

Graphing in Science

SNC2P

- **Qualitative** observations are _____.
- **Quantitative** observations contain _____.

Quantitative data should contain all the _____ that were _____.

For example, if lengths are measured to the nearest mm, write _____ (NOT 10 cm).

Both qualitative and quantitative data can be _____ and presented in _____.

Example:

Table 1: Position-time Information For a Dynamics Cart Traveling Along a Level Surface

Position (cm)	0	1.6	2.9	4.3	6.2	7.2	9.1
Time (s)	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6

Quantitative data may be presented and _____ using graphs.

Rules for graphing:

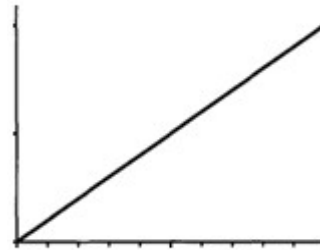
- You must use a _____ and _____.
- Graphs must be _____ and _____.
- A graph must take up _____.
(The axes should be about 2 cm from the edge of the page.)
- The axes must be labelled with the _____ (including _____).
- The scale on each axis should _____ and go up to _____
_____ data point in steps of _____, or etc.
- Points are plotted in _____ with a _____ around each sharp dot.
- A _____ or _____ of best fit is drawn through
the points. (Do NOT connect the dots.)

The line should extend past your points so that you can _____ (estimate values outside your data set).

The line or curve shows you the _____ in the data.

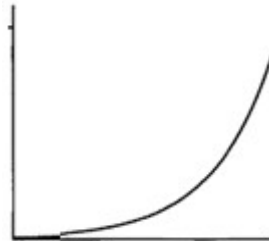
This graph shows a _____ increase:

as the one variable increases,
the other _____.



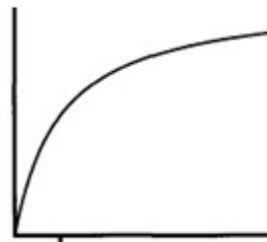
Here, as one variable increases,

the other _____
at an _____.

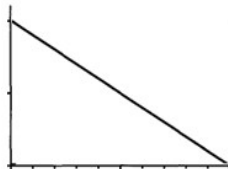


Here, as one variable increases,

the other _____
at a _____.

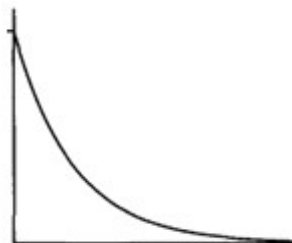


Linear decreases are _____.



If you get this, you've probably made a mistake.

You are more likely to see this:



As one variable increases, the other _____.

This graph shows _____

between the independent and dependent variables.

