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## Partners:

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Sacre Bleu! Hot oatside, eh? Must be about 35 degrees, eh?
Using the dual scale thermometers, measure the temperatures shown in both Celsius and Fahrenheit and record them below. Make sure you let the thermometer level stop moving before you record it. Then do your totals and averages as we did with length and volume.

|  | Temperature <br> in ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | Temperature <br> in ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$ | Temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \div$ Temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ice Water |  |  |  |
| Air in Room <br> "Room Temperature" |  |  |  |
| Skin <br> Hold therrometer <br> bottom tighty in fist |  |  |  |
| Warm Water |  |  |  |
| Boiling Water |  |  |  |
| Total of all 5 <br> measurements |  |  |  |
| Average $=$ <br> Total $\div 5$ |  |  |  |

1. What's different (OK, weird) about these figures compared to the length and volume ones?
2. Carefully applying our principles, create a graph of your measurements. Put ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on the vertical axis, and ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on the horizontal. Draw a straight trend line.
3. Does your trend line go through the origin? Should it? Why or why not?
4. Can you convert between Fahrenheit and Celsius temperatures like we've been converting lengths and volumes? Why or why not?
