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Section 1.4 presenting scientific data answer

1.1.4 To provide scientific data, take notes and go to lesson 1.4 notes the & amp; amp; finishing taking notes ... If there is anything that makes no sense, raise your hand Please start bringing your earbuds to start using in class! You should know that about elementary school math and science. If you don't understand anything, please help me! READ MORE, not just find answers to finishing notes. ... 2.1.4 Provision of scientific data in order to be useful for news, it must be provided in a clear and organised manner. As for news, scientific data becomes meaningful only when they are organized and transmitted. Communication includes visual presentations, such as this graph. 3.1.4 Submission of scientific data How do scientists organise data? Organisation of data 4.1.4 Submission of scientific data Scientists can organize their data using data tables and graphs. Organisation of data 5.1.4 Submission of scientific data tables The easiest way to organise the data is to present them in the table. This table is related to two variables — manipulated variable (location) and responsive variable (average annual precipitation). Data management 6.1.4 Submission of graphs of scientific data lines A line graph is useful for displaying changes that often occur in related variables over time. In the line graph, the manipulated (independent) variable is usually applied to the horizontal axis or x axis. The responsive (dependent) variable is credited to the vertical axis of the graph or to the y axis. Data management 7.1.4 Submission of scientific data Sometimes the data points in the graph give a straight line. The steepness or inclination (or speed of change) of this line is the ratio between vertical change and the corresponding horizontal change. The formula for the slope line is organizing Data Also, remember the slope formula if you know 2 points. 8.1.4 Submission of scientific data Planning water mass in relation to water volume provides a straight line. Organisation of data 9.1.4 Submission of scientific data The direct part is the ratio of two variables to a constant. The link between mass and water is an example of a direct part. The mass of the 3-cubic centimetre water sample shall be 3 grams. The mass of the 6-cubic centimetre water sample shall be 6 grams. The mass of the 9-cubic centimetre water sample shall be 9 grams. Organisation of data 10.1.4 Submission of scientific data This graph shows how the flow rate of the water mixer affects the time needed to fill a 1-gallon pot. Organisation of data 11.1.4 Submission of scientific data Inversely, the relationship in which the product of the two variables is constant. The flow rate of 0.5 gallon per minute fills the bank in 2 minutes. Flow rate of 1 gallon per minute fills the pot in 1 minute. The flow rate of 2 gallons per minute fills the bank in 0.5 minutes. Data Management 12.1.4 Submission of scientific data faster than speeding Data Modem is the device used Data. For example, when you upload a picture to a Web page, your computer's modem converts the image data to a different format. The converted data is then sent via a telephone line or cable telephone line. The smallest data item that a computer can read is a binary number, or bit. A little bit is either 0 or 1. Computers process bits in larger units called bytes. Bait is an eight-bit group. Organisation of data 13.1.4 Submission of scientific data The table shows the data rates of modems used on home computers. Data transfer rates are often measured in kilobits per second or kbps. The time it takes to upload a 1 mega-download file (MB) is given for each of the listed rates. Organisation of data 14.1.4 Submission of scientific data 1. Using Graphs Use table data to create a row chart. Describe the relationship between data transfer rate and upload and upload. Answer: Organisation of data 15.1.4 Submission of scientific data 2. When reminding me, How would doubling the rate of data transfer affect upload time? Answer: Doubling the rate of data transmission would reduce upload time by half. Data management 16.1.4 Submission of scientific data bar graphs Often a bar graph is used to compare measurements, amounts or changes. Arranging data 17.1.4 Presentation of the scientific data's circle charts If you think about a pie cut into pieces, you have a mental model of a circle chart. A circular graph shows how part or part of something is related to a whole. Organisation of data 18.1.4 Submission of scientific data How can scientists transmit experimental data? Data transmission 19.1.4 Transmission of scientific data Scientists can transmit results by writing in scientific journals or speaking at conferences. Transmission of data 20.1.4 The introduction of scientific data researchers also exchanges information through conversations, e-mails and websites. Young scientists often present their research at science fairs. Transmission of data 21.1.4 Transmission of scientific data Peer reviews is a process by which scientists study the work of other scientists. Peer evaluation encourages comments, suggestions, questions and criticisms from other researchers. Based on the responses of their peers, the researchers who submitted the work for the review will be able to reassess how best to interpret their data. Transmission of data 22.1.4 Submission of scientific data Please reply to the following evaluation questions: SAVE ONLY AN ANSWER IN YOUR NOTES THAT INDICATES THAT YOU HAVE READ AND WORKED THROUGH THE QUESTIONS. IF YOU DO NOT AGREE WITH THE ANSWER, PLEASE LOOK AT ME; Sometimes it's been typo. ... 23.1.4 Submission of scientific data evaluation 1. What type of graph is most useful for showing when part of something is related to a whole? a. bar b. ring c. column d. row 24.1.4 Submission of scientific data evaluation questions 1. What type of graph is most useful for showing when part of something is related to a whole? a. bar b. c. Line ANS:B 25.1.4 Asking questions for the evaluation of scientific data 2. How to line a line graph Show the relationship between the manipulated variable and the corresponding variable? A. The manipulated variable is applied to the x-axis and the reactive variable is entered on the y axis. B. The responding variable is entered on the x-axis and the manipulated variable is included in the graph and the corresponding variable indicates the inclination. D. The corresponding variable is entered in the graph and the manipulated variable indicates the inclination. 26.1.4 Submission of the evaluation of scientific data Second question. How does a line graph show the relationship between a normally manipulated variable and a responsive variable? A. The manipulated variable is applied to the x-axis and the reactive variable is entered on the y axis. B. The responding variable is entered on the x-axis and the manipulated variable is entered on the y axis. C. The manipulated variable is included in the graph and the corresponding variable indicates the inclination. D. The corresponding variable is entered in the graph and the manipulated variable indicates the inclination. ANS:a 27.1.4 Submission of the evaluation of scientific data third question. How do scientists communicate the results of scientific studies? a. By writing in scientific journals or speaking at conferences b. using the secret code c. only by e-mail d. by writing in literary journals 28.1.4 Asking questions for the evaluation of scientific data 3. How do scientists communicate the results of scientific studies? a. By writing in scientific journals or speaking at conferences b. using the secret code c. only by e-mail d. by writing in literary journals ANS:A 29.1.4 Asking questions for the evaluation of scientific data 4. Why are peer reviews an important part of the research process? A. Peer evaluation ensures that the right scientist receives credit for discoveries. B. Peer review helps to identify errors or biases in research. C. Peer evaluation is a system used to provide information to other researchers. D. Peer evaluation helps other scientists form theories of discovery. 30.1.4 Asking questions for the evaluation of scientific data 4. Why are peer reviews an important part of the research process? A. Peer evaluation ensures that the right scientist receives credit for discoveries. B. Peer review helps to identify errors or biases in research. C. Peer evaluation is a system used to provide information to other researchers. D. Peer evaluation helps other scientists form theories of discovery. ANS:B name

Chapter
& amp; Compare and Contrast After reading this section, compare the types of graphs with filling in the table. For more information about this reading strategy, see the Manual of Skills and Reference Skills at the end of the textbook. staa/ staa/ ForGraphLine graphBar graphCircle graphOrganizing Data (p. 2224) is used. Circle around the letters of tools scientists use to organize their data. internet b. newspapers c. graphs2. The easiest way to organise the data is to provide them a(n) . You can circle the correct answer line graph bar graph data table 3. A circle around the letter of the place on the line chart, where the variable you manipulate is usually drawn. y-axis 1. x-axis. run4. In a line graph, the line is called the vertical change ratio with the corresponding horizontal change. Ring the correct answer: the rise of the municipality of Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Pearson Prentice Hall. All rights reserved. I.P.L.S.Physical Science Reading and Study Workbook Level B Chapter 1.9A graph, where a line is illustrated to describe changes in related variables Another0001_hsp09_GRSW_Ch01.qxd 7/27/07 15:18 pm Page 9Communicating Data (page 25)8. Scientists can understand the results of their experiments by writing and talking about 0.7. Why is peer review an important part of research?10 Reading physical science and study workbook b-level Chapter 1.P.L.S.S. Use the words in the box to identify each of the data management tools below the graphcircle graph data tableName
Chapter
19999. research skills pearson education, inc., publishing almost all rights reserved. Ingredients Earths CrustOther 1.5%Potassium 2.6%Magnesium 2.1%Sodium 2.8%Calcium 3.6%Iron 5.0%Aluminium 8.1%Silicon 27.7%Oxygen 46.6%CityBuffalo, Y Y Chicago, Ill Colorado Springs, Colo.Houston, Tex.San Diego, Calif Tallahassee, Fla.Tucson, Ariz.Average annual rainfall (cm)88.091.041.2117.025.1166.930.5 Average annual rainfall in selected U.S. Cities Volume (cm³)Mass (g)Mass vs. Water body capacity = 5 gSlope = = = = 1 g/cm³ RunRise5 cm35 g0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10234015678910Rise = 5 cm3 Average annual rainfall in selected US cities Average annual rainfall (cm) 06010015020017.098.025.1166.98BuffaloChicagoChicagoColoradoHHoustonSan DiegoTucson41.291.030.5a. b. c. d.0001_hsp09_GRSW_Ch01.qxd 15.07.2017 15:18 Page 10Page 2

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