

# Could You Please Stand Still, Again?!!!

## Student Data Page 2G



### Group Members:

Balancer \_\_\_\_\_

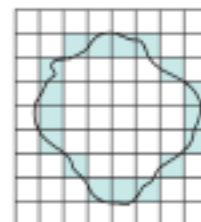
Timekeeper \_\_\_\_\_

Measurer \_\_\_\_\_

Reader \_\_\_\_\_

**Hypothesis:** \_\_\_\_\_

- I. Fill in the data table below by **counting the number of squares that were touched** by the water-based marker while performing each different task. **Be sure to count every single marked square. Even if a small corner of the square is touched, it must be counted.** Do this for both “control” and “test” assessments.



- II. You will now use the *Unit Square Grid* to estimate the area of your stabilograms.
- Each square in the grid has an area of  $1 \text{ cm}^2$ .
  - Estimate* the area of your stabilogram by laying the *Unit Square Grid* over the stabilogram. See *Figure 1 Estimating Area of Stabilogram Using Unit Square Grid*.
  - Now count the number of **whole** squares within the boundary of your stabilogram. Write this number down in the *Stabilogram Data Table* below.
  - Now, go back and estimate the area included in the partial squares within your stabilogram boundary. If  $1/2$  of a square is included, that represents  $1/2 \text{ cm}^2$ . If  $1/4$  square is included, that area is  $1/4 \text{ cm}^2$  and so on.
  - Add all these partial squares to your number of full squares. Be sure to keep up with all of the fractions. Write this number down in the *Stabilogram Data Table* below.
  - When everyone in your group has completed estimating the area of their stabilograms, record the result in the *Stabilogram Data Table* and go to step III.

### Stabilogram Data Table: The Effect of Various Tasks on Balance

Assessment	Number of Whole Squares on the Stabilogram	Number of Partial Squares on the Stabilogram	Total Estimated Area of Stabilogram ( $\text{cm}^2$ )
Control Stabilogram			
Test Stabilogram			

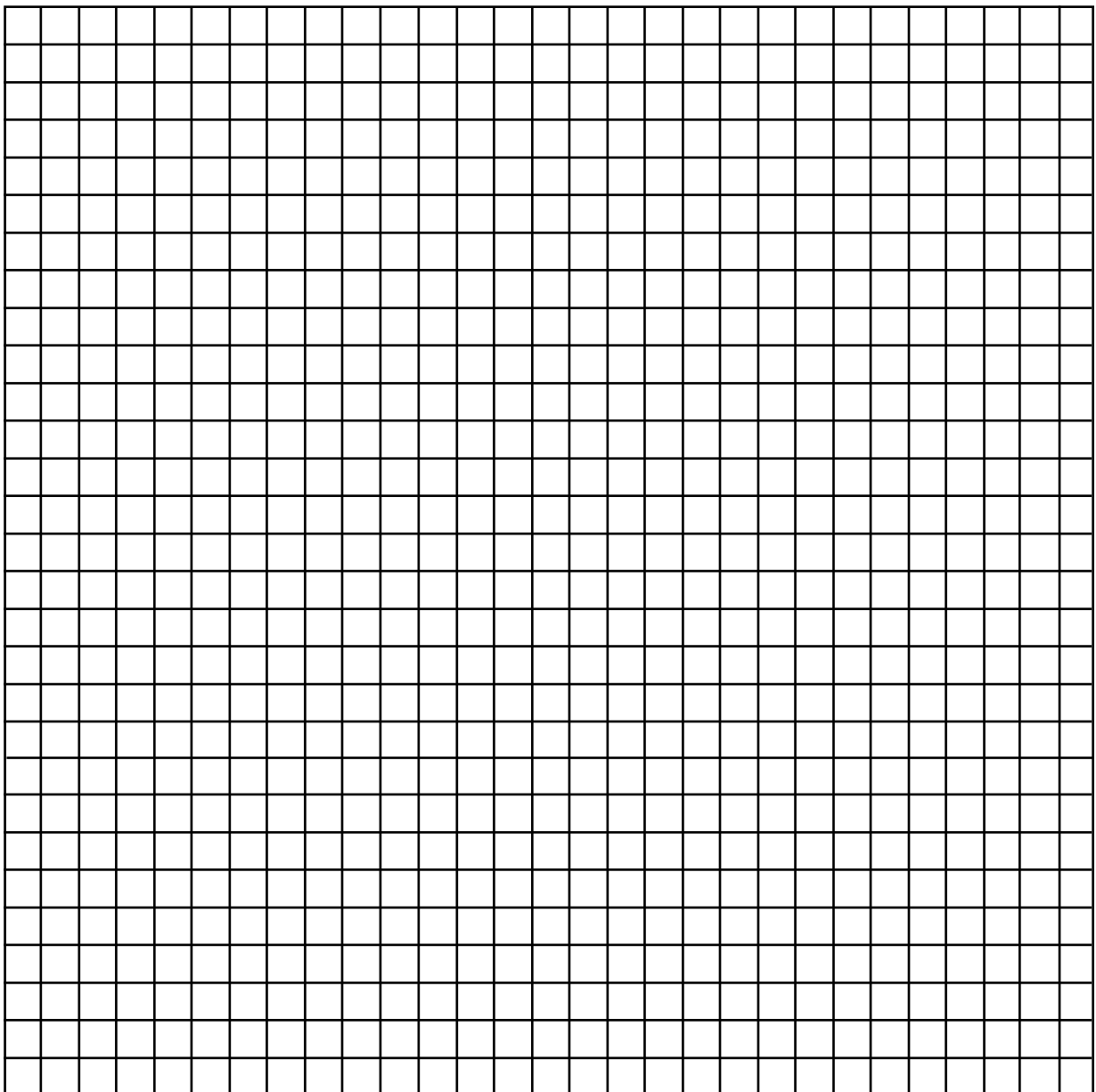
### III. Making your Graph

- a. You will now construct a *double* bar graph of the data from your stabilograms. This bar graph will allow you to compare the Control Stabilogram to the Test Stabilogram.
- b. The graph must have a complete title, must have both axes labeled and must indicate the units of measurement used. (Each square on the unit grid is 1 cm, so the units used to measure the area will be cm<sup>2</sup>).
- c. You will construct a bar graph and plot the data for the two Stabilograms in the graph paper provided below. Divide the X axis into two equal sections. Label the first "*Control*", the second "*Test*".
- d. On your graph, use one color marker for the "*Control*" and a different color for the "*Test*". Be sure to include a legend explaining the color coding.



Title \_\_\_\_\_

Axis Label



Axis Label \_\_\_\_\_

## Analysis:

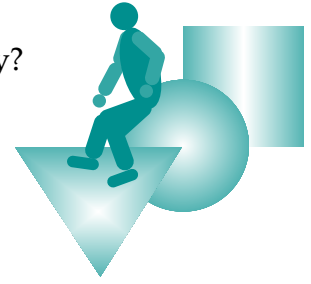
1. In which assessment was your group member's balance the best? Why?

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2. In which assessment was your group member's balance the worst? Why?

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3. What observations did you make while conducting the experiment that would indicate that the balancer had good balance?

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4. What unexpected observation(s) did you make?

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5. How much did the variable you applied affect balance? Do you think this difference is important? Why?

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6. Was your hypothesis correct? Explain why or why not.

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**Conclusion:** After completion of lab, write a conclusion explaining if you accept or reject the original hypothesis and *WHY*?