for lab report**

I'm not robot!

The labs in AP Physics 1 will usually require you to write your own formal lab report. These formal lab reports should include enough information that someone from outside our physics class could read and understand in general terms what you did and what you found out. All formal lab reports are to be typewritten and submitted online via Edmodo. The reports are based on the information you collect in lab, which must be maintained in a bound composition notebook.

There are certain items that must be included in any formal lab report.

**Name and Period-** Include these so the lab report can be graded independently of your lab book.

**Lab Partners-** Each person submits his or her own report, unless otherwise instructed. However, please list the people in your lab group on your report. Separate their names from yours so I know who wrote the report.

**Title-** Copy the title of the lab from the textbook, lab handout or other source.

Each of the following sections should be prefaced with the section names.

**Purpose-** Write a statement of the problem to be investigated. It may involve a hypothesis to be tested or a relationship between variables to be identified. It provides the overall direction for the laboratory investigation, and must be referenced in the conclusion.

**Apparatus-** Include a listing of all lab apparatus used in the investigation, along with a detailed, labeled diagram to illustrate the configuration of the apparatus. The diagram should help explain how the lab was conducted, and not simply provide pictures of the items used.

**Procedure-** Identify and name all experimental variables and briefly describe how the variables were controlled or manipulated. Someone who was not present during the lab should be able to understand how the experiment was performed by reading the procedure.

**Data-** Include the data from the lab. Data consist of those values measured directly from the experimental apparatus. No values obtained by mathematical manipulations or interpretations should be included in this part of the report. Data should consist of as many trials as judgment would indicate necessary. All data collected in a lab should be recorded in a permanent format (for example, on a saved computer file if the data were collected electronically or in the bound lab notebook) by the person charged with recording data for that lab. You can copy the data when writing your lab report, but the original record should be kept for reference. You will usually record data in table format. The units for measurements (kg, m, s, etc.) should be specified in the column heading only.

FORSCHUNGSSTELLE ANCHÄOMETRIE  
DER HEIDELBERGER AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN  
AM MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR KERNPHYSIK  
SAUPFERCHOWEG 1  
69117 HEIDELBERG

Ergebnisbericht Thermolumineszenz-Echttest

Probennummer: K717      Bearbeiter: Eichstättler/Wagner

Probenbeschreibung: "Römischer" Terracotta-Kopf aus Calixtlahuaca/Mexiko

Auftraggeber: Dr. P. Schaaf, Instituto di Geofisica, UNAM, Mexiko-Stadt

Probenahme: durch den Auftraggeber selbst

Art der Probenahme: Bohrprobe

Anzahl und Ort(e) der Entnahmestelle(n): 1

Angedachte Herstellungzeit: ca. 2000 a

Behandlung der Probe: Für die Thermolumineszenz(TL)-Messungen wurde das Probenpulver mit verdünnter Salzsäure behandelt und die Korngrößenfraktion 4-10 µm durch wiederholtes Sedimentieren in Aceton herausgereinigt.

TL-Messungen: Die Messung der Thermolumineszenz erfolgte in reiner Stickstoffatmosphäre (99,9995 N<sub>2</sub>) mit einer Heizgeschwindigkeit von 10°C/s.  
Es wurde eine natürliche Dosis von 20 ± 6 Gy ermittelt.

Natürliche Dosisleistung: Wegen der geringen Probenmenge konnte die Dosisleistung nicht bestimmt werden und wurde als 5 ± 1,7 mGy/a angenommen.

Ergebnisse und Interpretation: Aus den oben angegebenen gemessenen bzw. angenommenen Werten der natürlichen Dosis und natürlichen Dosisleistung wurde ein TL-Altersbereich zwischen 2000 und 7800 a, der sich auf die letzte Erhitzung des Objekts bezieht, errechnet. Dieses Ergebnis ist in Übereinstimmung mit dem angeblichen Alter des Objekts.

TL-Echttestes dürfen, wegen geringer Probenmenge und Ungewissheiten bei der natürlichen Dosisleistung, nicht als TL-Datierung (i.e.S. missverstanden werden.

Datum: 25. Januar 1995

  
Prof. Dr. Gert Wagner  
Forschungsstellenleiter

Joan Shira  
Keller  
Period 4  
2/27/12

### Charles' Law Laboratory Exercise

Conclusion:

The purpose of this lab was to see the relationship of temperature and volume. Charles' Law is a law which explains this correlation. It states that temperature and volume of a gas are proportional to each other, so when the absolute temperature increase, the volume increases. In the lab, water was boiled and it's temperature was taken (102.3° C). Then, the flask was put in upside down in a tub of cold water, filled with ice, to measure the temperature in cooler water (17.1° C). To keep the pressure constant, a clamp was put on when the water inside the flask was the same as outside. Then, the volume of the left over water was figured out (27.9 mL). Lastly, the total volume of water in the flask was figured by using Charles' Law, which is  $V_1/T_1 = V_2/T_2$ . Then graphing the points on the graph, absolute zero can be figured out by continuing the graph until the lowest temperature is reached, where volume reaches zero.

The percent error in this lab was 8.97%. Some water and pressure was probably lost during the transition from boiling to cool water. Also, the timing wasn't perfect because an analog clock was used. As for the steps being taken, the attempt to keep the water level same with the water inside the flask wasn't very hard, but placing the clamp on gave a challenge. The sink was a bit too small for a hand to go underneath and clamp it, so the flask had to be lifted a bit, and the pressure changed slightly. Because the pressure wasn't exactly 100% constant, there should have been another variable in the calculations using the combined gas law, but since pressure wasn't recorded this couldn't be done.

# Conclusion

The conclusion is the **eighth** part of the lab report.

## Purpose

Describe your new answer to the question. Do not use **personal pronouns** like I, we, our group, etc. Instead, describe what the evidence or data showed and refer to it **factually**. Include the following four parts:

- 1. Answer the problem.**
- 2. Was your hypothesis right or wrong?**
- 3. Summarize your observations.** (What did you learn?)
- 4. What were some reasons for error?**

« Title Page »  
Living Environment Regents  
Laboratory Title & Number  
Mrs. Lathrop & Ms. Wangman  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Lab Day & Period \_\_\_\_\_

**Purpose/ Problem:** What is the question being asked?

**Abstract:** This section contains the information that you already know about this topic. You should include theories, laws, definitions, and any other historical perspectives (i.e. scientists, past experiments etc.....). This is information from your initial research or was stated on the laboratory handout.

**Hypothesis:** State your prediction (can be an *If/Then* statement). (i.e. The bromothymol blue dye will turn yellow in the presence of carbon dioxide) Must be a testable statement that explains what you are doing with a prediction.

**Materials:** List or bullet point all the equipment and supplies needed for the lab

- Scissors
- Paper
- Glue

**Method/ Procedure:** The EXACT order of procedure that must be done to properly complete the lab. This can be done in either list (Step 1, Step 2, etc....) or a paragraph (First.... Next.... Then....) form.

**Data and Observations:** All the information gathered from the lab (i.e. charts drawing, numbers, outcomes, descriptions etc.)

**Analysis/ Manipulation of the data:** Explain the data in this section. (What does this data mean?)

**Conclusion/Summary:** statements that are based on the analysis of the data. Accept or reject your hypothesis and explain why.

This lab (experiment) investigated \_\_\_\_\_ in order to study the problem we \_\_\_\_\_  
My results showed \_\_\_\_\_ (this supporting my hypothesis was \_\_\_\_\_) I believe the results are (accurate/inaccurate) because \_\_\_\_\_ in order to further investigate this problem, next time I would \_\_\_\_\_ in order to improve the validity of this experiment.

\* You may use this document as a template for your lab write up

1 Go over your assignment. Verify that you've accomplished all the parts of your assignment so that you can properly address them in the conclusion. Take a few moments to make a list of what you're supposed to demonstrate or learn in the experiment. 2 Revisit your introduction. To make sure your conclusion is consistent with the rest of your report, revisit your lab report's introduction.[1] This is a good tactic to help you brainstorm exactly what you'd like to say in your conclusion. Advertisement 3 Use the RERUN method. Start mapping out the different elements of your conclusion by using the RERUN method. The RERUN method can be a useful structure overall for a short lab report, but it is especially useful for providing a conclusion to your report that reviews the experiment's important components.[2] RERUN stands for: Restate: Restate the lab experiment by describing the assignment. Explain: Explain the purpose of the lab experiment. What were you trying to figure out or discover? Talk briefly about the procedure you followed to complete the lab. Results: Explain your results. Confirm whether or not your hypothesis was supported by the results. Uncertainties: Account for uncertainties and errors. Explain, for example, if there were other circumstances beyond your control that might have impacted the experiment's results. New: Discuss new questions or discoveries that emerged from the experiment. 4 Plan other sections to add. The RERUN method is a good start, but there may be other components that you should include. It's a good idea to talk about what you've learned in the experiment. You might also want to situate your reports within the overall research field, or how you can relate the findings to concepts you're learning in class. Your assignment may also have specific questions that need to be answered. Make sure you answer these fully and coherently in your conclusion. Advertisement 1 Introduce the experiment in your conclusion. Start out the conclusion by providing a brief overview of the experiment. Describe the experiment in 1-2 sentences and discuss the objective of the experiment. Also, make sure to include your manipulated (independent), controlled and responding (dependent) variables. 2 Restate your procedures. Give a brief summary of the process that you went through with your experiment. Give an overview of the experiment, which will help the reader visualize what you did. [3] If you tried the experiment more than once, describe the reasons for doing so. Discuss changes that you made in your procedures. Brainstorm ways to explain your results in more depth. Go back through your lab notes, paying particular attention to the results you observed. [4] 3 Describe what you discovered briefly. In a few sentences, summarize the results that you arrived at in your experiment. Summarize the data here; don't include all of the results.[5] Start this section with wording such as, "The results showed that..." You don't need to give the raw data here. Just summarize the main points, calculate averages, or give a range of data to give an overall picture to the reader.[6] Make sure to explain whether or not any statistical analyses were significant, and to what degree, such as 1%, 5%, or 10%. 4 Comment on whether or not your hypothesis is supported. Your hypothesis is a statement that describes what the expected outcome will be.[7] The hypothesis forms the basis of your experiment and drives the parts of your process. Restate your hypothesis and then state clearly and concisely whether or not your hypothesis has been supported by the experiment. Was the experiment a success? Use simple language such as, "The results supported the hypothesis," or "The results did not support the hypothesis." 5 Link your results to your hypothesis. The results of your experiment have determined whether or not the hypothesis is supported. After noting this in your report, comment further by describing the meaning of your experiment's results.[8] Clarify why the results indicate a supported hypothesis or not. Advertisement 1 Describe what you learned in the lab. You may be asked to demonstrate a particular scientific principle or theory. If this is the case, your conclusion should reflect that.[9] If it's not clear in your conclusion what you learned from the lab, start off by writing, "In this lab, I learned..." This will give the reader a heads up that you will be describing exactly what you learned. Add details about what you learned and how you learned it. Adding dimension to your learning outcomes will convince your reader that you did, in fact, learn from the lab.[10] Give specifics about how you learned that molecules will act in a particular environment, for example. Describe how what you learned in the lab could be applied to a future experiment.[11] 2 Answer specific questions given in the assignment. Your teacher may have listed certain questions in the assignment that need to be answered. On a new line, write the question in italics. On the next line, write the answer to the question in regular text. 3 Explain whether you achieved the experiment's objectives. The introduction to your lab report should have stated certain objectives that you hoped to achieve with this experiment. Revisit these objectives in the conclusion to make sure that you are addressing them sufficiently.[12] If your experiment did not achieve the objectives, explain or speculate why not. Advertisement 1 Describe possible errors that may have occurred. To provide an accurate depiction of the lab experiment, describe errors that may have happened in the course of the experiment. This will add transparency to your experiment and results, so people can more easily see how you arrived at your conclusions.[13] 2 Talk about uncertainties. There may be uncontrollable circumstances that impact your experiment, such as weather changes or unavailability of a certain supply. Discuss these uncertainties and their potential impact on the overall experiment. If your experiment raised questions that your collected data can't answer, discuss this here. 3 Propose future experiments. In light of what you learned in your experiment, give recommendations on the design of future experiments. What could be changed to elicit more reliable or valid results? 4 Propose additional questions that arise. Sometimes, scientific research trials will generate more questions than answers. If this is the case in your research, you can discuss these in the conclusion in the context for future research. 5 Relate your research to other research. Particularly for more advanced lab reports, you may choose to discuss how your research adds to the research in the field. Visualize all research on your topic as a brick wall, and your own research is one brick in that wall. How does your research fit within the overall scheme of things? [14] Describe what is new or innovative about your research. This can often set you apart from your classmates, many of whom will just write up the barest of discussion and conclusion. 6 Add a final statement. Wrap up the entire conclusion - and the entire report - with a statement that summarizes the scope of the lab report and the most important conclusions. Alternately, speculate on future uses for the research. Here is your chance to make an insightful comment that will set your lab report apart from others. Advertisement 1 Write in the third person. Avoid using "I," "we" or "me" in your lab report. Instead, use language such as, "The hypothesis was supported..." 2 Read through the full report. Once you've finalized your conclusion, read through the entire report to make sure it is logical. Watch for any places where you might contradict yourself, and correct these instances. Your conclusion should reiterate what you learned from the experiment and how you came to understand these learning outcomes. 3 Proofread your report. Check for spelling and grammatical errors in your report. A report that contains errors can inadvertently decrease the report's reliability. Take the time to ensure your report is error-free. Advertisement Add New Question Question What's the definition of a conclusion in science? wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. A conclusion is a summary of the results of an experiment, with a discussion of whether the results support or contradict the original hypothesis. Question What's the best way to begin my conclusion? wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. Typically, you begin by restating the goals of the experiment. You might also briefly state whether the experiment successfully achieved those goals. Question Where can I find examples of lab conclusions? wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. Many university websites offer examples and guidelines for writing lab reports, including conclusions. Simply search for "example lab report conclusion" to find some. You can also try putting in more specific terms, like "sample biology lab report conclusion." Question Can you use an easier example of a lab conclusion? Yes. 1.) Write a statement either accepting or rejecting your initial Hypothesis. 2.) Write a statement correctly answering the Problem question. 3.) State the effect of the Manipulated Variable on the Responding Variable. 4.) Give supporting data (the average of all trials and giving the range of conditions investigated). Question How many sentences should a conclusion be? Around 4-6 sentences. Make sure you explain everything. If you have a marking key, just follow that. Question Do you have to write a lab conclusion in the 3rd person? No, but it is highly recommended as it sounds more professional, formal. Remember that whoever is grading your paper may not necessarily know who *I/we/they* are. Question For a science report, I have to write a conclusion and analysis, but I don't really get the difference between them. What should I do? The conclusion wraps up your general findings, and the analysis delves deeper into what you discovered. Question Do I need to put my suggested improvements in the conclusion of the paper? Yes, you must evaluate your procedures and suggest improvements. (This includes identifying the weakness(s) and limitations, and suggesting realistic improvements.) Question How do I write a conclusion on soil? With a stick, preferably. If you want to use your pen, use the blunt end, so that dirt doesn't clog up the ink. Question What if there is no hypothesis? Usually, lab reports should include a hypothesis. A hypothesis is just a statement of what you expect the result to be, which you write in the beginning before performing the experiment. If you didn't write one yet, you can add one. If it's not required for your report, then you can just skip that part. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks! Thanks! Thanks! Advertisement Thanks! Advertisement This article was co-authored by Bess Ruff, MA. Bess Ruff is a Geography PhD student at Florida State University. She received her MA in Environmental Science and Management from the University of California, Santa Barbara in 2016. She has conducted survey work for marine spatial planning projects in the Caribbean and provided research support as a graduate fellow for the Sustainable Fisheries Group. This article has been viewed 1,696,622 times. Co-authors: 147 Updated: August 10, 2021 Views: 1,696,622 Categories: Science Writing Print Send fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 1,696,622 times. "I was writing my first lab report, and it was worth 33% of my science grade, so I had to do a good job on it. I wanted the conclusion to be really strong, and this article helped me to explain everything and write a good, thought out conclusion, giving me an A on my lab report!..." more Share your story

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