

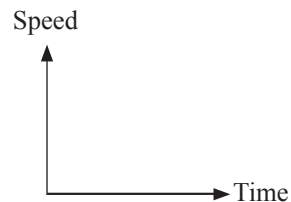
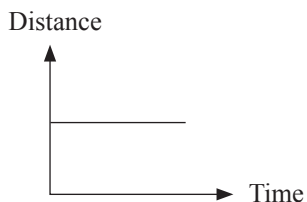
# Distance-Time and Speed-Time Graphs

## Movement

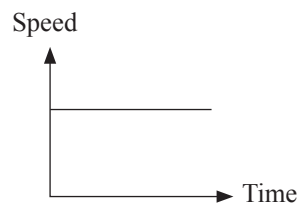
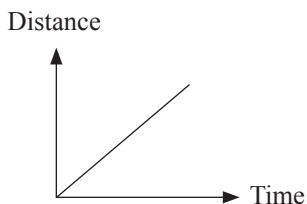
## Distance-Time Graphs

## Speed-Time Graphs

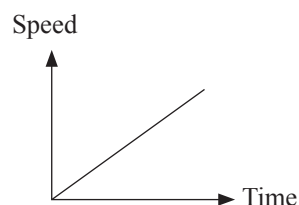
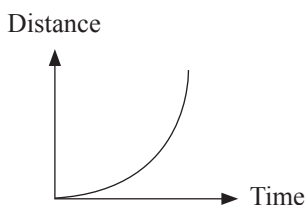
(a) *Stationary*



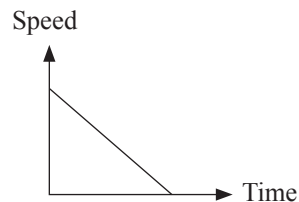
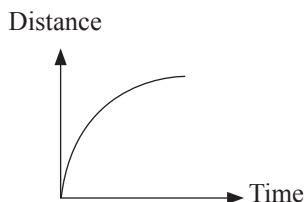
(b) *Uniform speed*



(c) *Increasing speed*  
(constant acceleration)

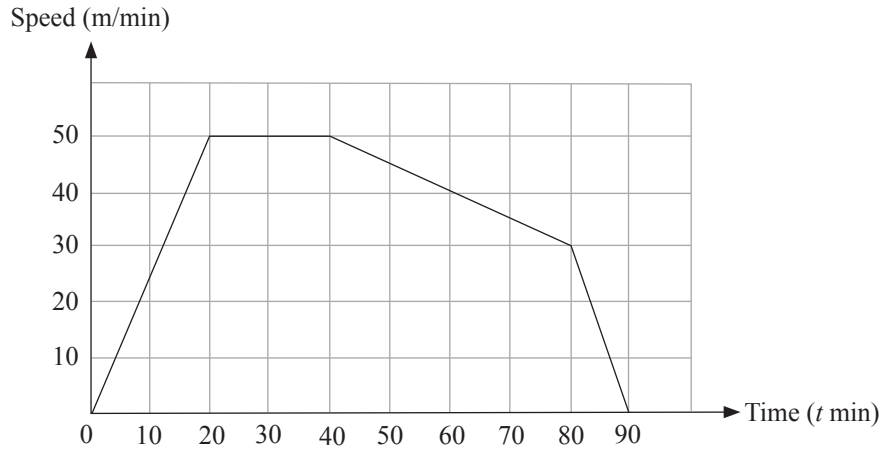


(d) *Decreasing speed*  
(constant deceleration)

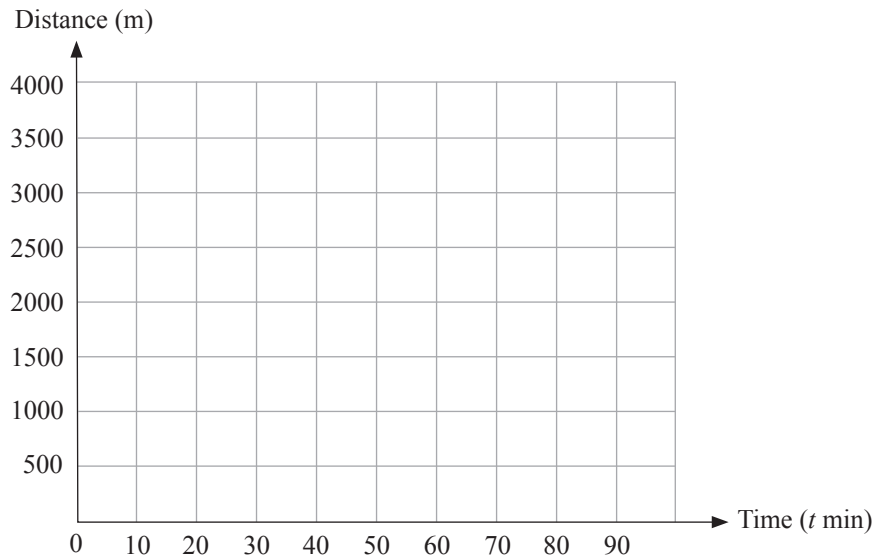


## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

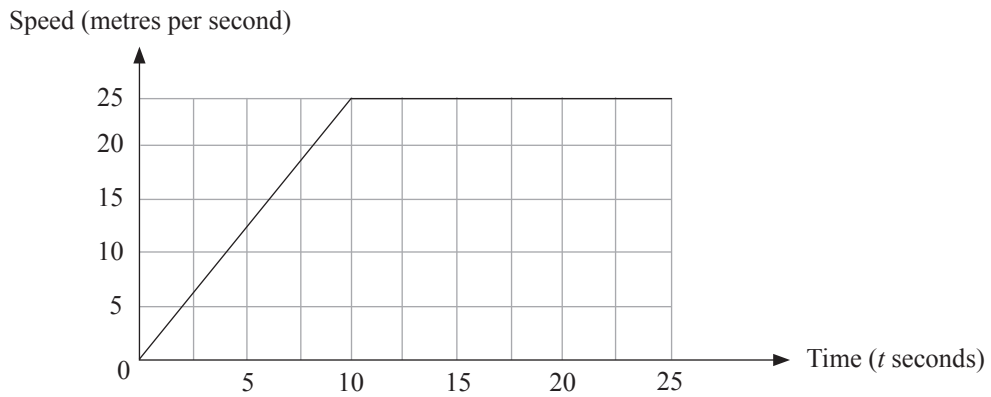
1. The diagram shows the speed-time graph of a cyclist's journey.



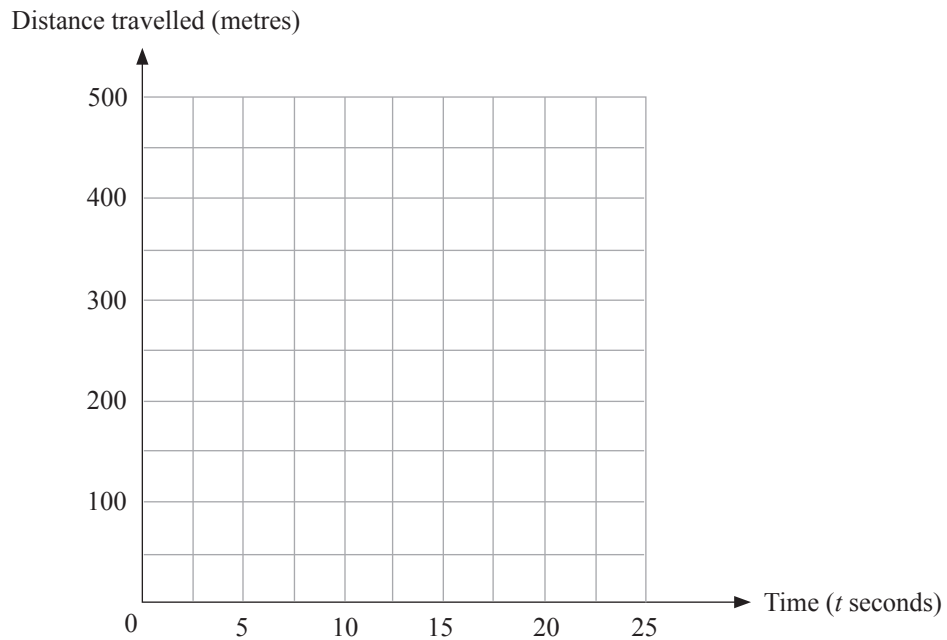
Complete the distance-time graph for the journey.



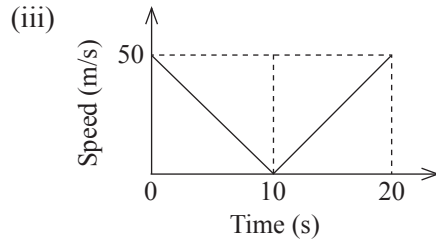
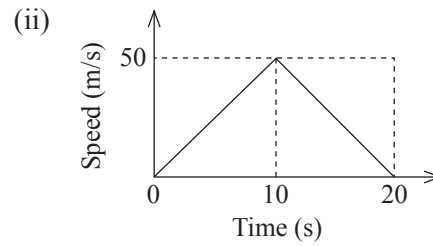
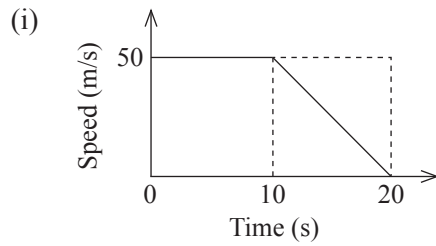
2. The diagram shows the speed-time graph for the first 25 seconds of a motorcyclist's journey.



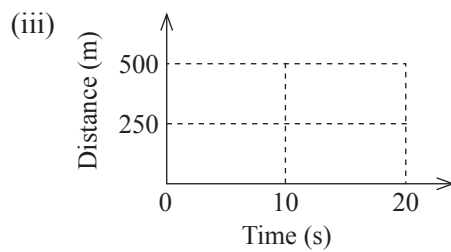
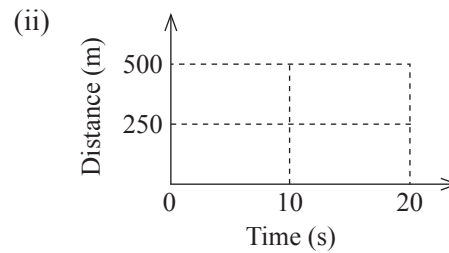
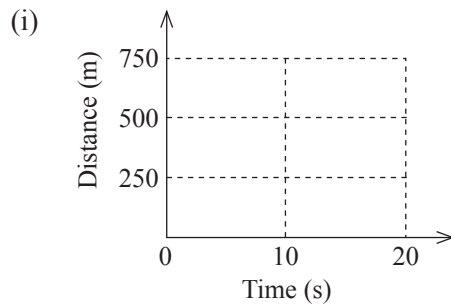
Complete the distance-time graph for the journey.



3. The three diagrams show the speed-time graphs for the first 20 seconds of the journeys of three cyclists.



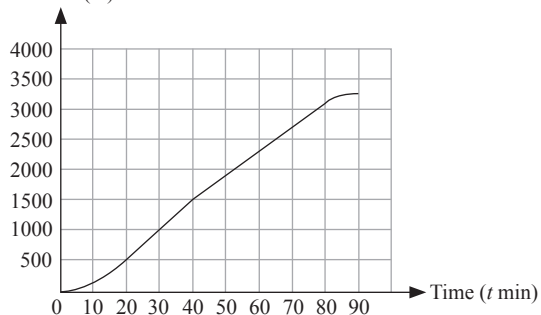
On the axes of the diagrams below, draw the distance-time graphs for the journeys of the three cyclists.



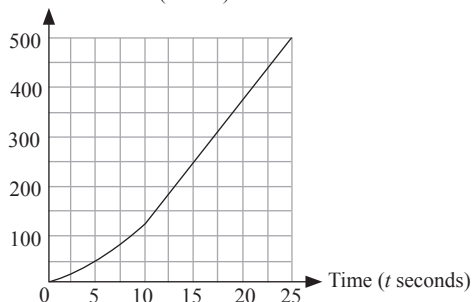
Solutions to:

# Distance-Time and Speed-Time Graphs

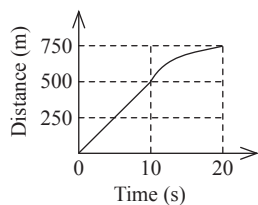
1. Distance (m)



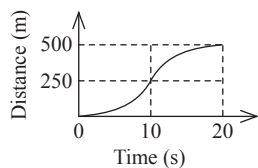
2. Distance travelled (metres)



3. (i)



(b)



(iii)

