OPHS - How to Write a Quality Lab Report

General Guidelines

*Double-spaced *Do not copy material without citing the source

*Always write in third person (no I, me, we, etc.) *Computer generated data tables and graphs only

Specific Guidelines

- 1. Heading: Left side Lab Title, Name, Partner's Name; Right side Class Name, Teacher, Date
- Introduction: Provide the reader with background information that will help them to understand
 the experiment you did and the underlying scientific concepts/theories of the lab. This section
 should also include any unfamiliar terms that might be used to clarify ideas for the reader. Cite
 sources used.
- 3. *Objective:* The objective is a concise statement outlining the **purpose** of the experiment.
- 4. *Hypothesis:* Explain what you think will happen during the lab using an "**if, then, because**" **statement**. Your hypothesis should be testable and reflect your background information. Your independent and dependent variables should be evident in your hypothesis.
- 5. *Materials:* Using **bullet points**, list all **equipment**, **reagents** (chemicals), and **computer programs** used to complete the experiment. Include **how much** of each material was used in the experiment. If the equipment will be arranged in a complex set-up, **a drawing** (**computer-generated**) of the **set-up** should be included.
- 6. Procedure: <u>DO NOT SIMPLY COPY THE PROCEDURE GIVEN IN THE LAB.</u> This section may be written in either **paragraphs or numbered steps**. Pictures and diagrams may be helpful in recreating the procedure. The procedure is a **detailed** statement (**step by step**) of how the experiment was performed, such that the experiment could be repeated using your report. **Safety precautions** that were followed should be stated in this section. The procedure must be written in the **impersonal (3rd person) past tense**.
 - a. **EXAMPLE:** The temperature was taken every two minutes. NOT...We were taking the temperature every 2 minutes.
- 7. Data/Observations: This section of your lab report should include all of the observations gathered during the experiment(s). Be sure that any **charts/data tables** are digital (no hand drawn tables/charts) and **appropriately titled** and sized. All columns should have headers including **units of measure**. Do not report data as fractions. If data is qualitative, make sure descriptions are detailed and specific. Photographs/sketches should be in color and appropriately labeled. REMEMBER: Data is in tables/charts NOT graphs.
- 8. *Equations/Calculations:* All calculations should be **labeled**, and **typed**. **Show all work/steps**. Include the **equation** for solving the problem BEFORE the calculation.
- 9. *Graph:* Use Excel/Numbers/Sheets to create a **digital version** of your graph. If multiple sets of data were collected, create one graph to show trends and make comparisons easier for your

- reader. Make sure your graph has an **appropriate and descriptive title**, and **label axes** with units of measure. Include a **legend** when appropriate.
- 10. *Analysis:* A quality analysis starts with a **claim** about the trend(s) in your data. This is a concise, one-sentence statement. Support your claim with **evidence** from your data and calculations. You do not need to report all data, just the data/calculations that support your claim. Follow your evidence with **scientific reasoning** explaining your data. Finally, indicate any **error/uncertainty** that affected your data, and specifically state how your data was affected. NO HUMAN OR HYPOTHETICAL ERROR!
- 11. Conclusions: This concise paragraph should begin, "Our data supports/does not support our hypothesis that...because...". Restate hypothesis. Refer back to your purpose and relate back to important background information that helps explain your results. Include how you might improve upon the lab to better your data the next time.
- 12. Works Cited: Use MLA format to cite all sources of information.