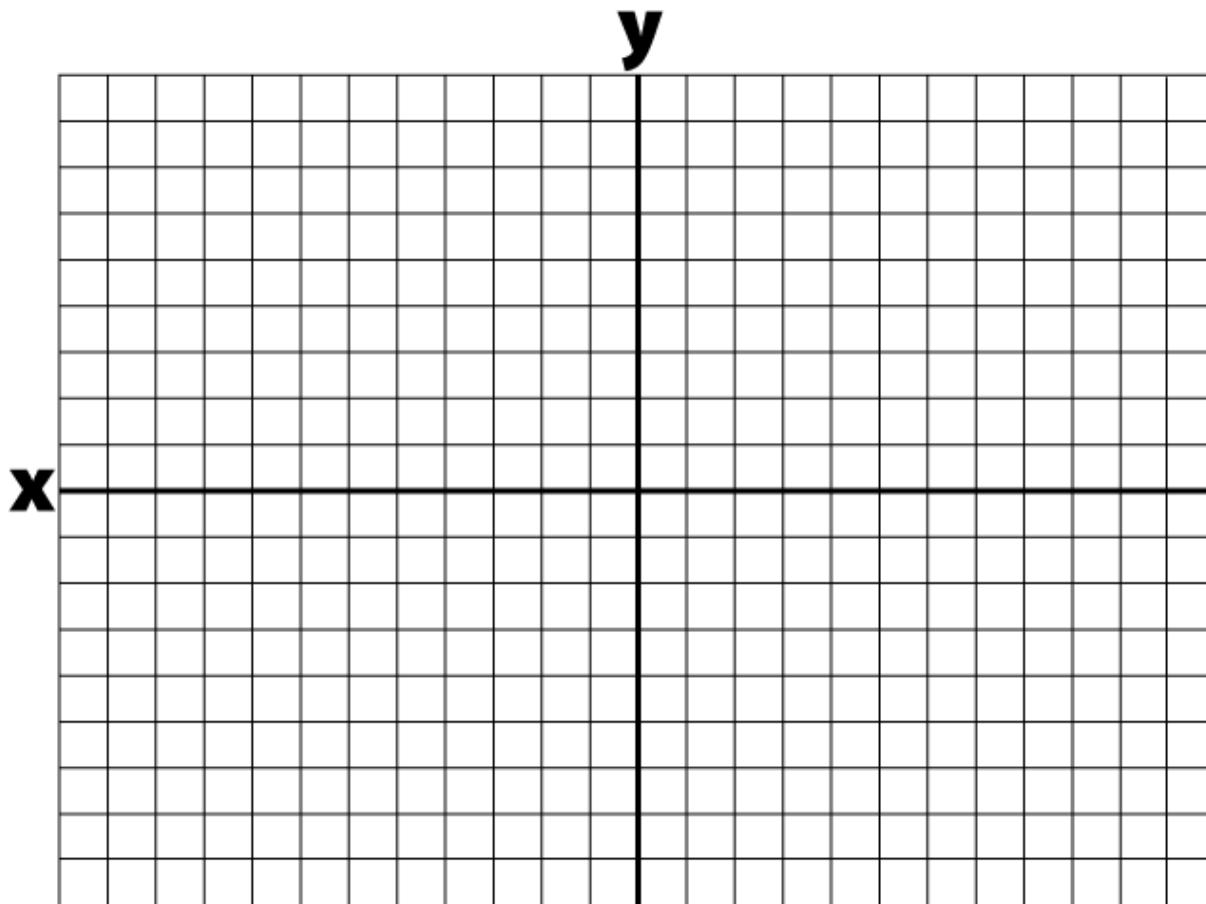## Print the Graph Paper

Complete this step to print a graph for Assignment 1A. If you don't have access to a printer or are unable to print for any reason, skip these steps and follow the Make Your Own Graph Paper steps instead.

1. Print this sheet of graph paper. TIP: To save paper, print only the first page of this document.
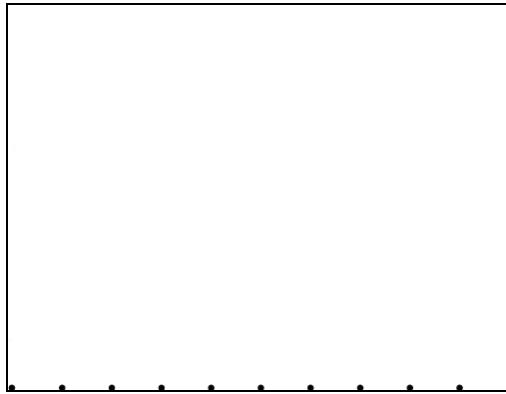

Make Your Own Graph Paper

Complete these steps to make your own graph paper. If you've already printed the graph above, you don't need to do these steps.

1. Gather a few sheets of paper and a pencil. TIP: You can use a pen if you want, but a pencil will be easier if you need to erase any mistakes.

2. Gather a straightedge if you have one. If you don't have one, you can use a sheet of paper folded over as your straightedge.

3. Arrange a sheet of paper so that your graph paper will have a landscape orientation. TIP: Landscape orientation means the drawing will be more wide than tall.

4. Use your pencil to create dots along the bottom of the paper, about one thumb-width apart. TIP: You can use your thumb to measure the distance if you want, but estimating the distance is also fine. It doesn't need to be exact.
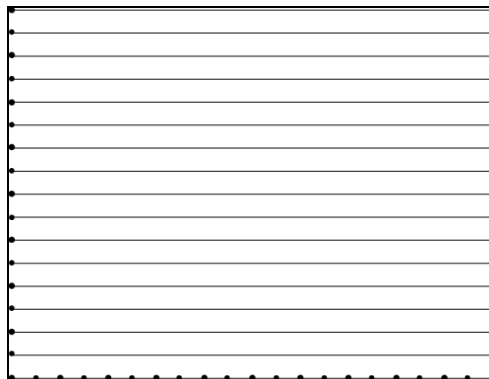
5. Make another set of dots along the left edge of the paper, about one thumb-width apart.
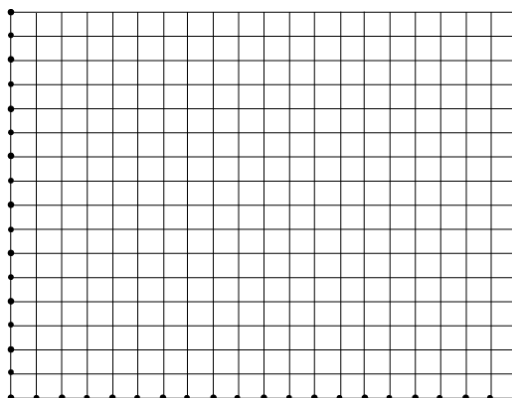
6. Add a dot in between each dot along both the bottom and left edges of the paper.

7. Starting at each dot on the left edge, draw horizontal lines all the way across the page.
TIP: Keep them parallel to the top and bottom of the page.

8. Starting at each dot on the bottom edge, draw vertical lines all the way across the page.
TIP: Keep them parallel to the left and right edges of the page.

9. Create a point in the middle of your graph paper, where two of the lines intersect. TIP: This will be the origin of your graph.

10. Trace over the two lines that intersect at the origin to make them a little darker than the other lines. TIP: These lines are the X axis and Y axis.

11. To help make it easier to identify the X axis and Y axis, label them X and Y. TIP: If you want, add arrows to both ends of each axis.