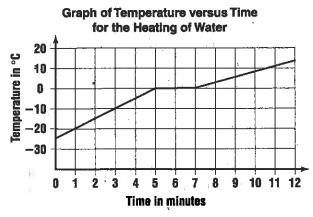
### **Communicating with Graphs**

Chapter 1.3 Review

**Directions:** Use the graphs below to answer the following questions.

#### **Graph A**

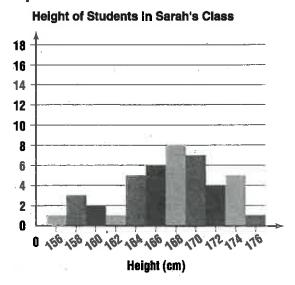


Graph B Elements Making Up Living Things

# B Elements Making Up Living Things Other elements 2.3% Phosphorus 1.4% Nitrogen 3% Sulfur 0.3% Hydrogen 10% Garbon 18%

Oxygen 85%

#### Graph C



- 1. What type of graph is shown in A?
- 2. What does graph A show?
- 3. What is the independent variable in graph A?
- 4. On what axis is the independent variable plotted?
- 5. On what axis is the dependent variable plotted?
- 6. What type of graph is graph B?
- 7. What information is shown in graph B?
- 8. What element makes up the largest part of living things?
- 9. What type of graph is graph C?
- 10. What information is shown on graph C?
- 11. What is the most common height for students in Sarah's class?

#### **Section 3** - Communicating with Graphs

#### Section 4 = Science and **Technology**

**Directions:** Choose the term from the word list that best completes each statement. Write the term in the blank at the left of each statement.

graph		y-axis	percentages	
vertical		line.	independent	
•		1. A visual display of data or information is a		
		2. In a line graph, the axis is called the y-axis.		
	3.	In a line graph, the dependenthe	nt variable is plotted on	
<del></del>	4.	The type of graph that is use continuous change is a	. •	
200	5.	Information in a circle graph	is often shown as	
Taranta da la característica de la característica d	6. A variable that changes and affects the measurant another variable is called the variable			
<b>Directions:</b> Match in the blank at the l		ll with the descriptions in Column I. Wr	ite the letter of the correct term	
Column I		¥7	Column II	
	7. require people to consider what is right and wrong		<ul><li>a. society</li><li>b. private industris</li></ul>	
8. th	the knowledge or skills to perform a task		c. technological system	
•	ountries in which re met	d. moral and ethical issues		
_	<ul> <li>10. group of people that share similar values and beliefs</li> <li>11. a collection of objects, methods and procedures</li> </ul>		e. technology	
aı			f. industrialized nations	
	ne source of fun chnologies	ding for developing		



# **Overview**The Nature of Science

**Directions:** Complete the concept map using the following terms.

hypothesis

meters

problem

experiments

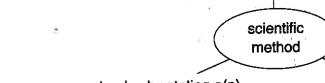
technology

grams

kelvin

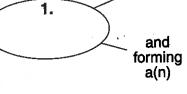
seconds

An organized set of procedures, or

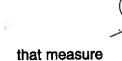


begins by stating a(n)

often results in new



) which is tested



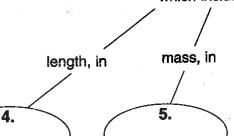
information using

by performing



2.

which include SI Base Units for



time, in

temperature, in

7.	_	<b>\</b>	
•		,	7.

3.



## The Nature of Science

#### **Part A. Vocabulary Review**

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences using the terms listed below.

model	mass	graph	hypothesis			
standard	depende	nt variable inde	ependent variable			
technology	theory	control	volume			
constant	experiment	scientific law	society			
<u> </u>		an experiment that is ch	nanged by the			
	2. A visual displ	al display of information or data is a(n)				
3. An idea, event, or object is represented by a(n)						
4. A test of a hypothesis is a(n)  5. A standard for comparison that is used in an experir a(n)						
	6. A rule of natu		rill happen under certain			
	7. The independ change in the	lent variable in an exper	iment may cause a			
	8. The amount of	of space occupied by an	object is called its			
	9. A testable prediction is a(n)					
	10. Another term for applied science is					
	11. A variable tha	at doesn't change in an e	experiment is called			
		on based on many obser results is a(n)	vations supported by			
	13. An exact quara(n)	ntity that people agree to	o use for comparison is			
	14. A measureme	ent of the quantity of ma	atter is			
15. A group of people that share similar values and beliefs form a						