DISTANCETIME GRAPH ACTIVITY

<u>Terms of Use</u> <u>for Science by Sinai products</u>

Thank you for your purchase. By purchasing this resource you are agreeing that the contents are the property of KAREN SINAI and licensed to you only for classroom/personal use as a SINGLE user.

YOU MAY:

× • **Use the items(free and purchased) for your own classroom students or for your own personal use.

**Reference the product in blog posts, at seminars, professional development, workshops or other such professional venues PROVIDED there is both credit given to myself as the author and a link back to my TPT store is included in your post/presentation. Https:// www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Science-By-i?aref=7wyaj5fk

**Distribute and make copies of the FREE ITEMS ONLY to other teachers PROVIDED there is credit given to KAREN SINAI and a link back to my TPT store.



YOU MAY NOT:

**Claim this work as your own, alter the files in any way, or remove/ attempt to remove the copyright/watermarks.

** Sell the files or combine them into another unit for sale/ free.

**Use clip art files to create coloring books, pages or printable isolated graphics of any kind.

**Sell in a product where graphics/clipart are the primary component.

** Post this document for sale/free elsewhere on the internet (this includes GOOGLE DOC OR SLIDES links on blogs or Social Media).

**Making copies of purchased items to share with others is strictly forbidden and a violation of the Terms of Use, along with copyright law.

** Obtain this product through any of the channels above.

Thank you for abiding by universally accepted codes of professional ethics while using this product.

If you encounter an issue with your file, notice an error, or are in any way experiencing a problem, please contact me and I will be more than happy to help sort it out. Thank you. *



How I Teach My Unit on Motion and Speed

I start out showing a video of a cheetah running and we discuss how we know that the cheetah is moving. Students usually arrive at the idea of a reference point pretty quickly. Then we talk about the adaptations on the cheetah's body to help it have speed. We talk about how the paws have good traction, with the claws and the strong pads, which leads us into later discussions of friction.

Then I give them the workbook from the Motion Graphs Introduction and Practice PowerPoint. We will use it for several classes as we work through the unit. I show them the first six slides which introduces motion, reference point and the definition of speed. I briefly introduce the idea of a distance time graph.



For the next class, we go outside and do the Zombie Finding Speed Activity which is so much fun! Students solve for their own speed many times so they get used to the formula. That activity also introduces the

I show them the next few slides, on the ppt, to introduce distance-time graphs and we do practice problems.

I assign the reading passage for them to get more depth since I don't have a good textbook on this topic.





Before moving on to speed graphs, we work on figuring out the average speed using distance-time graphs. We use the practice slides from the PowerPoint along with my activity called Calculating Average Speed From Distance Time Graphs.

I introduce the speed-time graphs with pages from the ppt workbook and the activity above to practice.

Then I lighten it up by having students play the dice roll game and the matching card game.

CALCULATING AVERAGE SPEED FROM DISTANCE-TIME GRAPHS



Finally, I have them draw their own slopes by interpreting the stories at the end of the Interpreting Distance-Time Graphs and Speed-Time Graphs activity. I've also had students write their own stories for their classmates to interpret and draw.

Teacher Notes

This unit includes the important skill of interpreting distance-time graphs and speed-time graphs plus being able to create graphs based on descriptive data.

You may want to cover how forces are either balanced or unbalanced and that causes a change or no change in motion. A discussion of acceleration and deceleration is also important along with how to interpret the difference slopes on the graphs.

On a distance-time graph a straight line is interpreted as being at REST. A diagonal straight line means CONSTANT SPEED On a distance-time graph a curved upwards line means ACCELERATION and a line that returns down to the baseline means RETURNING BACK to the original starting point(0 line on the graph).

For this activity, each individual slope is labeled with a capital letter and the students interpret them and write them on the chart on the following slide. I find it helpful to do the first segment together to model the activity. There is an answer slide for your reference.





Distance-Time Graph		
5	Action	How much time passed?
Α.	Rest	3 sec
B.	Return back from 8.0 m to 4.0 m	2 sec
C.	Acceleration from 4.0 m to 14.0 m	5 sec
D.	Rest	1 sec
E.	Return back from 14.0 m to 10.0 m	1 sec
F.	Rest	1 sec
G.	Acceleration from 10.0 m to 20.0 m	2 sec
H.	Rest	1 sec
Ι.	Acceleration from 20.0 m to 24.0 m	2 sec
J.	Rest	1 sec

©Karen Sinai 2023 Science by Sinai



Each of these products has completely different graphs. You can reinforce the concept throughout the year, or you may want to review for testing.



For more details, check out my blog post called: <u>How to Interpret Distance-Time and Speed-Time</u> Graphs



