

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Reading Guide: 1.3 Organizing Data

When choosing what type of graph to use to present your data, remember:

_____ graphs are best for displaying changing data.

_____ graphs are useful to compare similar data for several items or events.

_____ charts (also called circle graphs) are ideal for data parts that make up a whole.

When displaying variables on a line graph, remember that the _____-axis is on the bottom of the graph and the _____-axis is on the side of the graph. _____

variables are those values that are chosen by the experimenter and are plotted on the _____-axis. _____ variables depend on what happens in the experiment and are plotted on the _____-axis.

One can express a very large number or a very small number easily by using the power of 10.

Values written in _____ use a simple number multiplied by a power of 10.

_____ is the exactness of a measurement. A ruler that can measure to the hundredths is capable of making more _____ measurements than a ruler that can only measure to the tenths.

_____ is how close a measurement is to the true value. A dart that strikes the bull's eye is more _____ than a dart that strikes the outer ring.

When you do calculations on measurements, the answer can only be as precise as the _____ precise measurement used in the calculations. Therefore, the answer must be expressed in the same number of significant figures as the measurement with the _____ number of significant figures.

When you are only adding or _____ measurements, the answer can only have as many _____ places as the least number of decimal places in the numbers being _____ or subtracted.