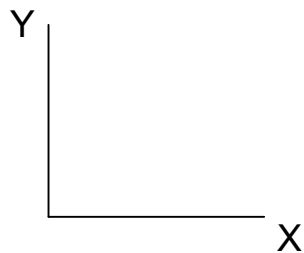


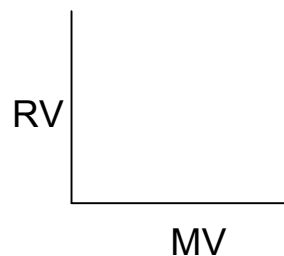
Name: _____ Date: _____ Section: _____

LINE GRAPH RULES

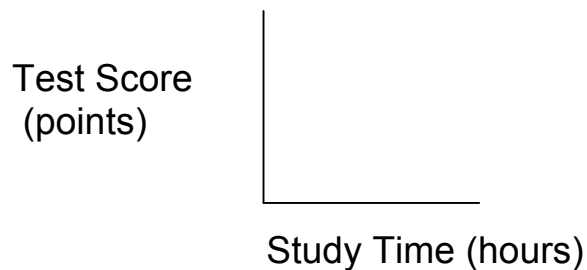
1. Decide whether you are doing a **Line Graph** OR a **Bar Graph** by looking at your data table.
 - If your MV and RV are both **numbers** → **Line Graph**
 - If either the MV or RV have **words/categories** → **Bar Graph**
2. Draw the X and Y axis. (Remember the **X-axis** goes **left to right**, 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 it is measured in.

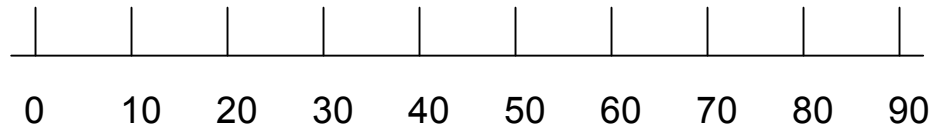


*** If you have data from multiple trials, use the AVERAGE DATA ONLY**

4. Scale your axes.

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

Test Score (points)
58
66
82
84
88
90

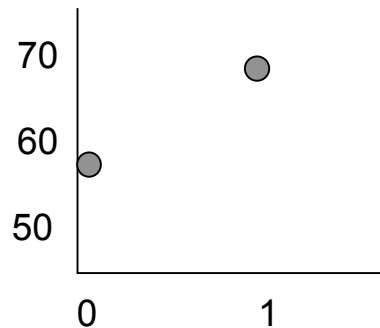


5. Plot your data.

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

- For each MV data point go across the x- axis until the correct MV number value is reached.
- Then, go up the y-axis until the correct DV number value is reached. Put a point in that spot.
- Repeat for all data points.

Study Time (hours)	Test Score (points)
0	58
1	66



6. **Draw a line** to connect the data points. Start at the left-most point of the graph and connect each consecutive point as you move to the right.

7. **Title** your graph. The title should explain what the graph is showing.
"How study time affects test scores"