## TAILS Graph Creation

In other words, what every graph must have.

| T | Title | Title: | Must be clear and descriptive. | 2 pts |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| A | Axes | $\underline{\text { Axes: }}$ | Drawn, neat and straight. | 2pts |
| I | Intervals | $\underline{\text { Intervals: }}$Each interval increases by an equal amount, <br> and is clearly numbered. | 2pts |  |
| L | Labels | $\underline{\text { Labels: }}$ | Correctly indicate what is graphed and (in <br> parentheses) indicate the units. | 2pts |
| S | Scale | $\underline{\text { X/Y Scales: }}$ | Pick the intervals so that most of the graph <br> paper is used to plot the data. | 2pts |

## First thing to ask yourself: What type of graph is it? Bar, line, scatterplot?

 Scatterplot



How to Interpret Math (in other words, steps to reading ANY graph):

1. Read the title.
2. Identify the Independent ( $x$-axis) and Dependent ( $\mathbf{y}$-axis) variables.
3. Determine the units of the $x$ and $y$-axis.
4. Determine the size of each division on the $x$ and $y$-axis.
5. Determine what the slope tells us (if anything).
i. To do this write the following equation:

$$
m_{(\text {slope })}=\frac{y-\text { axis variable }}{x-\text { axis variable }}
$$

ii. Ask yourself: Does this tell you anything? It may not...
6. Look at the flat parts of the graph.
i. What do these parts of the graph tell you?
7. Look at the parts of the graph that reverse slope.
i. What do these parts of the graph tell you?
8. Look at the parts of the graph that cross the $x$-axis.
i. What do these parts of the graph tell you?

