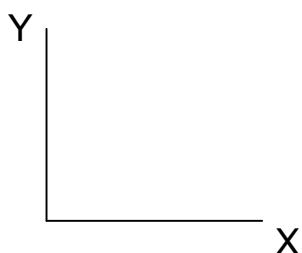


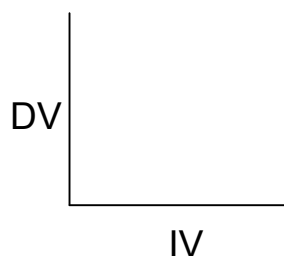
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_

## BAR GRAPH RULES

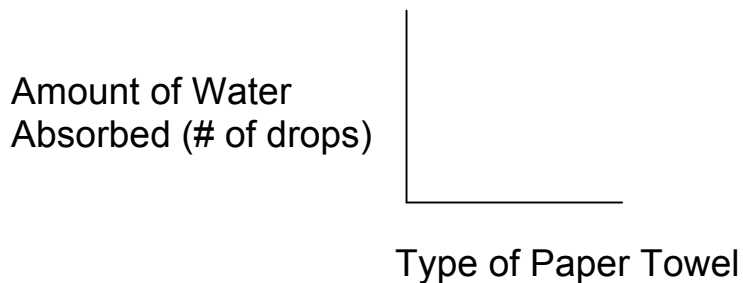
- 1. Decide** whether you are doing a **Line Graph** OR a **Bar Graph** by looking at your data table.
  - If your IV and DV are both **numbers** → **Line Graph**
  - If either the IV or DV have **words/categories** → **Bar Graph**
- 2. Draw the X and Y axis.** (Remember the **X-axis** goes **left to right**, because you have to look left and right at a **X-walk**. The **Y-axis** goes **up and down**, like a **Yo-Yo**).



- 3. The Manipulated Variable (MV)** always goes on the **X axis**  
The **Responding Variable (RV)** always goes on the **Y axis**



- 4. Label** both axes with both the **variable name AND unit** that they are measured in.

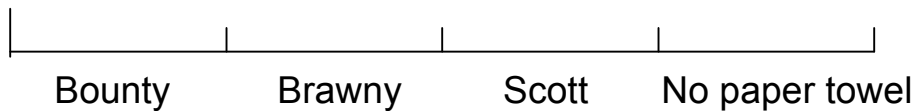


**\* If you have data from multiple trials, use the AVERAGE DATA ONLY**

## 5. Scale the x and y axes.

x-axis:

- Look at your MV data. Count the number of categories that you have.
- Distribute the categories evenly along the axis.
- Label each category.
- The scale should use the whole page.



y-axis:

- Look at your RV data. What is your highest number?
- Your scale needs to go from 0 to that highest number (or a little above)
- Divide the axis into even increments starting with zero and ending with that highest number.
- The scale should use the whole page.

Amount of Water Absorbed (# of drops)
310
254
153
1

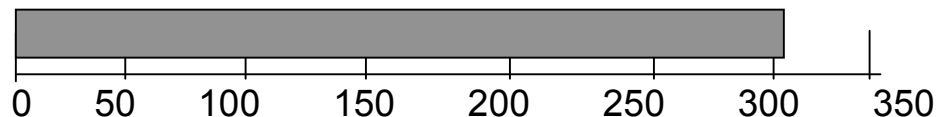


## 6. Draw the bars

Compare each MV data point with its corresponding RV data point.

Bar graph – For each MV category, shade a bar up to its RV value

Type of paper towel	Amount of Water Absorbed (# of drops)
Bounty	310



## 7. Title your graph. The title should explain what the graph is showing.

“The Amount of Water Absorbed by Different Types of Paper Towel”