



Step Five: Forming a Conclusion

Your conclusion summarizes how your results support or contradict your original hypothesis. A strong conclusion should have the following items in it:

- Summarize your Scientific Inquiry Project results by answering the following questions:
 - What did the data show?
 - Was your hypothesis correct or not?
 - Why or why not?
- If appropriate, state the relationship between the independent and dependent variable.
- Summarize and evaluate the experimental procedure by answering the following questions:
 - Did the experiment work when you did it? (Remember, your hypothesis might not have been proven, but your actual experiment may have worked correctly.)
 - Do you think it gave you accurate and reliable data?
- Suggest changes in the experimental procedure, design, or possibilities for further study.

Here is an example of a strong conclusion:

Date: 11/28/2020

Conclusion

My hypothesis was that Energizer would last the longest in all of the devices tested. My results do support my hypothesis. I think the tests I did went smoothly and I had no problems, except for the fact that the batteries recover some of their voltage if they are not running in something. Therefore, I had to take the measurements quickly. An interesting future study might involve testing the batteries at different temperatures to simulate actual usage in very cold or very hot conditions.

(Borrowed from [ScienceBuddies](https://www.sciencebuddies.org/science-fair-projects/science-fair/writing-conclusions), <https://www.sciencebuddies.org/science-fair-projects/science-fair/writing-conclusions>)

In your logbook, add an entry for Conclusion. Type a rough draft.