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

donaldsons@grtigers.net

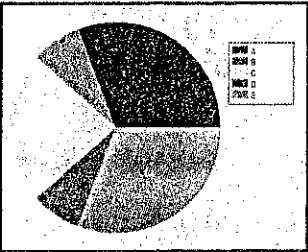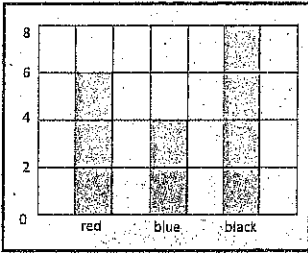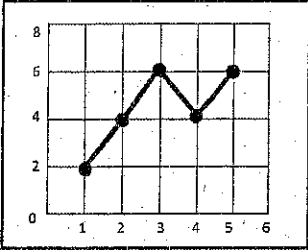nevelss@grtigers.net
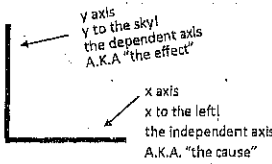
AMI Day 1: Station 1 & 2

AMI Day 2: Station 3

AMI Day 3: Station 4

AMI Day 4: Station 5 & 6

AMI Day 5: Station 7 & 8

GRAPHING NOTES

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
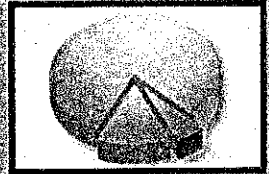
Directions: Create a line graph on the student handout that shows a comparison of low and high average temperatures by month for San Diego. Make the high in red and the low in blue. Use the graphing notes as a resource.

Data Table:

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN SAN DIEGO

Month	Low °F	High °F
January	49°F	66°F
February	52°F	66°F
March	54°F	66°F
April	56°F	68°F
May	60°F	69°F
June	63°F	72°F
July	66°F	76°F
August	67°F	78°F
September	66°F	77°F
October	61°F	74°F
November	54°F	70°F
December	50°F	66°F

GRAPHING REMINDERS!

y axis
y to the sky!
the dependent axis
A.K.A "the effect"
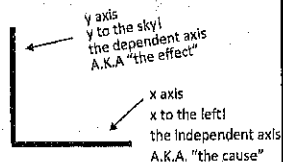
x axis
x to the left!
the independent axis
A.K.A. "the cause"

STATION 4: Create a line graph that shows a comparison of low and high average temperatures by month for San Diego. Make the high in red and the low in blue.
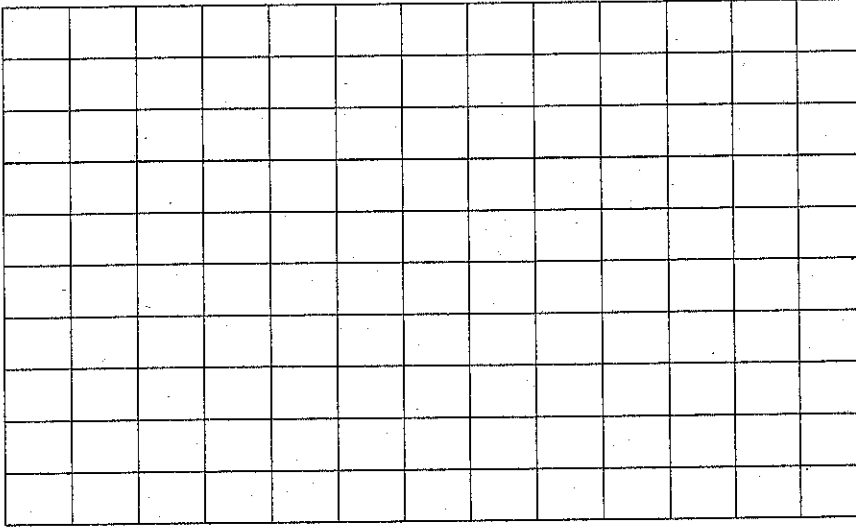
ARE YOU FINISHED?

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

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