Name:	Partners:

Calculating Your Spring Constant (k)

A) **Using your very own spring and a Newton spring scale and anything else you might need, you are to determine the spring constant.**
B) **You also need to be an initial calculation.**

	Criteria
Knowledge & Understanding (5) A1.6: Compile accurate data….and record A1.8: synthesize & interpret qualitative data.	**A) Calculating spring constant (k)** Data (3+ data points) collected in properly labelled chart /1 Data points graphed & line of best fit drawn according to expectations. /1 GRASP used /1 Proper units used /1 Reasonable answer /1
Inquiry (3) C2.2: analyze…work/energy… and conservation of energy and solve related problems	**B) Initial Calculation:** Full marks for determining how far to pull back your spring for it to be launched off a black bench and land 1.5m horizontally on the floor. /3

Creating a table: (See page 752 for example – you need not do colour).

The following is expected:

- Columns are labelled on top. Units are included in brackets. ie: (m)
  Units are NOT included in the body of the table.
- Tables are created with straight lines. ie: ruler

Creating a graph: (Fig. 5.18 on page 250 isn't bad – just mixing boxed title)

The following is expected:

- X and Y axes are labelled and labelled parallel to axes. ie: labelling on y axis is written vertically.
- Ruler is used
- Pencil is used.
- It is very neat.
- A boxed title is included and is located within the x and y axes. It is not 'floating' on top of the axes where readers quite often miss it.
- The title makes reference to what you measure on x and y axes.
- If slope is calculated, show the rise/run on graph – I should be able to see your math method.