

Graphs!

The big idea

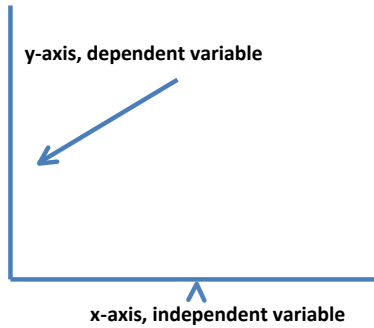
- Scientists translate the information they collect into numbers, and present them in graphs and tables.
- Graphs and tables must be as clear as possible, and must stand on their own

(i.e. you could understand what was done and what was found without a lot of explanation).

Think: What are you graphing?

- What did you take data on?
- What is your question?
- How do you want to represent those data?
 - Totals
 - Averages

Step 2: Know your axes!



Know your axes!

- x-axis, independent variable. What are the categories, groups, or treatments you used? What stays constant?
- y-axis, dependent variable. What did you measure in each group or category? What changes among measurements?

Know your graph type!

- We will make a bar graph, but there are other kinds.

y-axis = number or average of particles in each category



