

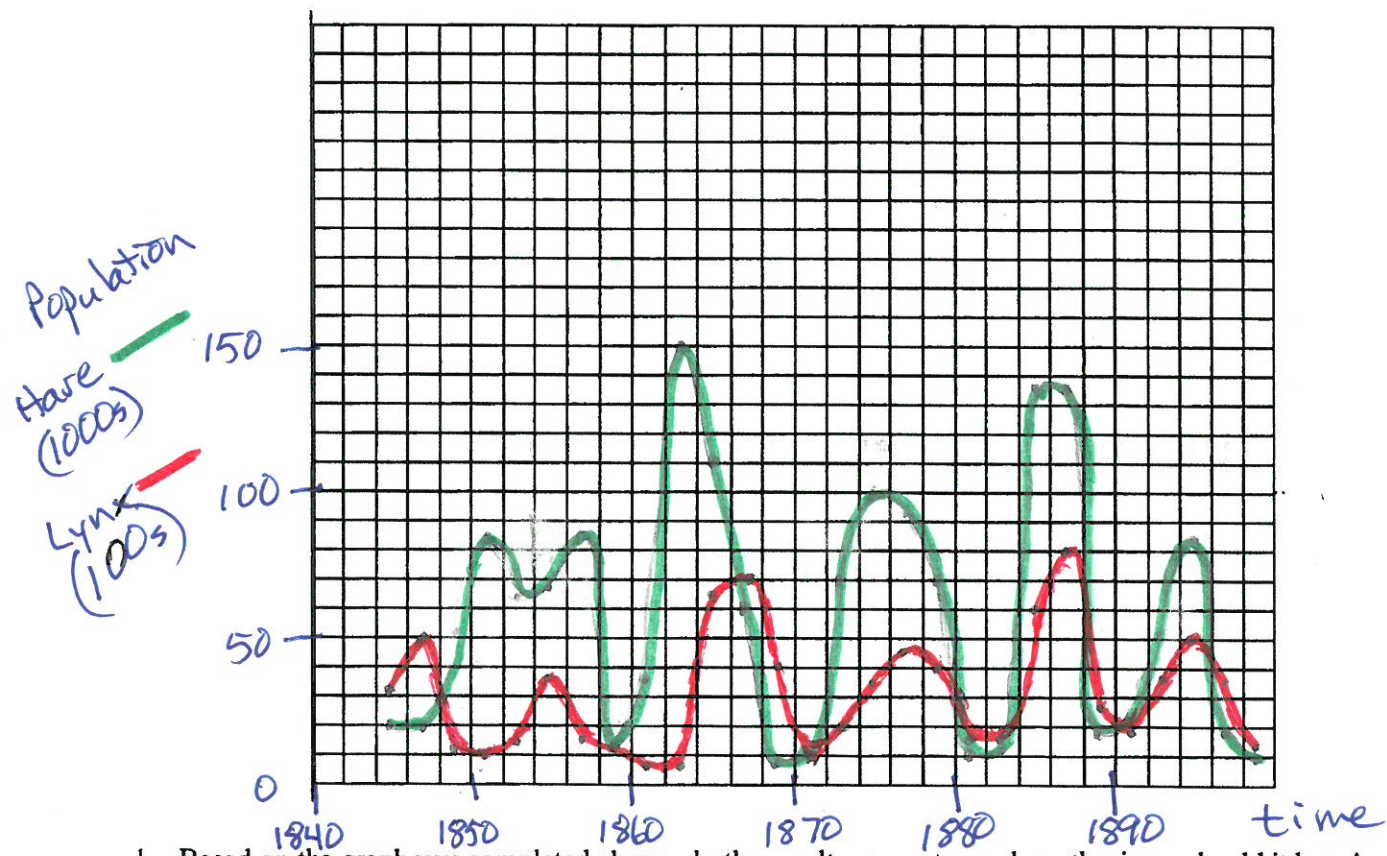
Name: Key Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

In every experiment, there is an **independent variable** that the researcher is manipulating. The **dependent variable** is the one that is measured as a result of changes to the independent variable. When something is measured over a given time period, time is considered to be the independent variable.

Before you graph the results, **hypothesize** about what you believe the relationship will be between the snowshoe hare and Canadian lynx populations.

Make a line graph showing the change in snowshoe hare and lynx populations over the given time period. Remember each of the following rules in making a properly formatted graph:

- Independent variables are graphed on the x-axis, while dependent variables are graphed on the y-axis.
- Both the x- and y-axis should have labels indicating what measurement is shown and the units used in that measurement, if applicable.
- An appropriate scale should be chosen that makes the graph small enough to confine to a single page, but large enough to show the differences between the points on the graph.



1. Based on the graph you completed above, do the results support your hypothesis, or should it be rejected? Explain.
2. Why are **line graphs** a good option when displaying data over time?