Name: Class: Date:

18.3 Interpreting and drawing line graphs

A ( ) is a series of points that are joined by straight lines.

They are usually used to show ( ), which tell you how data ( ) over a period of ( ).

When you draw a line graph, make sure that:

a) you put time on the ( ) axis

b) you use an appropriate ( ) on the ( ) axis

c) you ( ) each point accurately

d) you ( ) the points with ( ) lines

e) you give the line graph a ( ) and ( ) the axes.

Worked example 18.3

The table shows the value of a car over a period of five years.

Age of car (years)	0	1	2	3	4
Value of car ($)	25 000	20 000	17 000	14 900	13 400

a Draw a line graph to show the data.
b During which year did the car lose the most value?
c Describe the trend in the value of the car.
d Use the graph to estimate the value of the car after $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

( ) (years) goes on the horizontal axis.

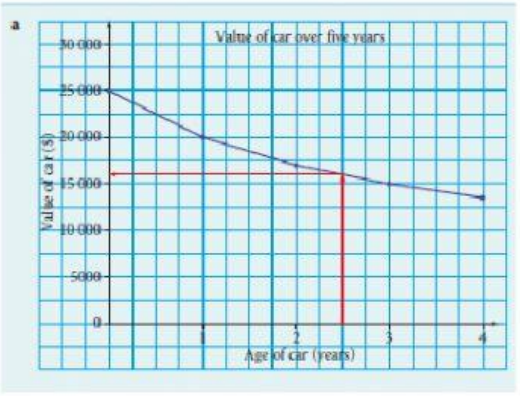
( ) ($) goes on the vertical axis.

The vertical axis has a sensible ( ) that is easy to ( ).

All the points are ( ) accurately and are joined with ( ) lines.

The graph has a ( ) and the axes are ( ).

a



b) The car lost the most value in the ( ) year. The greatest loss is $( ) in the first year.

c) The car goes ( ) in value every year, but the loss each year is ( ) than the year before. The losses are $5000, $( ), $( ) and $( ).

d) The value of the car after 2.5 years is estimated as $( ).

LIVEWORKSHEETS