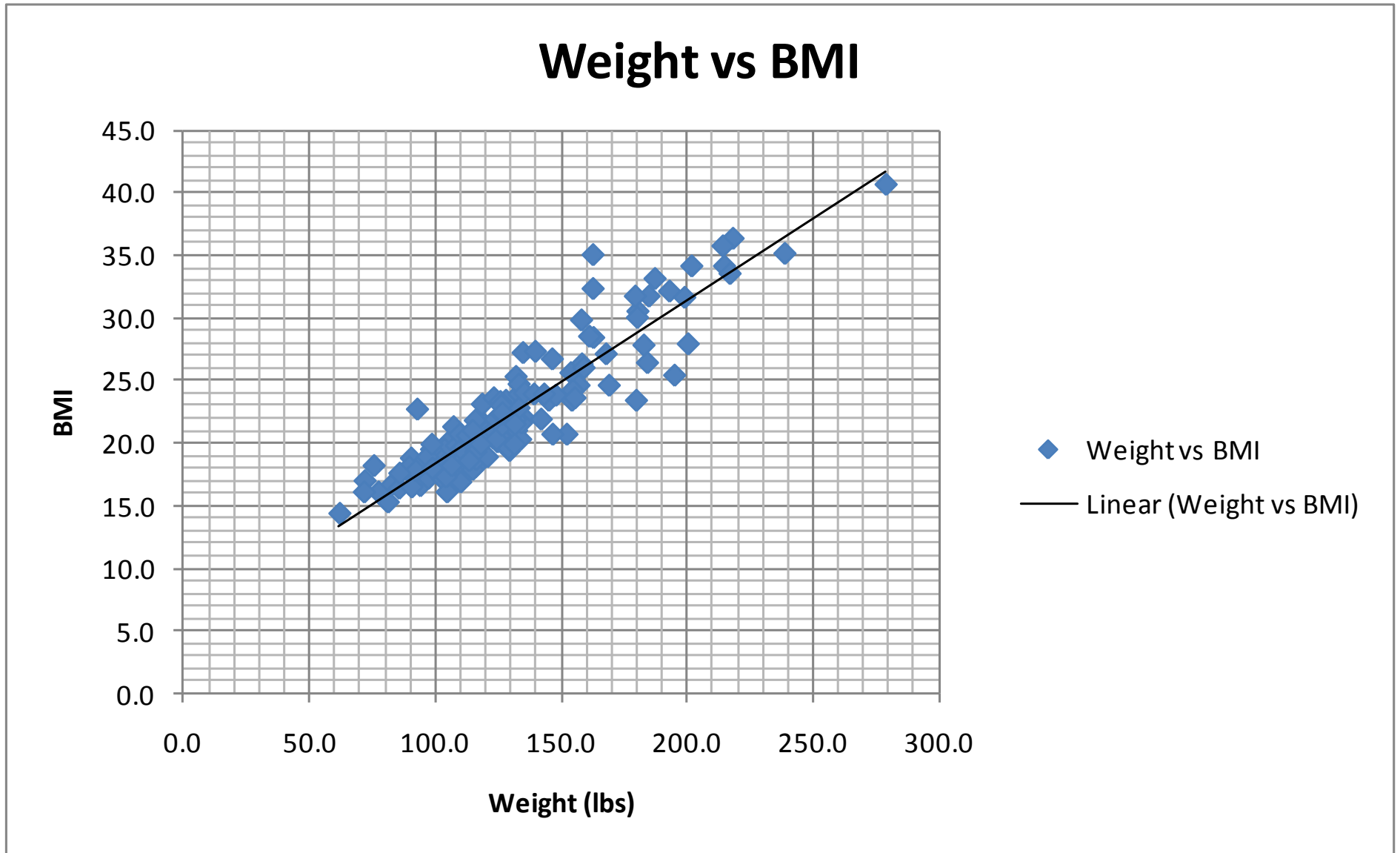
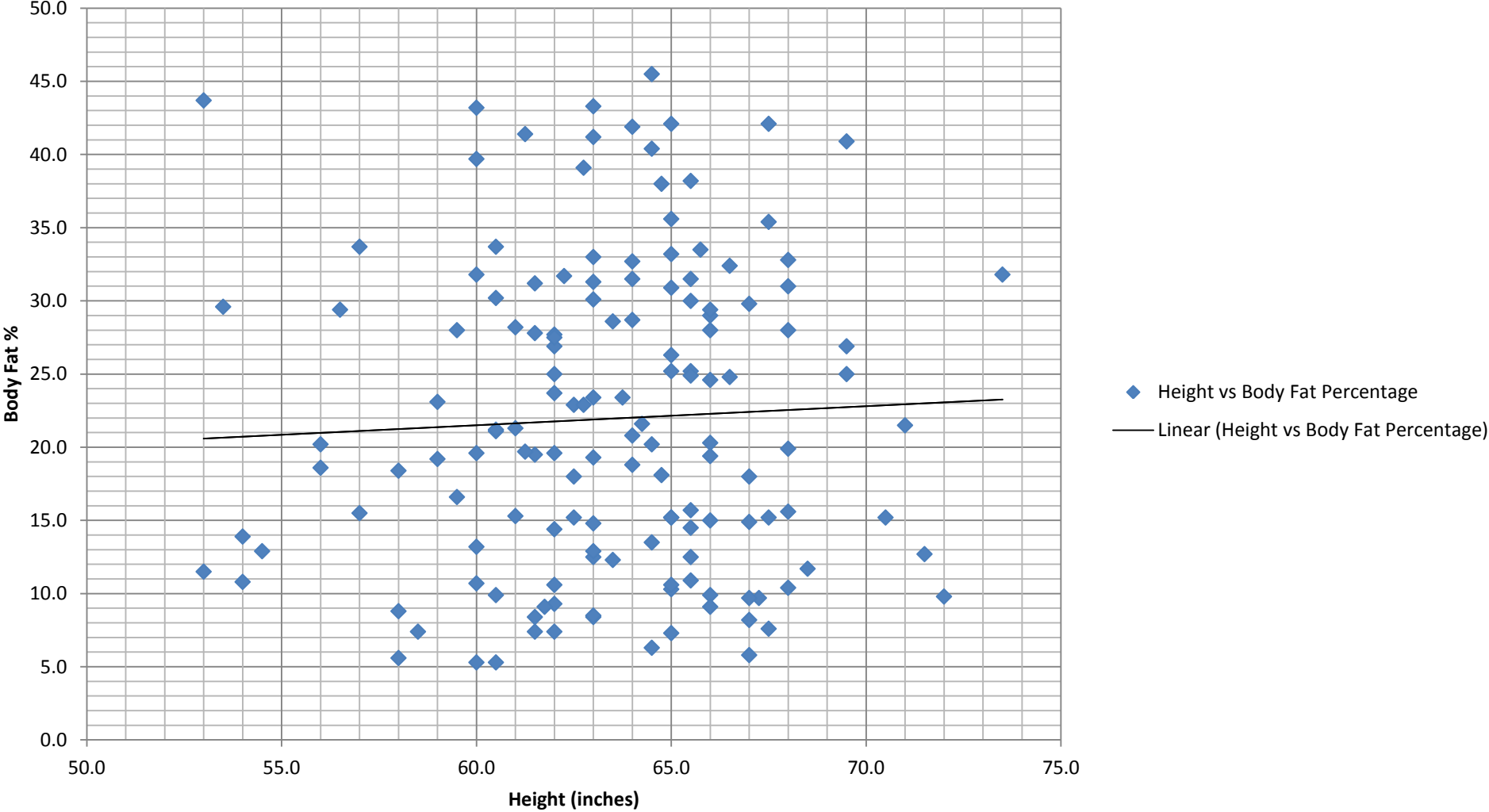


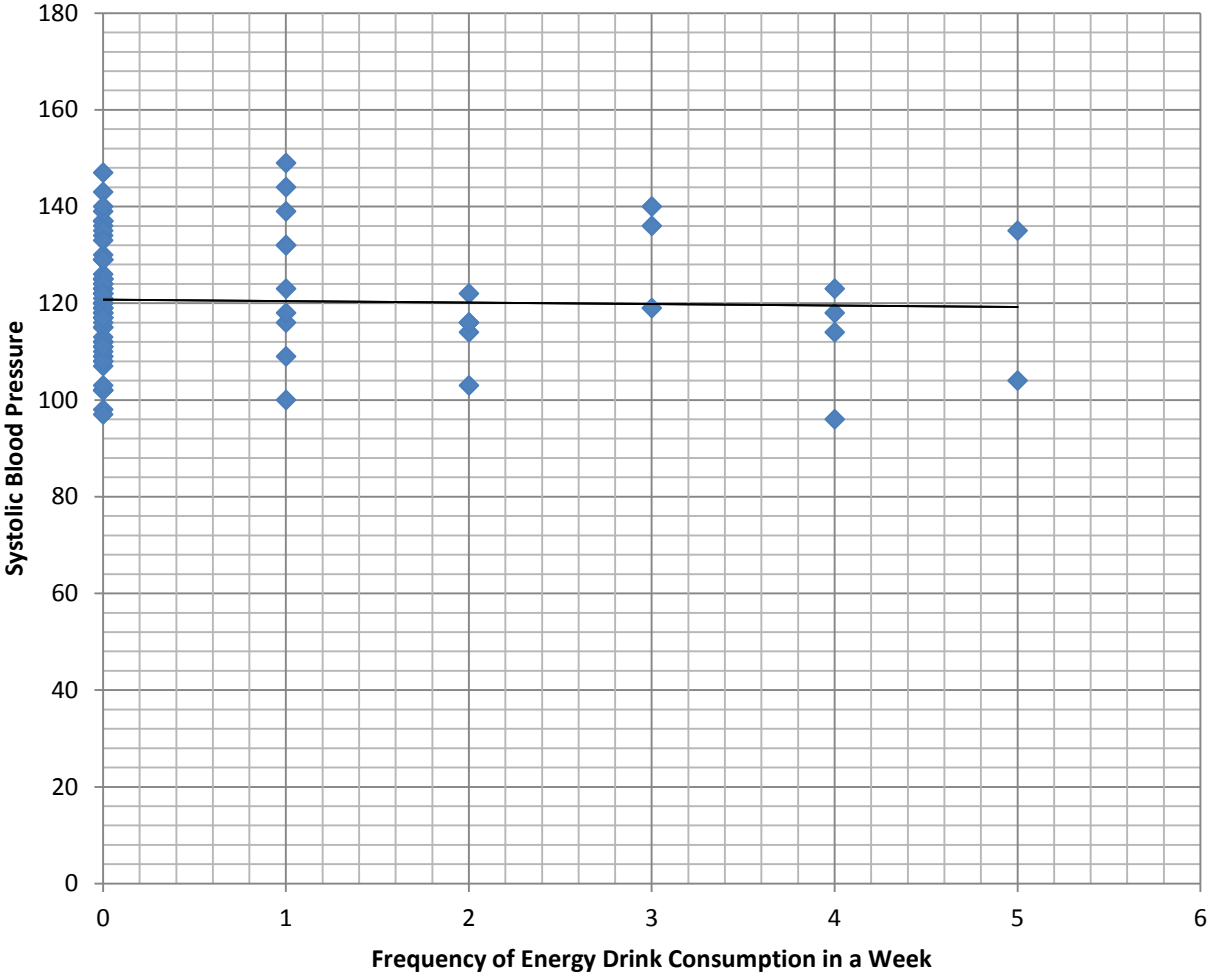
Handouts for Activity 2 - Directions: Cut out graphs and distribute to individual small groups of 4-6 students



Height vs Body Fat Percentage

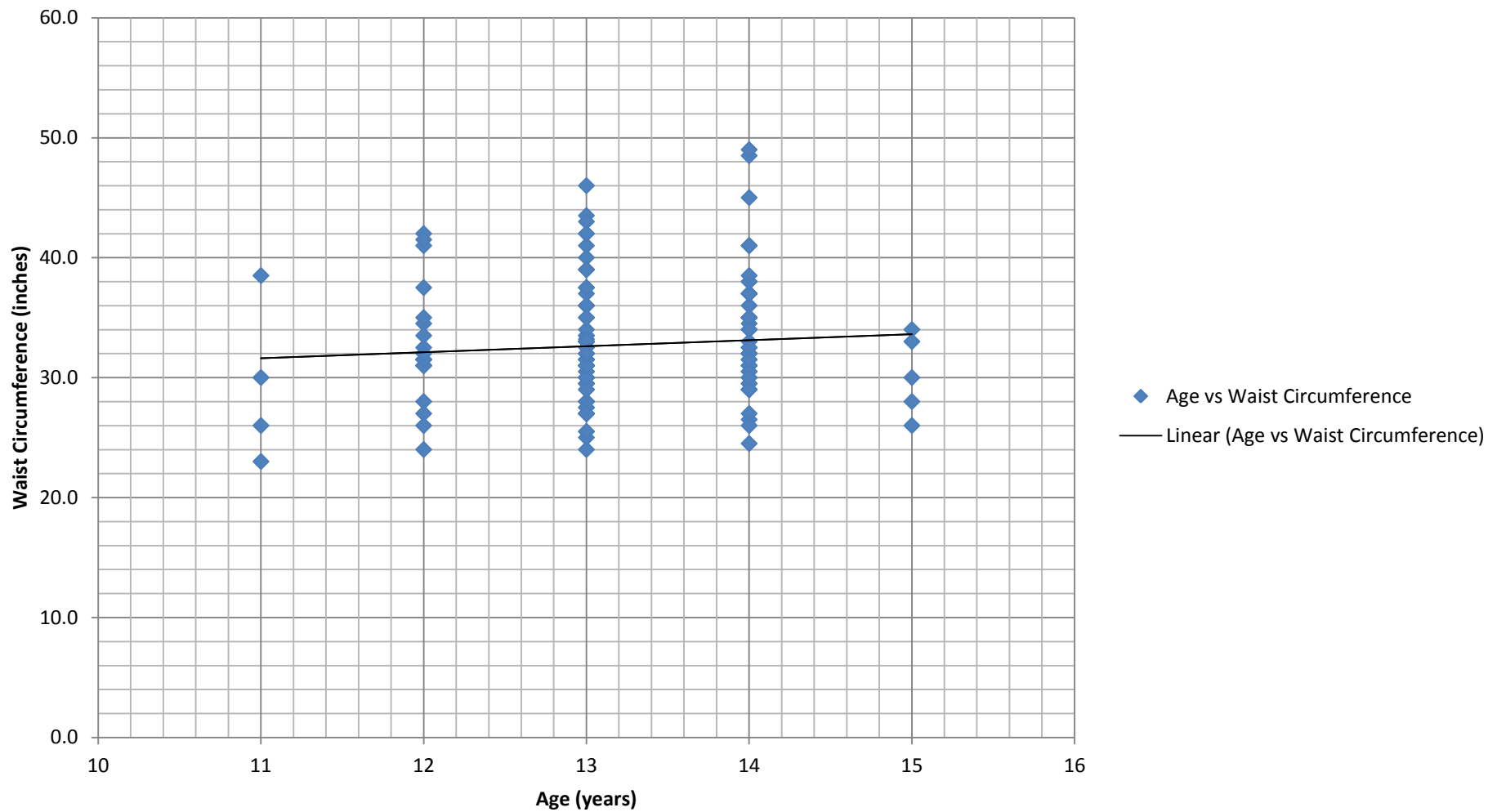


Energy Drink Consumption vs Blood Pressure

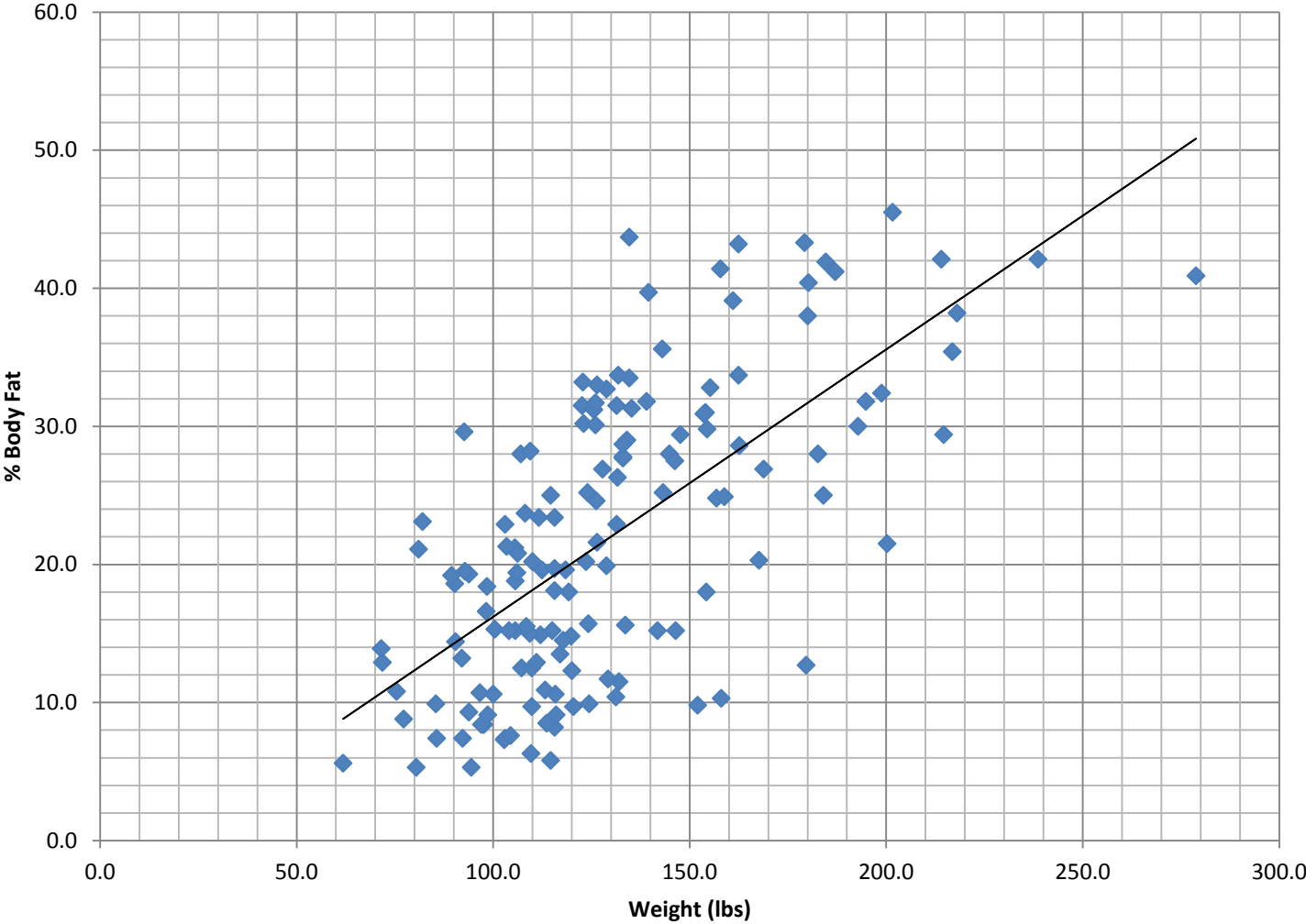


- ◆ Energy Drink Consumption vs Blood Pressure (systolic)
- Linear (Energy Drink Consumption vs Blood Pressure (systolic))

Age vs Waist Circumference

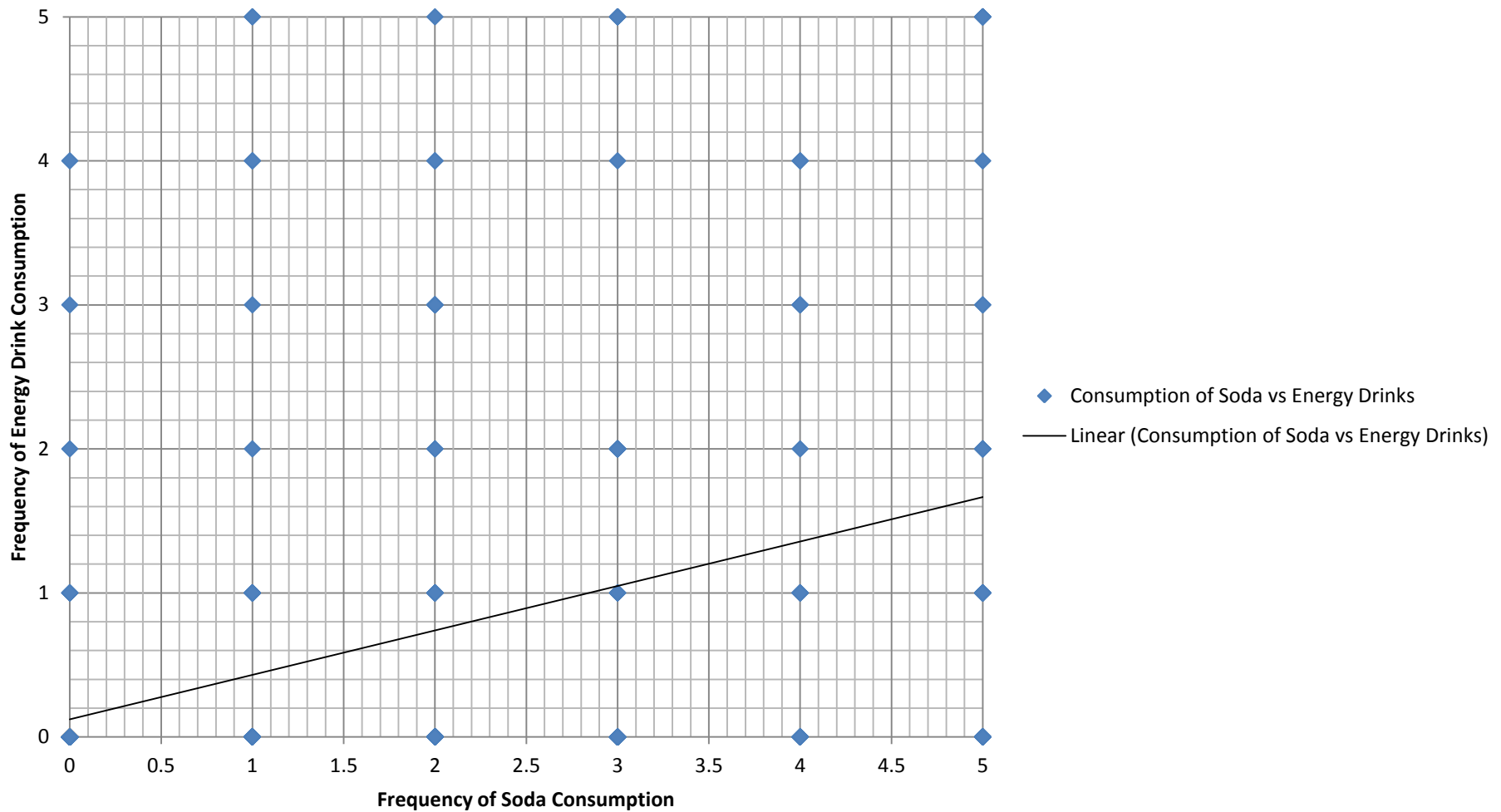


Weight vs Body Fat Percentage

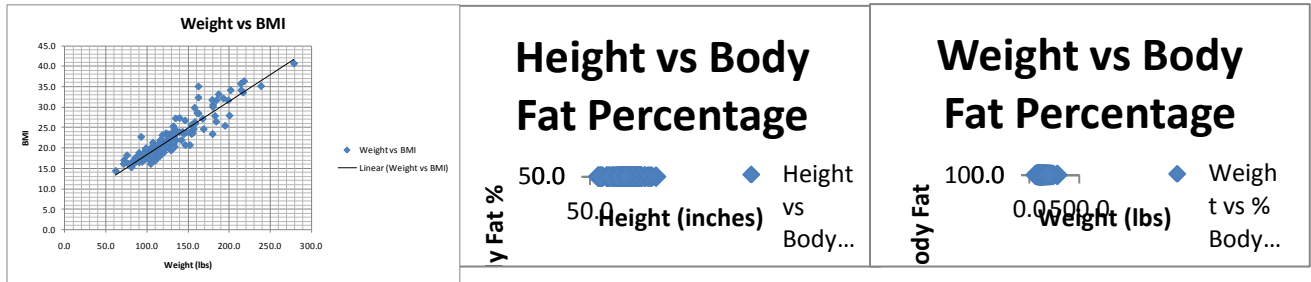


- ◆ Weight vs % Body Fat
- Linear (Weight vs % Body Fat)

Consumption of Soda vs Energy Drinks



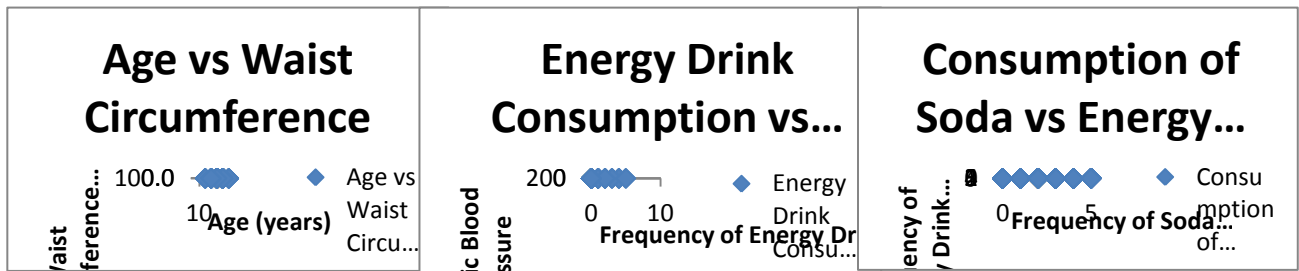
LET'S GET HEALTHY! GRAPHS KEY



BMI is calculated based on weight so as weight goes up, so should BMI. This is a strong positive correlation between these two factors.

Being tall doesn't necessarily mean you'll have a high or low percentage of body fat. As a result, there is a weak positive correlation, at best, between these factors.

Increased weight doesn't necessarily mean you'll have a high body fat percentage because your height isn't taken into account. As a result, there is a moderate positive correlation between these factors.



There is a weak positive correlation between age and waist circumference. Just because a person is getting older and they are growing, it doesn't mean that their waist will increase dramatically.

There is a no correlation between frequency of energy consumption and blood pressure. A person could have drank 6 energy drinks last Monday, but had their blood pressure measured on Friday. Or a person could have drank one energy drink just before being measured. Or no energy drinks but just came in from recess! A lot of variables could explain these results.

There is a weak positive correlation between the frequency of students drinking soda and energy drinks. This graph looks different because it uses "categorical data" to rank the frequency of consumption on a scale from low (0) to high (5). So instead of the data being all spread out (like for weight or height), the points are clustered at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. There could be 60 people counted at one of these dots! The trend line is only way we know that people who drink soda more often tend to also be more likely to drink energy drinks more often. But as you can see, there are lots of other variables that can influence these results! Like preferring one over the other, not drinking either and preferring non-caffeinated drinks.

