**Graphing**

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| **Criteria** | | **Demonstrated or not?** |
| Independent variable on the x-axis (ie. horizontal) and dependent on the y-axis (ie. vertical) |  |  |
| Appropriate type of graph:   * Line (or histogram) for continuous data “numbers derived from a scale   (ie. continuum) on both axes”   * Column (or bar) for discrete data (ie. in categories) “words on one axis and numbers on the other”. Note: usually column graphs have vertical (ie. up and down) bars whereas bar graphs have horizontal (ie. sideways) bars. |  |  |
| Both axes are labelled with an appropriate heading |  |  |
| Both axes are labelled with units of measurement in brackets (*only if required)* |  |  |
| Title includes both the independent and… | ***Title:* The Effect of *the independent variable* on the *dependent variable*** |  |
| dependent variables |  |

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| **Criteria** | | **Demonstrated or not?** |
| The x-axis goes up by even intervals  eg. every 10 squares goes up by a value of 2 | ***Do both scales go up by even intervals?*** |  |
| The y-axis goes up by even intervals |  |
| Plots data accurately | ***Note: Jagged line close to the origin represents a broken scale, when values close to zero are not required.***    ***Which point may have been plotted incorrectly? Circle the point.*** |  |
| Lead pencil and ruler |  |  |
| **Total marks allocated** | | **/10** |