Coordinates & Graphs: Easy Practice Paper 4 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	Find 3 on the weight axis, go straight up to the line, then straight across to the cost axis. It meets it at 6, so 3 kg costs £6.
2	D	Start at 14 on the cost axis, go across to the line, then straight down. It reaches the weight axis at 7, so £14 buys 7 kg.
3	C	The line passes through 10 kg costing £20, so each kilogram costs 20 ÷ 10 = 2 pounds.
4	C	Go up from 1 hour to the line, then across to the distance axis. It reads 4, so Rosie had cycled 4 km.
5	B	While she rests the distance stays the same, so the graph is flat. The flat part runs from 1 hour to 2 hours, which is 1 hour long.
6	D	The graph finishes at the top right, level with 12 on the distance axis, so the whole ride was 12 km.
7	D	Go up from 3 on the x-axis until you reach the line, then across to the y-axis. You arrive at 5, which agrees with 3 + 2 = 5.
8	E	Every point on this line has a y-coordinate 2 more than its x-coordinate. Only (4, 6) does that, since 4 + 2 = 6.
9	B	The y-axis is where x = 0. Reading the line at x = 0 gives y = 2, so the crossing point is (0, 2).
10	B	The rule adds 3 to each x value. When x = 3, y = 3 + 3 = 6.
11	A	Every point on the line y = 5 has a y-coordinate of 5, whatever its x-coordinate. Of the choices only (1, 5) has 5 as its second number.
12	E	Every one of the points is 2 squares across, so each has x = 2. A line where all the points have x = 2 is called the line x = 2, and it is vertical.
13	C	Find 20 on the temperature axis and go across to the line. The point that sits at that height is the one above 12pm.

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14	D	The line slopes downwards only in the last section, where the temperature drops from 24 to 18 degrees.
15	A	The x-axis is the horizontal axis, and the x-coordinate is read from it. The y-axis is the upright one.

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