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Speed and Velocity (pages 312–317)

Calculating Speed (pages 312–313)

Key Concept: If you know the distance an object travels in a certain amount of time, you can calculate the speed of the object.

- Speed is a rate. It tells how far something moves in a certain amount of time. For example, 1 meter per second is a speed.
- To find speed, use the formula:

$$Speed = \frac{Distance}{Time}$$

• On a bike ride, you slow down and speed up. Average **speed** tells the total distance you rode divided by the total time it took. **Instantaneous speed** is the speed you were moving at an instant in time during the bike ride.

Answer the following questions. Use your textbook and the ideas above.

1. Read the words in the box. Use the correct words to fill in the blanks in the formula for speed.

2. Is the following sentence true or false? Your average speed on a bike ride was the speed you were moving at an instant in time during the ride.

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- How would you find the speed of a person who walked 10 meters in 8 seconds? Circle the letter of the correct answer.
 - **a.** Speed = 10 meters \div 8 seconds
 - **b.** Speed = 8 seconds \times 10 meters
 - **c.** Speed = 8 seconds \div 10 meters

Describing Velocity (pages 314–315)

Key Concept: When you know both the speed and direction of an object's motion, you know the velocity of the object.

- Velocity is speed in a given direction.
- For example, the velocity of a person walking is 3 kilometers per hour, west. This tells the speed the person is walking. It also tells you the direction the person is walking.

Answer the following questions. Use your textbook and the ideas above.

- 4. Speed in a given direction is ______.
- 5. What do you need to know to describe the velocity of an object? Circle the letter of each thing you need to know.
 - a. distance
 - **b.** direction
 - c. speed
- **6.** A velocity tells speed and direction. Circle the letter of each velocity.
 - a. 2 meters per second east
 - b. 5 kilometers per hour
 - c. 10 meters per second west

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Graphing Motion (pages 316-317)

Key Concept: You can show the motion of an object on a line graph in which you plot distance versus time.

- Motion can be shown on a line graph. A motion graph shows time along the bottom, or *x*-axis. A motion graph shows distance along the side, or *y*-axis.
- The steepness of the line on the graph is called slope.
 A line that rises steeply shows that an object is moving quickly. A line that rises less steeply shows that an object is moving more slowly. A line that is flat shows that an object is not moving at all.

Answer the following questions. Use your textbook and the ideas above.

7. The steepness of the line on a graph is called

8. Look at the graph. Which part of the line shows a time when the object was not moving?

- a. A
- **b.** B
- c. C

