Smith
Biology

Name	

Graphing Practice

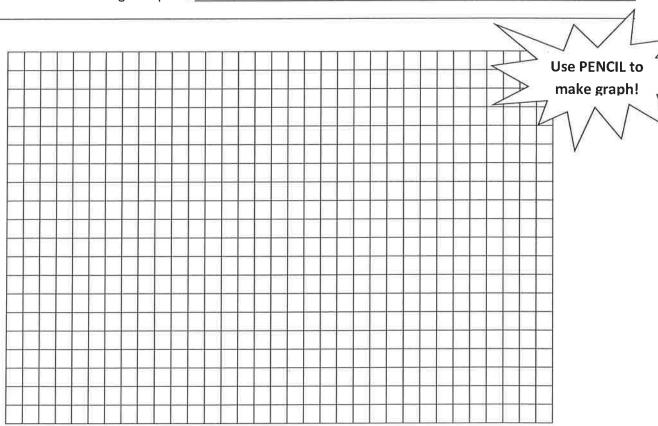
Practice Problem #1

Background: The thickness of the annual rings indicates what type of environmental situation was occurring the time of the tree's development. A thin ring usually indicates a rough period of development such as lack of water, forest fires, or insect infestation. On the other hand, a thick ring means a prosperous period of development. Use the information from the data table below to create a proper scientific graph and to answer the corresponding questions.

Age of Trees (in years)	Average Thickness of Annual Rings in Forest A (millimeters)	Average Thickness of Annual Rings in Forest B (millimeters)
10	20	24
20	24	28
30	30	35
35	34	38
50	41	45
60	46	51

1.	What is the dependent variable?	

- 2. What is the independent variable? ______
- 3. What was the average thickness of annual rings for 40 year old trees in Forest A? ______
- 4. What is it called when you make predictions within given data, such as made in question #3? _____
- 5. What was the mean thickness of annual rings for all trees found in Forest B? ______
- 6. Based on the data shown, what can be concluded about the comparative health of Forest A & B?
- 7. What type of relationship (constant, direct, or indirect) exists between the age of trees and the average thickness of the tree's rings? Explain.



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Practice Problem #2

Background: Clams were placed into various temperatures of water. Use the information in the data table below in order to create a proper scientific graph and to answer the corresponding questions.

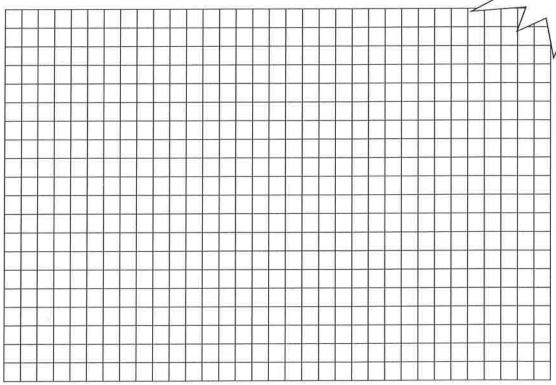
Water Temperature (°C)	Number of Developing Clams
15	72
20	92
25	120
30	140
35	99
40	72
45	36
50	0

1.	What is the dependent variable?	

- 2. What is the independent variable?
- 4. What is the mean number of clams per sample?
- 5. Approximately how many clams would be developing in 10 degree Celsius water?

6. What is it called when you make predictions about data not yet recorded, such as the prediction we made in question number 5?

Use PENCIL to make graph!



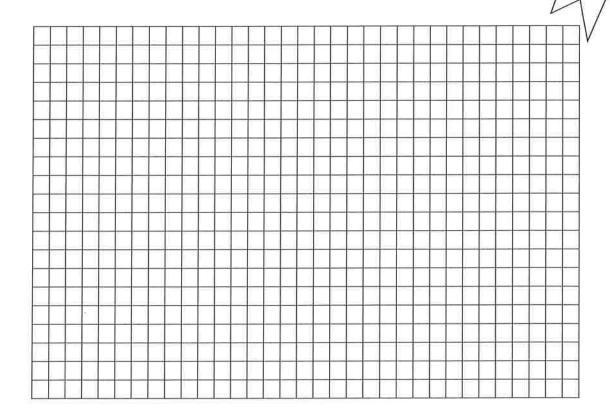
Practice Problem #3

Background: Natalie sets out to run 15 kilometers. Every 30 minutes she checked her pedometer to determine how far she had run. Use the data below to create a proper scientific graph and to answer the corresponding questions.

Time (minutes)	Total Distance (km)
0	0
30	6.8
60	10.1
90	12
120	13.3
150	15

- 1. What is the dependent variable? ______
- 2. What is the independent variable?
- 3. How many kilometers had Natalie run after 40 minutes? _____
- 4. What was Natalie's average speed (in kilometers per hour) over the course of her run? ______
 Use the formula Speed = Distance / Time

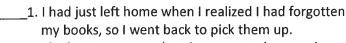
Use PENCIL to make graph!



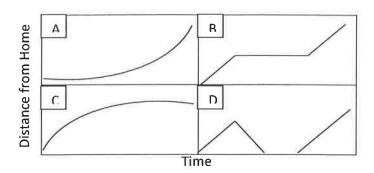
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Practice #4

Background: Match each story on the left with the graph it represents on the right. Each graph compares the distance a car is from home compared to time.



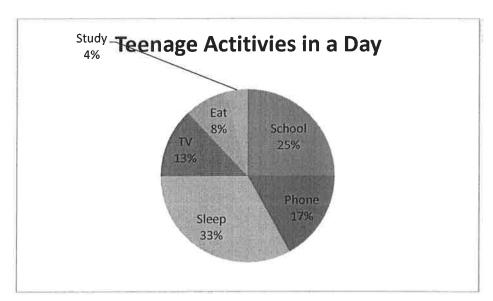
- 2. The battery on my electric car started to run down.
- 3. Things went fine until I had a flat tire.
- ____4. I started out calmly, but sped up when I realized I was going to be late.



Practice Problem #5

Background: The pie chart shows the approximate percentages teenagers spend doing various activities in a day. Use the information in the pie chart to answer the questions below.

- 1. What percent of the day is spent watching TV? _____
- 2. How many hours are spent sleeping? _____
- 3. What activity takes up the least amount of time?
- 4. What activity takes up a quarter of the day? _____
- 5. What two activities take up 50% of the day?
- 6. What two activities take up 25% of the day?



Practice Problem #6

- 1. What is the dependent variable? _____
- 2. Does the price per bushel always increase with demand?
- 3. What is the quantity demanded when the price is \$5 per bushel?
- 4. What is the price per bushel when the quantity demanded is 80?

