



Line graphs are used when there are numbers on both axes.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsbwOQWQgkE>

Which axis?

- The first column in the results table always goes on the x (bottom) axis as this is the independent variable
- The second column in the results table always goes on the y (up and down) axis as this is the dependent variables and what has been measured to gain the results

To draw your graph... remember to SLURP!

Scales

- Scales must go up by the same amount each time to form a regular scale e.g 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 NOT copied from the table such as 3, 6, 7, 8, 10
- The scales should go up in 1s, 2s, 5s or 10s to make it easier to accurately plot the points
- To work out your scale look at the biggest value and the smallest value and ensure your scale starts below the smallest value and finishes above the highest value
 - Try each scale option to see which one fits
- Your scale should use at least half of the graph paper provided

Labels

- Labels must be copied exactly from the headings in the table
- Remember to take the units too

Plot

- Plot a small x or a small dot for each point by going along the bottom x axis then going up the y axis
- Take your time to make sure each point is exactly where it should be

Drawing the line

- Join the points you plot dot to dot
- Remember to use a ruler
- Only connect to origin if you have a (0, 0) value

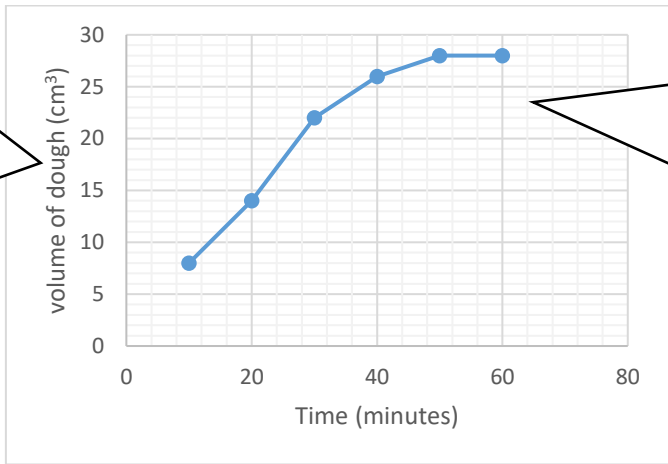
Example

Plot a line graph to show the effect of time on the volume of dough.

X-axis Time (minutes)	Y-axis Volume of dough (cm ³)
10	8
20	14
30	22
40	26
50	28
60	28

Scale is regular as it goes by 5 each time which makes each little box a value of 1.

Label from the table and includes units



Each point has been plotted accurately

Line joins the points dot to dot and is not connected to origin as no 0,0 in the table

Scale is regular as it goes by 10 each time which makes each little box a value of 2.

Label from the table and includes units