

## Collecting and presenting data using line graphs

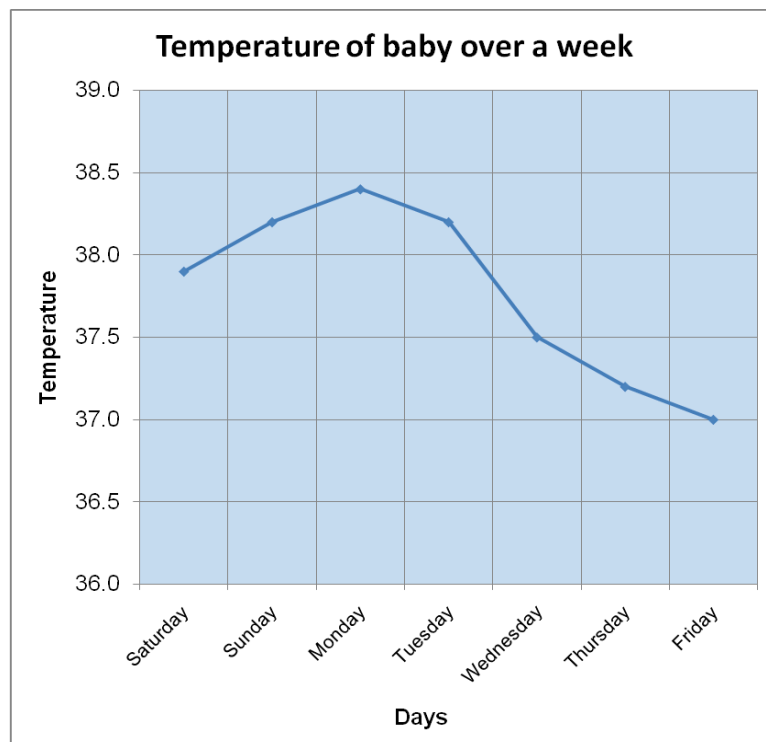
A line graph can sometimes be used to show how something changes over time.

Rachel is a new mother. The advice she is given is that children under three months old with a temperature of  $38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  or above should be referred to a doctor as normal body temperature is  $37.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and young children are particularly vulnerable to feverish illnesses.

Rachel's baby, Jonah, is two months old. She takes his temperature over a week and records it below:

Day	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Temp $^{\circ}\text{C}$	37.9	38.2	38.4	38.2	37.5	37.2	37.0

Here is Jonah's temperature plotted as a line graph.



The **horizontal axis** is the line going across the page. It shows what is being measured. This is **Days** in the graph above. The **vertical axis** is the line going up the page. It shows the amount that has been measured. This is **Temperature** in the graph above. The graph should have a title and the **horizontal axis and vertical axis** must be labelled. The scale of this graph shows that each line goes up by  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

We can read information from the graph as follows:

Jonah's temperature was **highest** on Monday.

Jonah's temperature returned to normal on Friday.