AP Research--Results/Findings and Discussion Section Draft

Due: 12/13

The next and final major steps of the research paper are the results and discussion sections which, as seen on the College Board rubric, is where one “*justifies a new understanding or conclusion through a logical progression of inquiry choices, sufficient evidence, explanation of the limitations of the conclusion, and an explanation of the implications to the community of practice.*”

More specifically, they include the following in the research paper:

**III.** Results, Products, or Findings: This section provides the findings, evidence, results, or product from the student’s work.

**IV.** Discussion, Analysis, and/or Evaluation: This section interprets the significance of the findings, results, or product and explores connections to the original research question while discussing implications and limitations of the research or creative work.

The findings section is where you ultimately discuss what you have found through your method (as it relates to your research question).

The discussion/analysis/evaluation section is where you will connect your results to the original research question and explain how it supports your ultimate claim (as stated in your introduction) and why it is significant, while also acknowledging other perspectives and sharing limitations of your findings.

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\*\*Together both sections allow you to ultimately discuss the answer (or answers) to your research question based on the evidence.

\*\*Your two sections should be at least one page in length each and should include any visuals such as graphs, charts, images, etc. that help the reader follow your argument and/or better understand your findings and how they relate to your research question.

When building your argument refer back to *The Craft of Research* (ch. 8-15) and the following model:

(WARRANT)

CLAIM because of REASON based on EVIDENCE

(ACKNOLEDGEMENT AND RESPONSE)

Also keep in mind that most claims require and/or involve multiple reasons, sub-claims, forms of evidence, etc depending on your claim.

Aim to be persuasive, but keep in mind that ethos is most important when making an argument (allowing others to trust you and the argument you are making).