

Rules for Graphing

- Make a large graph (Use entire sheet of paper)
 Use a ruler to draw lines
- Use a Pencil !!!!!!!
- Be neat
- Always give the graph a title
- Label the X & Y axis with Quantity and Units
- Evenly space your graphs values
- Number the lines of the graph, NOT the spaces
- Scale you graph by regular intervals (Ex. 0, 5, 10, 15...)
- Plot or include ALL data
- Plot the points carefully



Line Graphs

Best used for looking at changes over time,

such as the number of bathing suits sold each month during the year or the change in your sister's height throughout the year.

Always show 2 variables

- Independent Variable: (X axis) Usually shows time intervals
- Dependent Variable: (Y axis) Usually changes, depends on what occurs in the experiment

Can graph multiple sets of data to compare changes & value

Use a ruler

- Make a key
- Example of a Line Graph...



Bar Graphs

Best used for comparing data quickly and

easily, such as the grade distribution of students enrolled in science class or the growth of plants in different pots.

- Shows differences & comparisons between items
- Use a ruler

- Leave a space between the bars
- Use different colors
- Make a key if more than one set of data is graphed
- Example of a Bar Graph...



Pie Graphs

Best used for showing percentages, such as the percentage of the student body who picked certain entrees for lunch or the percentage of your allowance that will go toward purchasing various things.

Best for showing data that are parts of a whole

- Data represented as percentages (%)
- Use a compass or round object to draw a neat circle
- Do your best to realistically represent the data percentages
- Make a key

Example of a Pie Graph...



1st Qtr
2nd Qtr
3rd Qtr
4th Qtr

Clip: NASA | BEST: Graphing (2:59)



Clip: How to spot a misleading graph - Lea Gaslowitz – TedEd (4:09)

