

8th Grade Math/Science AMI

8th Grade Student,

Complete the following stations on the AMI day listed below. Return the completed work for the corresponding AMI day when you return to school. Keep the 'Graphing Notes' page at home in your packet to use on subsequent AMI days. Don't forget to put your name on your work. This work shouldn't take you more than 15 minutes to complete. If you need help shoot us an e-mail. We hope you enjoy your snow day (spend some time outside). 😊

Mrs. Donaldson & Mrs. Nevels

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AMI Day 1: Station 1 & 2

AMI Day 2: Station 3

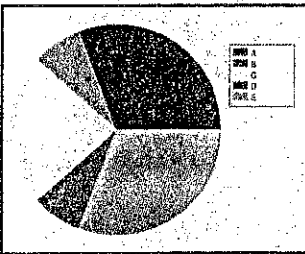
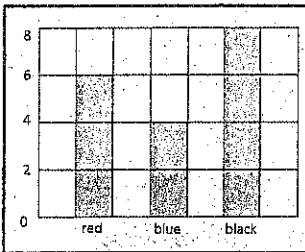
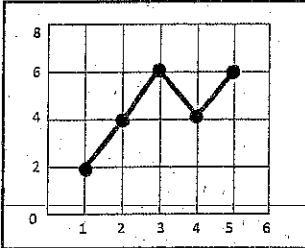
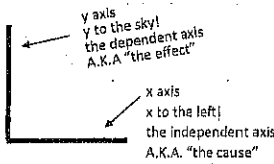
AMI Day 3: Station 4

AMI Day 4: Station 5 & 6

AMI Day 5: Station 7 & 8

GRAPHING NOTES

GRAPHING REMINDERS!



The purpose of a graph is to show a visual representation of relationships between various quantities, parameters or variables.

3 TYPES OF GRAPHS

1. Line graph: A graph that uses points that are connected by lines. This graph is to be drawn so that the independent data are on the horizontal x-axis and the dependent data are on the vertical y-axis. Line graphs are used to track changes over short and long periods.

2. Bar Graph: A graph that uses bars to show comparisons between categories of data. A bar graph will have two axes and is a way to visually represent a set of data. Bar graphs are useful for data that is easy to categorize. The category is traditionally placed on the x-axis, and the values are put on the y-axis.

3. Pie Chart: A chart (or a circle chart) is a circular graphic divided into slices to display data, information, and statistics in an easy-to-read 'pie-slice' format. A pie chart with varying slice sizes will show how much of one data element exists, hence the bigger the slice, the more of that particular data was gathered. Good for percentages and fractions.

DATA TABLE

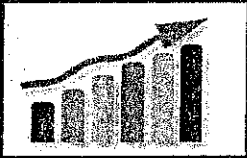
A collection of related data that is presented in columns and rows.

Data Table

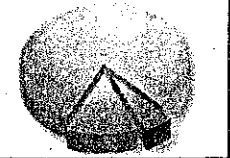
x	y

ELEMENTS OF A GOOD GRAPH FOLLOW THE SULTAN METHOD

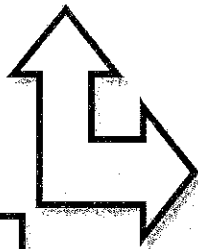
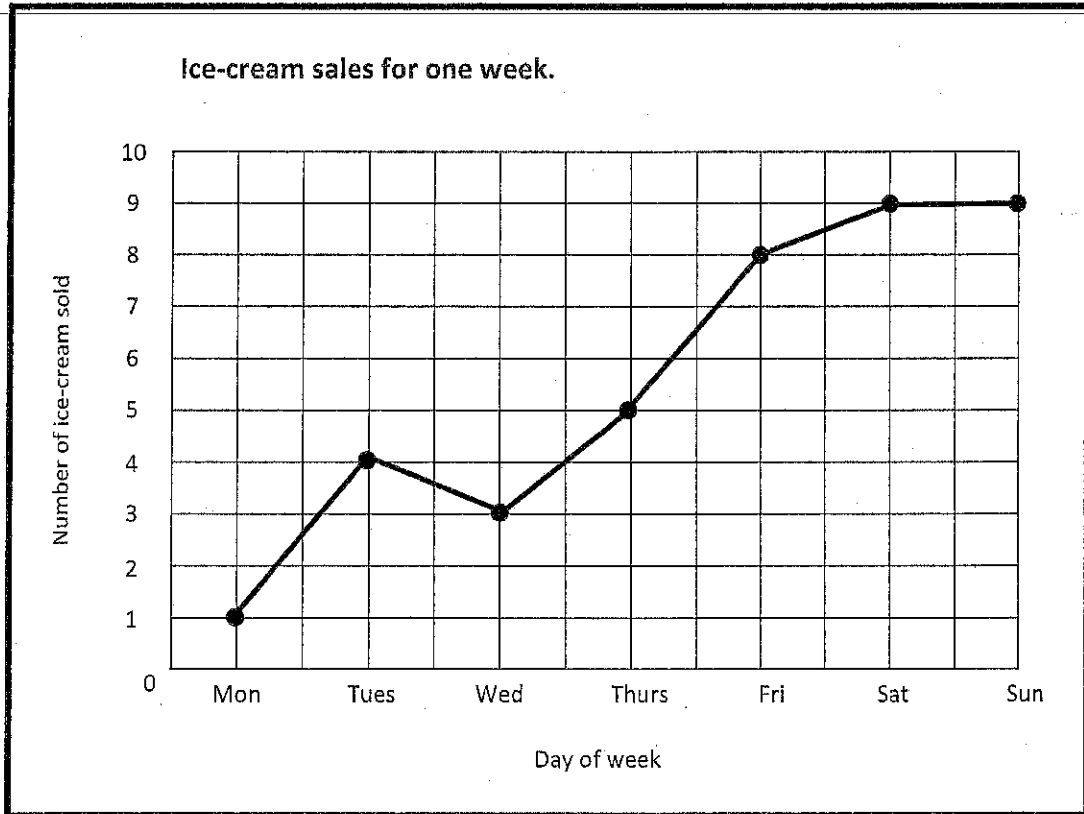
S	scale	Number the axes on the graph Common numbers (0,2,4,6,8) Clearly written, neat and easy to read
U	units	Relays what the numbers stand for Written in parenthesis Examples: (m), (s), (cm), (mL)
L	labels	Describes what is being measured on each axis
T	title	Place across top of graph Clearly states purpose of the graph Includes information about the x & y axes
A	accuracy	Plots points are precise Lines are drawn with a ruler
N	neatness	Written clearly Ruler used for lines



STATION 1



Directions: Use the line graph and data table below to answer the questions on the student handout. Use the graphing notes as a resource.



This line graph and data table display the same information but in two different formats.

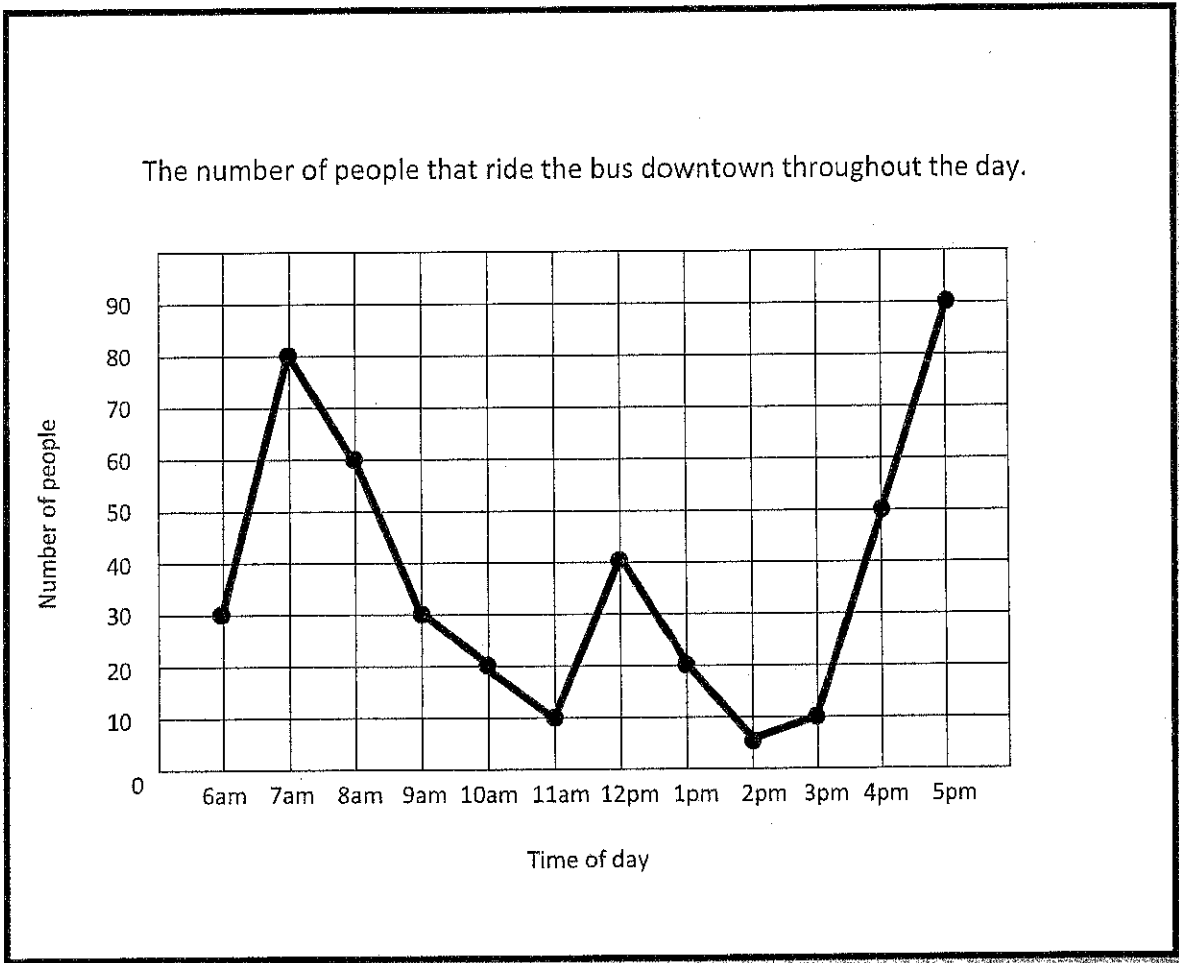
Ice-cream sales for one week.

Day of Week	# of ice-creams sold
Monday	1
Tuesday	4
Wednesday	3
Thursday	5
Friday	8
Saturday	9
Sunday	9

STATION 2

Directions: Use the line graph below and create a data table on the student handout. Use the graphing notes as a resource.

Hints: What is the graph about? How many variables are there? Which is the dependent and independent variable? From these answers create a two column data table, x versus y.



GRAPHING STATIONS

Name: _____

Period: _____

STATION 1:

- 1) What is the title of the this graph? _____
- 2) What variable is on the x axis? _____
- 3) What variable is on the y axis? _____
- 4) What can be inferred from this graph? _____

(hint what can you tell me about the data in this graph)

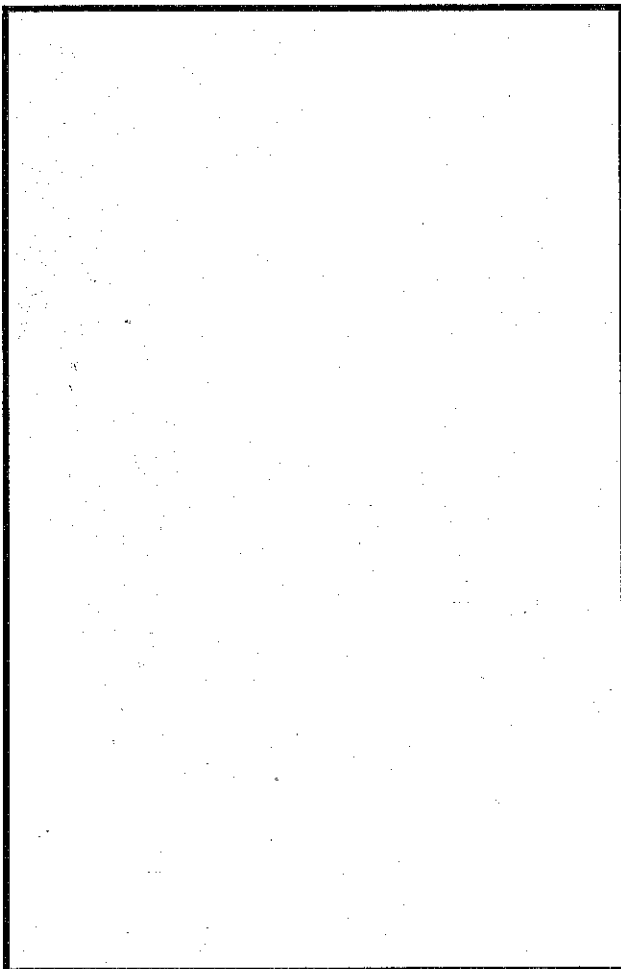
- 5) Refer to the line graph and data table. Do they represent the same information?

Why or why not?

- 6) Referring to the data table which column would be the x axis _____
and which would be the y axis _____

STATION 2: Using a ruler, create a data table to reflect the information provided on the line graph in the box below. Refer to the graphing notes to recall what a data table should look like.

Table:



ARE YOU FINISHED?

Consult the graphing notes and apply SULTAN to your data table. Check them off for completion.

- S- scale
- U- units
- L- labels
- T- title
- A- accuracy
- N- neatness

