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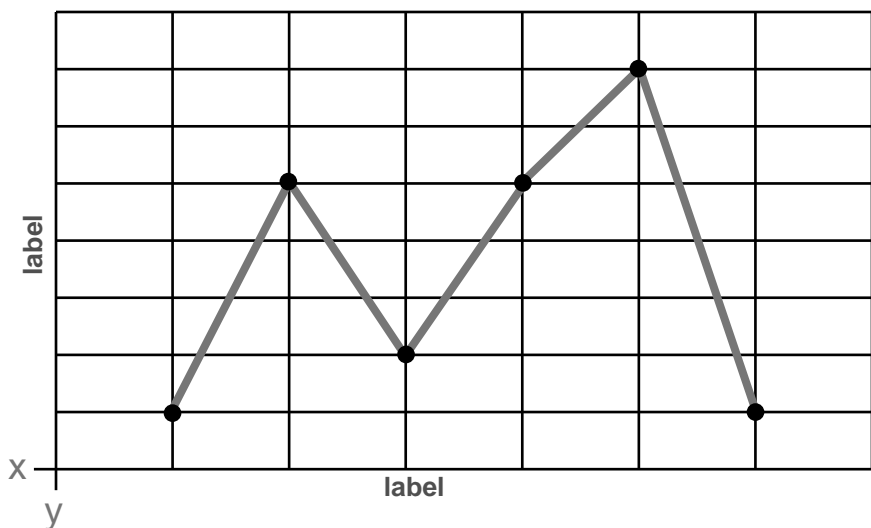


# Displaying Data: Results

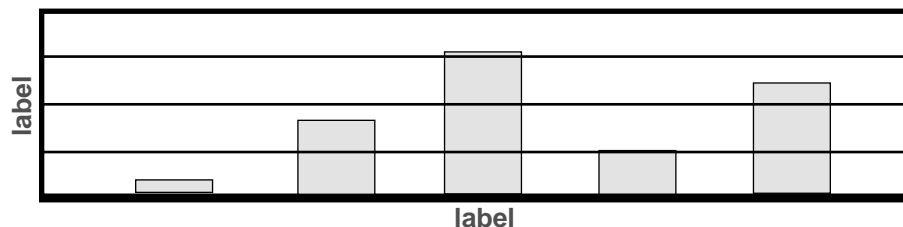
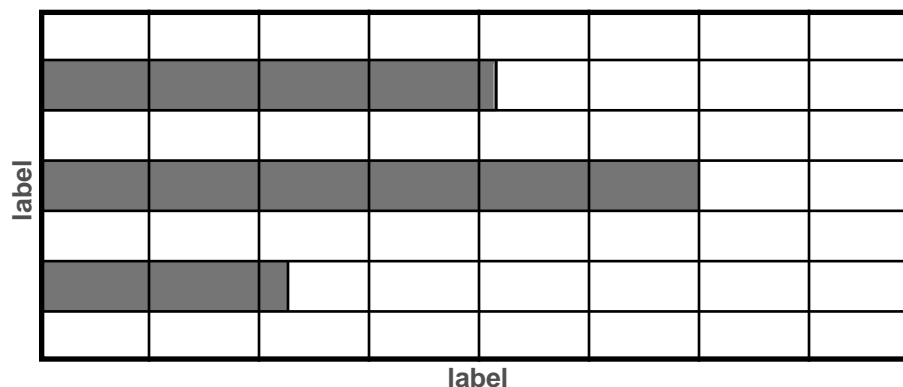
After data has been collected and organized in a table, it can be displayed in graphs. Since graphs are like pictures, they make it easy for people to see the results of science investigations. Line graphs, bar graphs, and circle graphs are the most commonly used types of graphs. Everyone should be able to read and make each type.

On this page are some typical views of the basic graphs. Explanations and sample graphs with data are provided on pages 69–77. Try drawing each type on the chalkboard and discuss all of them in class. (Some graphs contain individual data values, and others contain averaged data values.)

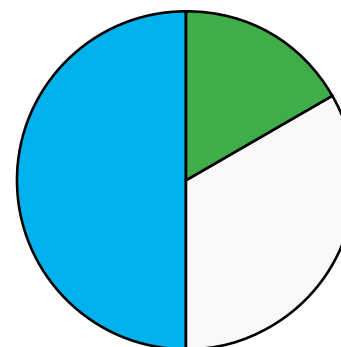
### Typical Line Graph



### Typical Bar Graph (two views)



### Typical Circle Graph (sometimes called a "pie chart")





## Rocket, Rocket *(cont.)*

### Balloon Blast-Off *(cont.)*

- How well did your rocket work?
  - Try launching the rocket again with a different balloon. Try long balloons, twisties, large spherical balloons, and any other sizes and shapes available.
6. Try the slender rocket design shown on this page. This design curves into a long slender tube. It can be attached to the top or side of the balloon.
  7. With which balloon did this design work best?
  8. Design your own rocket version. Modify one of the two designs already shown or create an entirely new design.
  9. Try launching your new design, using a long, slender type of balloon.

**Data:** Make a data chart showing which type of balloon and which type of rocket design went the farthest.

**Conclusions:** Did the long, slender design and balloon work best? If so, why do you think this might be?

