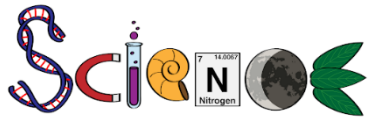


Conclusions

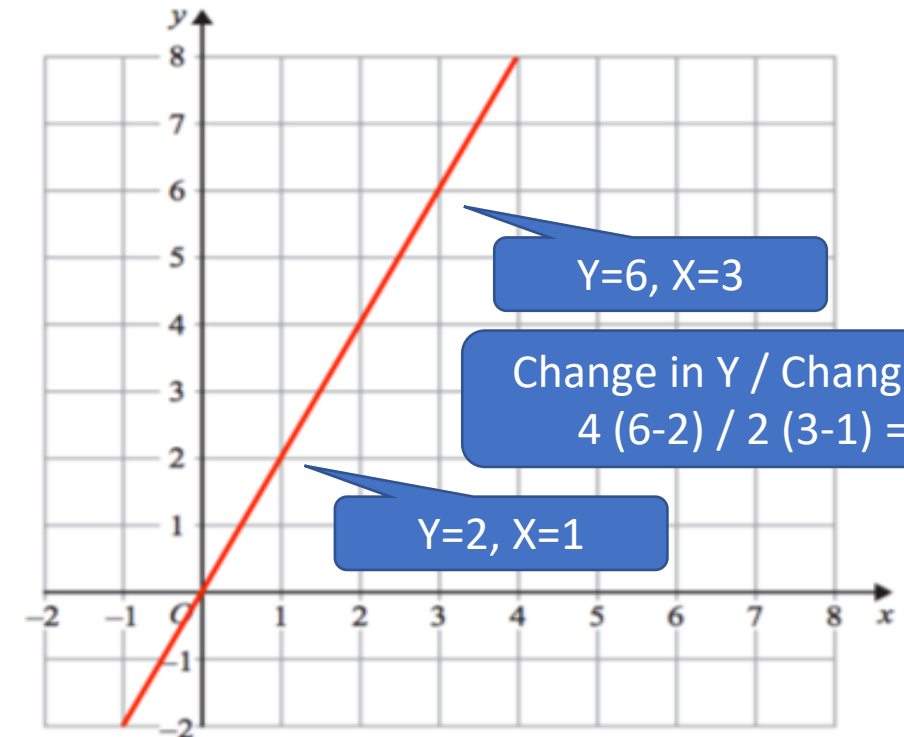
Lesson 11 – How Science Works

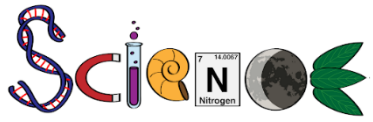


Graph Re-Cap

Calculate the gradient of the graph

Change in Y / Change in X



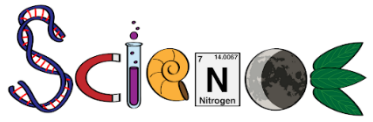


Scientific Report

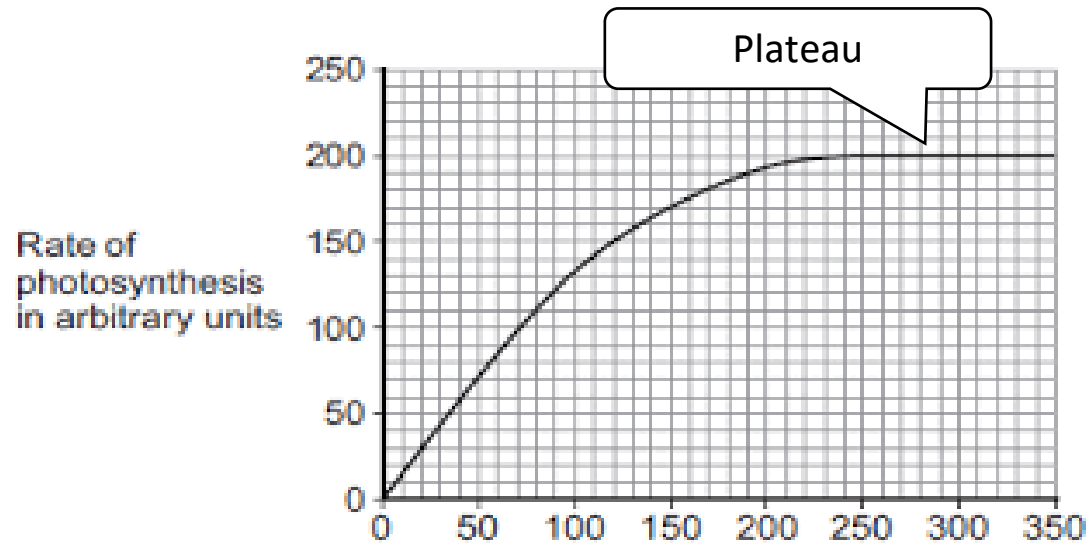
There are a few different ways people write reports

However most follow the same basic structure:

1. **Title** ? Describes what is being investigated
2. **Aim** ? Sometimes included to expand on the title
3. **Prediction/Hypothesis** ? Important to state what you think will happen
4. **Method/equipment** ? How the experiment will be carried out
5. **Results** ? This is your data from your **dependent** variable
6. **Conclusion** ? The focus for today: Looking at your results closely
7. **Evaluation** ? More on this next lesson (assessing your experiment)



Example



Photosynthesis example:

As light intensity increases from 0 to 200 units, the rate of photosynthesis increases.

However, increasing the light intensity past 250 does not increase the rate of photosynthesis.

Describing trends

Then the other axis:
...in the number of books sold...

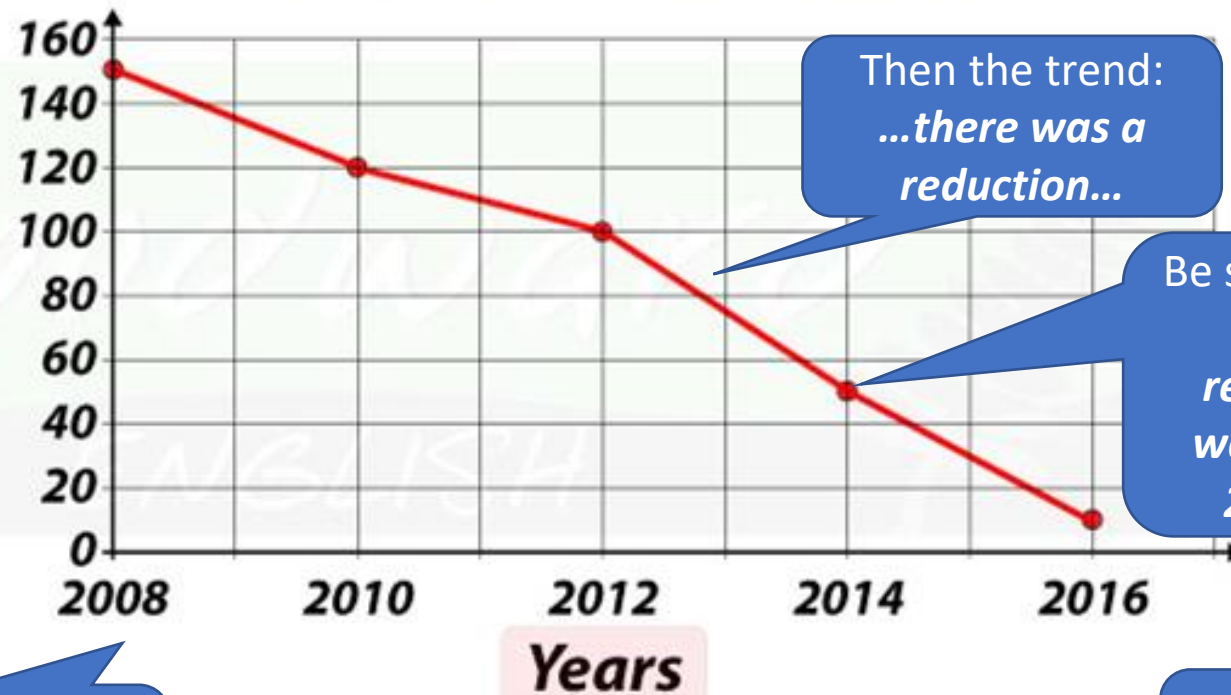
Number of books sold (in thousands)

Y
AXIS

Describe = what happened

Include data:
...between 2008 and 2016

Wally's Grammar Book



Then the trend:
...there was a reduction...

Be specific if possible:
...the sharpest reduction in sales was seen between 2012 and 2014.

X
AXIS

Start with X axis:
Over time...

Explaining trends

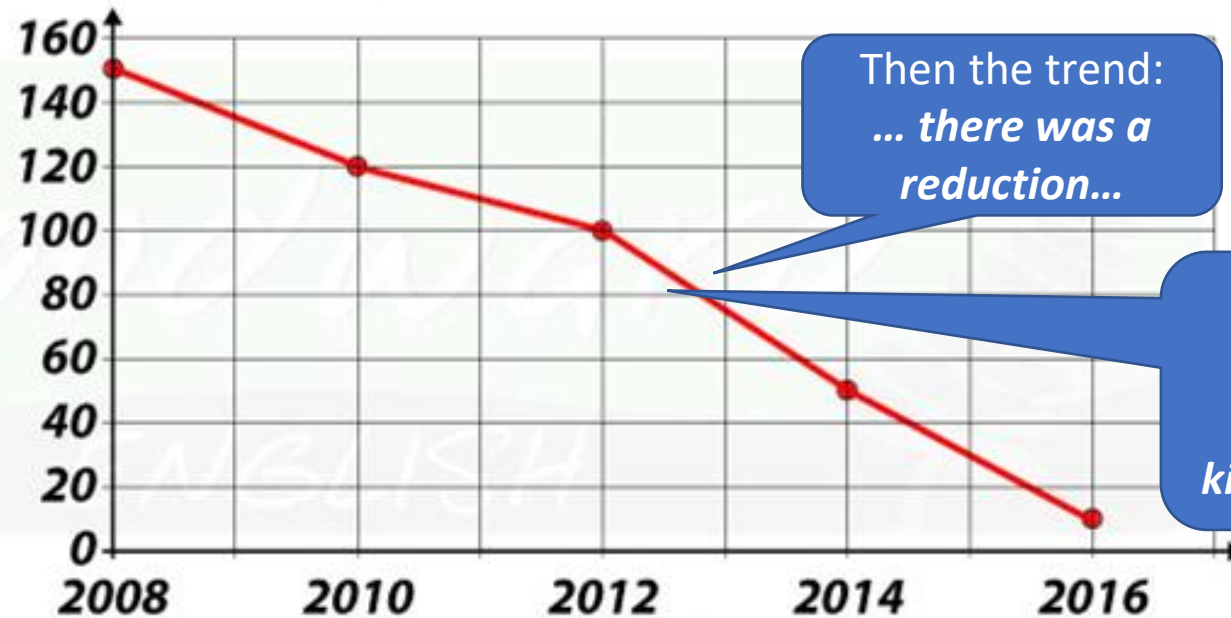
Then the other axis:
...in the number of books sold...

Number of books sold (in thousands)

Y
AXIS

Explain = why it happened

Wally's Grammar Book



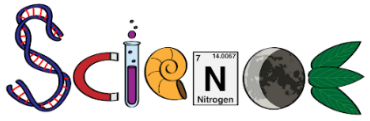
Then the trend:
... there was a reduction...

Now the why:
...because people started buying kindles and e-books.

Again start with axis:
Over time...

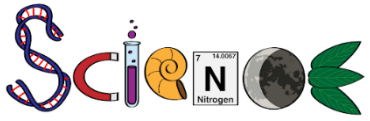
Years

X
AXIS



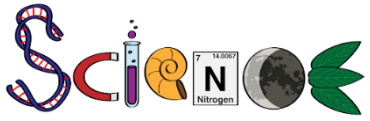
How is a conclusion different to this?

- Describing the trend of a graph is basically the conclusion!
- You should look at the results and say what happened
- In some cases, you may be able to say '*why*' this was
- But in most instances it is acceptable to simply describe



Conclusion Definition:

A conclusion identifies what has been learned from the investigation and may agree or disagree with the prediction made during planning.



A **CONCLUSION** should start:

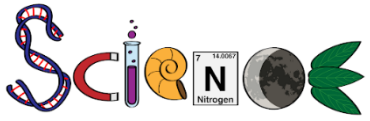
As _____ increases, _____ _____

↑
Write what the independent variable is here

↑
Write what the dependent variable is here

↑
Choose the right word: increases, decreases or stays the same





NEVER use the word **IT** in a conclusion.

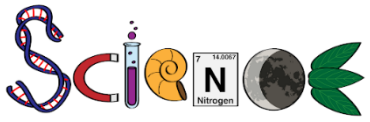


As the area increases, *it* increases.

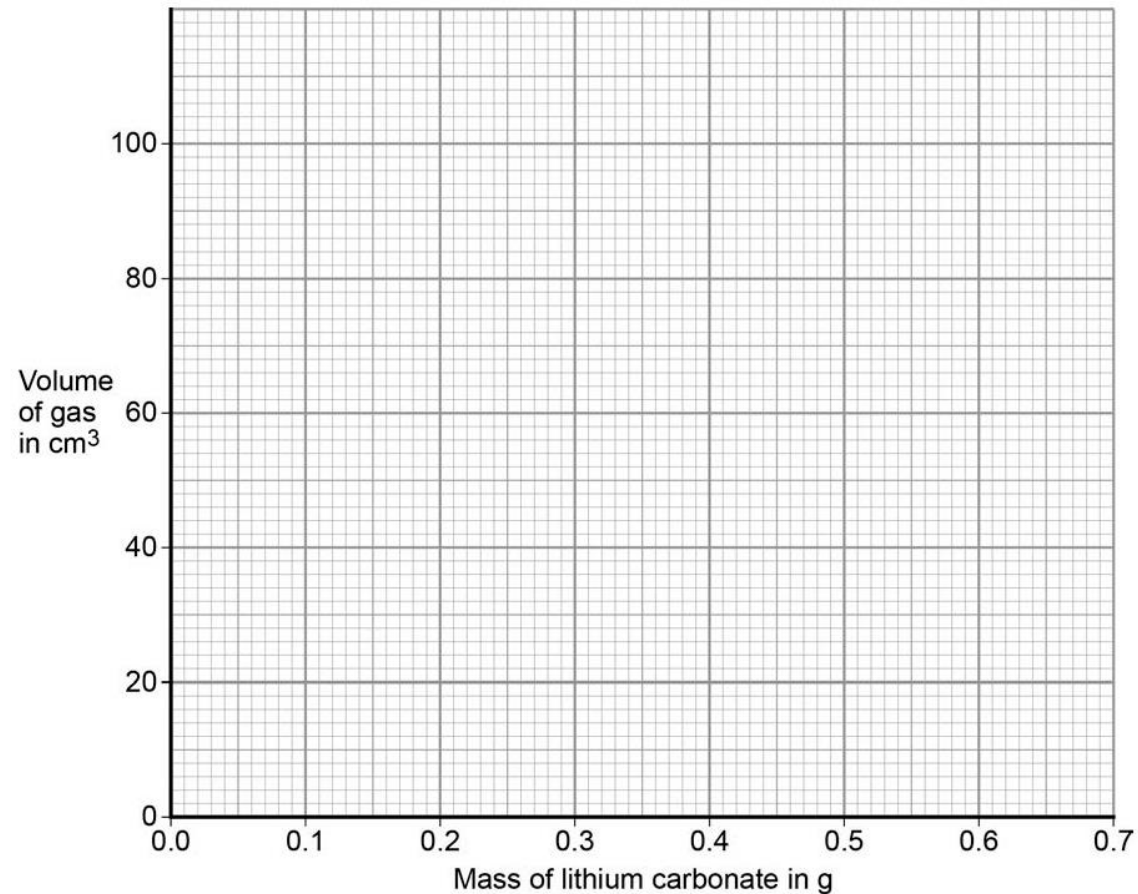
What increases?

If there is any doubt you won't get credit for your answer.





Let's have a go ourselves!

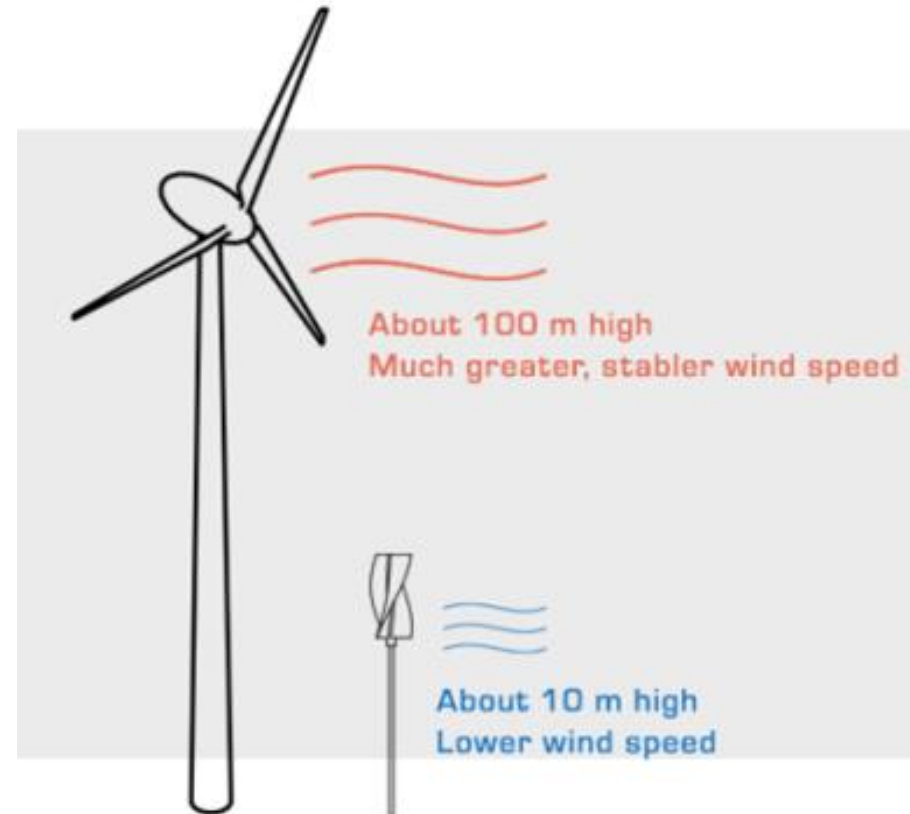


How does mass of lithium affect the volume of gas produced?

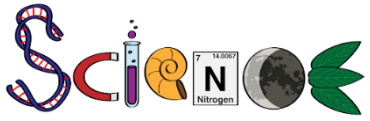
Mass of lithium carbonate in g	Volume of gas in cm ³
0.0	0
0.1	22
0.2	44
0.3	50
0.4	88
0.5	96
0.6	96
0.7	96

Let's have a go ourselves part 2!

We are going to look at an experiment where the wind speed varied



And a graph was plotted showing the amount of electricity generated as the wind speed changed



Longer answer Conclusions

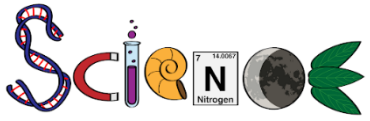
- As you work towards GCSE's, a one line conclusion isn't quite long enough
- So you need to give more detail
- To help with this you can use the PEEL structure

P = Point

E = Evidence

E = Explain

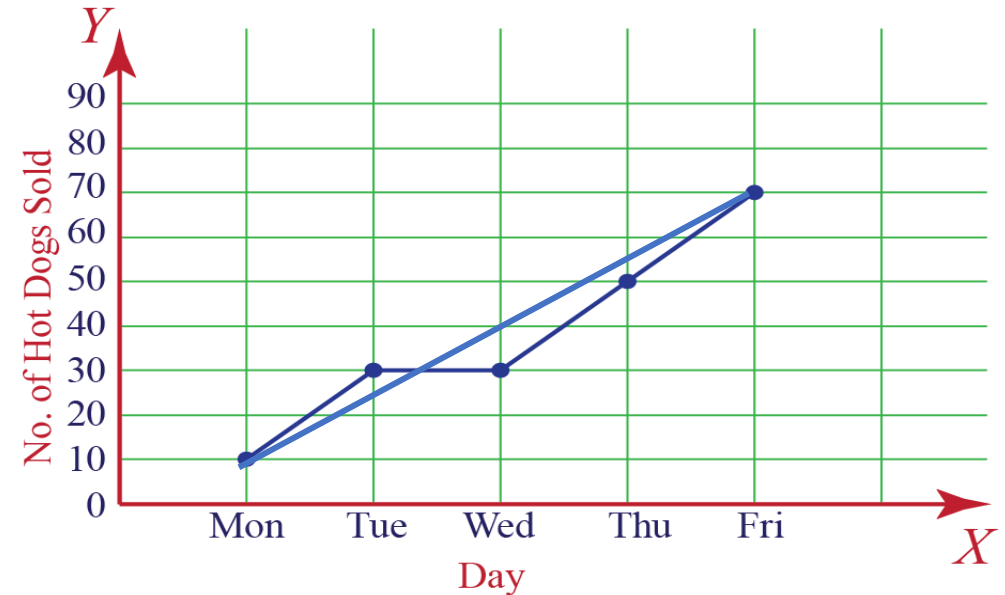
L = Link (e.g. to prediction)



Example PEEL Conclusion:



Hot Dogs Sold per Day



Point → The graph shows that there were more hot dogs sold towards the end of the week than at the beginning

Evidence → For example, only 10 hot dogs were sold on Monday but 70 were sold on Friday

Explain → This is because more people found out about the new hot dog stand

Link → And so told their friends about it who then also purchased hot dogs