Graphing Scientific Data Presentation

HPS@SHS

Name_____per.__

1. When would you use the following graphs?

a. Pie graph:_____

b. Bar graph:_____

c. Line graph:_____

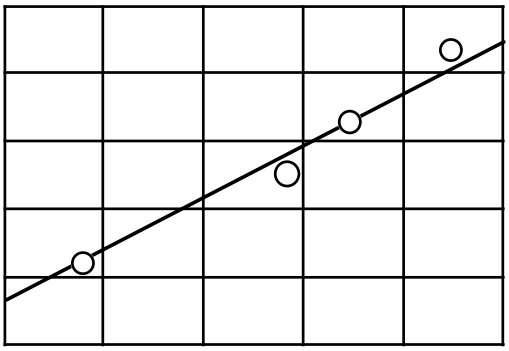
2. Why is graphing in Science done differently than graphing in Math?

_____

3. What is the difference between the independent and dependent variable?

_____

4. Label the parts of a graph on the diagram.



5. List the four guidelines for your scale

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

6 What are the steps in the formula for the best scale?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

Examples of scales:_____

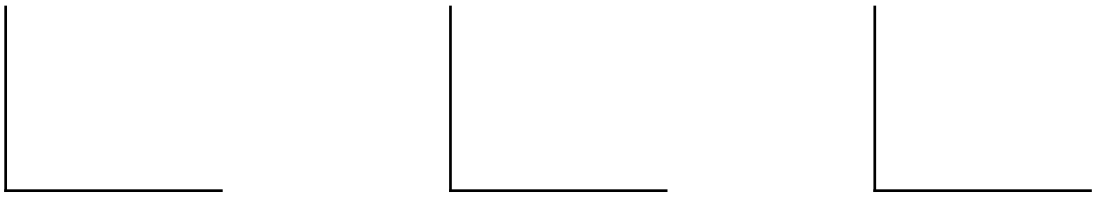
Never use _____ as a scale!

7. Regardless of its shape, the line on a graph is called a _____.

It shows the _____

_____.

8. Draw and describe the 3 types of curves.



9. List the rules you should use when drawing a curve:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

10. The curve usually begins at the origin. True or False? _____

11. What is meant by the following terms:

a. Interpolate _____

b. Extrapolate _____

12. What does the slope of a curve tell a scientist? _____

_____

13. What are the 3 steps in calculating the slope of a curve?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

14. What are some common graphing mistakes?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

15. Using the information you have learned in this presentation, graph the following data AND calculate the slope of the curve. A student measures the radius of several circles the calculates the area of the circle. Here is their data:

Measured Radius (cm)	**Area of the circle (cm^2)**
2.0	12.2
3.5	38.5
12.8	41.3
26.3	83.6
31.4	96.7
46.9	149.1
55.2	174.7