

Earth Day Science Symposium: Rainforest Instructions for Enlarging Your Chart

Always draw with a pencil. Do not even think of coloring until you've drawn the entire chart. Use your pencil *lightly* in case you need to erase. You'll be tracing over lines with marker or crayon later. Use a *good eraser* to correct mistakes. Use a *straightedge* (meter stick and/or ruler) to draw straight lines.



Your biggest challenge is to copy or enlarge the chart without changing the *shape*. There are *two options*:

1. One square on the small chart equals one square on the large graph paper.
2. One square on the small chart equals four or nine squares on the large graph paper.

If you think you want to try Option 2, figure out the overall size of your chart by counting squares on the large graph paper. Will you have enough room for your title and all of your labels? If not, choose Option 1.

To *center* your graph or diagram, count squares side to side and up and down. Try to center your title, too (make it the same distance from both the right and left side of the page).

If your chart has a *key*, put it where it fits best. When it comes to where the key goes, you don't have to copy the chart exactly.

To copy *the map for Data Set 8*, start with a square in one corner of the small chart and copy it exactly in a square on your graph paper. Then move to the next square on the chart.

Use a compass or a string and pencil to draw *circles* for pie charts and Venn diagrams. Use a protractor to measure the angles on pie charts.

When copying line and bar graphs, *rely on the numbers shown on the small chart to plot your data*. This will help ensure *accuracy*.

For bars in bar graphs, choose *colors* that show clearly against each other. For example, green always shows up next to red but sometimes it blends in with blue.

Use care when tracing with markers. Don't touch wet areas—they'll smear.

To save time, use dots or lines to color large areas. For example:

