

# Mathematics

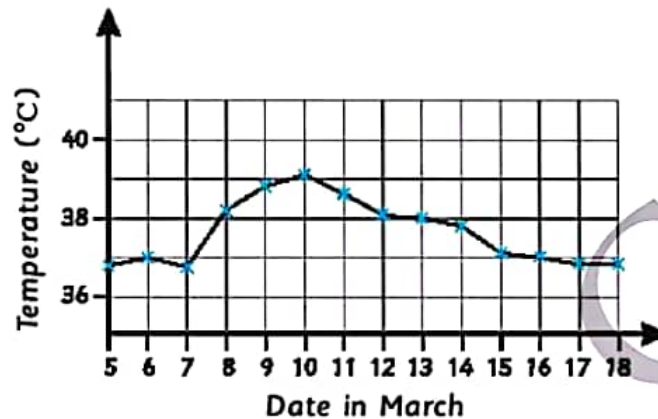
## Chapter 5:

### Line Graphs

## \* 5.1. Line graphs

You can draw a line graph to show changes, for example, this one shows changes in temperature over time.

Fatima was ill during March. This graph is her temperature chart.



Intermediate points on a line graph may or may not have meaning. In this case, points are joined to show trends.

**Fatima became ill on 8th March.**

- A normal body temperature is  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What date did Fatima become ill?
  - What was her highest temperature? **Her highest temperature was  $39^{\circ}\text{C}$ .**
  - How many days did it take for her temperature to return to normal? **It took 7 days.**
- Start counting from when her temperature reached the highest point.



Primary Mathematics

The graph shows how the temperature changed during part of a cold morning.

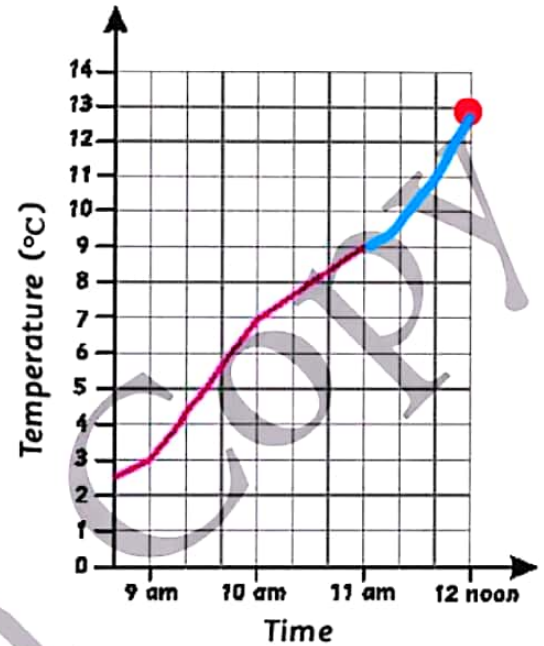
What was the temperature at 9 am?

.....The temperature at 9 am was  $3^{\circ}\text{C}$ .....

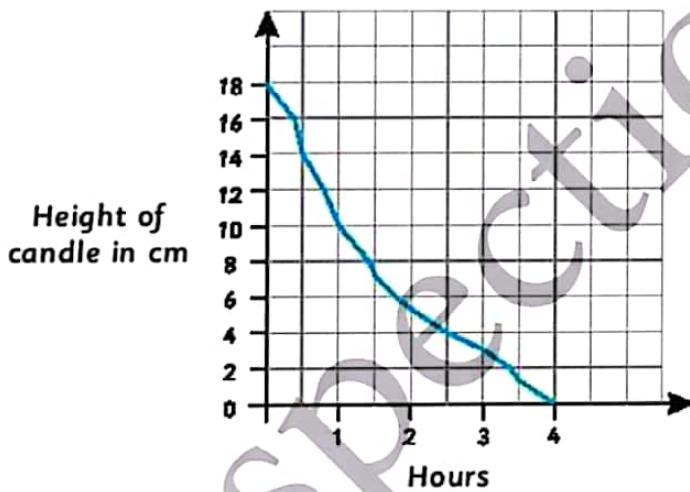
At what time did the temperature reach  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?

.....The temperature reached  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 10 am.....

The temperature at 12 noon was  $13^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Mark this on the graph.



This graph shows the height of a candle as it burns.



- a) How tall was the candle when it was first lit?
  - b) How many centimetres of candle burned in the first hour?
  - c) What is the height of the candle after 2 hours?
  - d) How long does the candle take to burn down from 18 cm to 4 cm?
- a) The candle was 18 cm tall.                      c) The height of the candle after 2 hours was 6 cm.
- b) 8 cm of the candle burned in the first hour.                      d) It takes  $2/5$  hours.

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