

Continuous data represents change over time. It is usually presented in line graphs.

This line graph represents data collected over 8 minutes. It shows how far a baby crawled in that time.

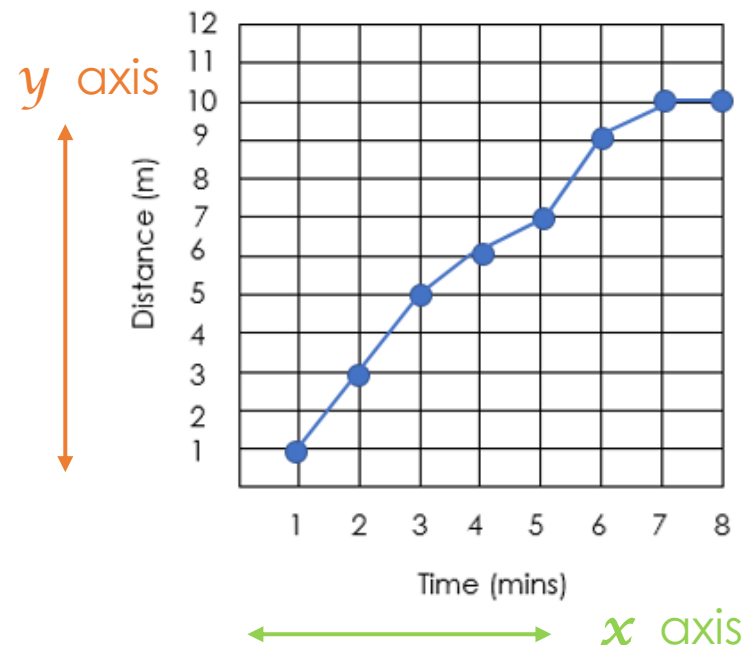
After 1 minute the baby had crawled 1 metre.

How far had the baby crawled after 5 minutes? *7 metres*

How far did the baby crawl between 4 and 5 minutes? *1 metre*

How far did the baby crawl between 7 and 8 minutes? *0 metres*

How long did it take the baby to crawl 5 metres? *3 minutes*



The **x axis** (horizontal) represents the **independent** variable.

The **y axis** (vertical) represents the **dependent** variable.

In this line graph, how far the baby crawls is affected by the amount of time it has.

When we draw line graphs, we need to consider which variable should be placed on the **x axis** and which should be placed on the **y axis**

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
2cm	4cm	7cm	10cm	14cm

This table represents data collected from a science experiment. The growth of the plant is **dependent** on the amount of time it has.

It should be placed on the **y axis**

VOCABULARY

- represent
- line graph
- x axis
- y axis
- variable
- dependent
- independent
- horizontal
- vertical