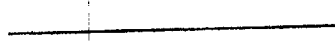

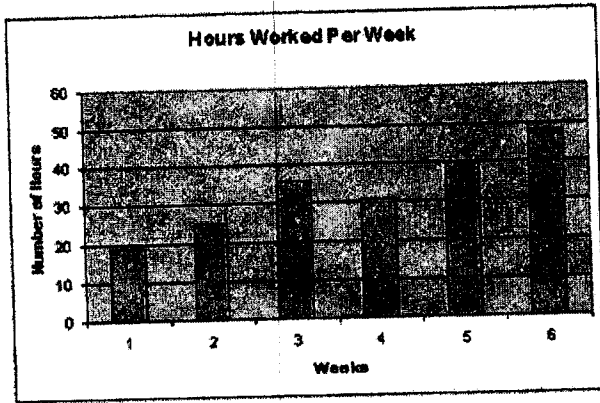


LINE GRAPHS:

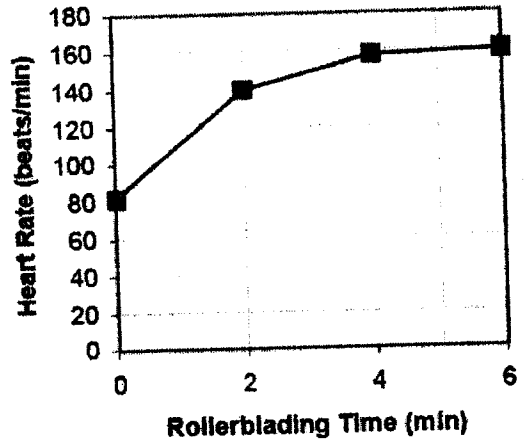
1. Numbers on the X axis go ON the lines.
2. Numbers on the Y axis go ON the lines.
3. Plot points and connect them to make a line.
4. See Example: 

BAR GRAPHS:

1. Numbers on the x axis go BETWEEN the lines.
2. Numbers on the Y axis go ON the lines.
3. Draw bars or columns.
4. See Example: 



The effect of Rollerblading time on heart rate



IMPORTANT: Notice where the numbers on the X and the Y axes are placed on each type of graph.

ASK YOURSELF



1. Did I give my graph or table a title?
2. Did I label my X and Y axis?
3. Did I put the numbers on my axes in the right place?
4. Did I include the unit of measurement in my column headings or axes labels?
5. Did the axes increments stay consistent and do they make sense for the range of data or information displayed?
6. Did I use a ruler and a pencil to create a neat & easy to read table or graph?

KEYS

Keys or legends, can be used when you have multiple sets of data in the same graph that require identification.

HOW TO MAKE A KEY:

1. Use a pencil and a ruler.
2. Use colored pencils or symbols to identify the variables being graphed.
3. Draw your key next to your graph.
4. See Examples: 