Coordinates & Graphs: Medium Practice Paper 4 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	Go up from 25 on the miles axis to the line, then straight across. It meets the kilometre axis at the labelled 40.
2	B	Each small square up the kilometre axis is worth 4 km, so 32 km is two squares below the 40 line. Going across to the line and down reaches 20 on the miles axis.
3	A	Reading 30 miles off the graph gives 48 km, which is more than 40 km, so 30 miles is the longer distance.
4	C	Going up from 10 miles meets the line four small squares above zero, and each square is worth 4 km, so 4 × 4 = 16 km.
5	C	At 1 hour the graph has climbed to the 30 line, so the car had covered 30 km.
6	C	Speed is distance divided by time. The car went 30 km in 1 hour, so 30 ÷ 1 = 30 km/h.
7	E	The line is flat between 1 and 2 hours, so the distance from the start did not change at all. The car was not moving.
8	B	In the last part the distance rises from 30 km to 60 km, which is 30 km, and it takes 2 hours. So the speed is 30 ÷ 2 = 15 km/h.
9	C	The tank fills steadily to 40 litres in 2 hours, so after 1 hour it is half full: 40 ÷ 2 = 20 litres.
10	B	The graph is flat from 2 hours to 4 hours, and 4 − 2 = 2, so the water level stayed the same for 2 hours.
11	C	The tank goes from 40 litres down to empty between 4 hours and 6 hours, which is 2 hours. So each hour it loses 40 ÷ 2 = 20 litres.
12	D	For 4 miles the mileage charge is 4 × 2 = 8 pounds, and the starting charge adds 3 more: 8 + 3 = 11. So the point is (4, 11).

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13	A	A steeper line means more distance is covered in the same time, and covering more distance in the same time means going faster.
14	D	Buying no notebooks costs nothing, so the line starts at (0, 0), and every extra notebook adds the same £4, so it climbs by the same amount each time and stays straight.
15	E	On the way home her distance from home gets smaller until it reaches nothing, so the last part of the graph slopes downwards and finishes at 0.

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