## Picturing Motion

STUDENT INTRODUCTION

- Motion is everywhere at the Isle of Wight Steam Railway.
- This activity enables you to build on what you have already learned about distance time graphs, and to learn about displacement, velocity and acceleration.


## Priortearning

Students need to have learned
the following to make use of this resource on site:

- Distance - time graphs
- Displacement - time graphs
- Speed - time graphs

Note: To convert from mph to $\mathrm{kph}=\mathrm{mph} \times 1.60$

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However this could mean two different things:


1. If the track distance is 5.5 miles, then one way of looking at it is to say that the train has travelled 5.5 miles
2. Another answer could be that the train has travelled 3.74 miles East

This is called 'displacement' - the straight-line distance and direction from the train's starting point.
Task

- During your journey, record the times for each section on the table provided on page 2
- You will need to work in pairs or small groups - one person timing / calling out the measurements, and
- another person writing them down
- Use this information to work out the average speed for each part of the journey
- Remember to do this both for the outward and return journey in order to calculate the average speed using the formula



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## Questions

1. What was the fastest part of the journey?
2. What was the slowest?
3. Why is there a difference in speed?

Using the information in the table, answer the following:
4. What is the total distance travelled (remember to include the return journey)?
5. What was the total time for the journey?

## Yourjourney

- In your journey, the speed of the train changes gradually
- In a distance - time graph, the gradient of the graph tells you the speed of the train. If the gradient gets steeper, the train is speeding up, or accelerating
- If the gradient is getting less steep, then the train's speed is decreasing

TASKS
6. Can you show this journey in a distance-time graph (on the graph paper provided) annotating it to show where the train is:
a) Gradually speeding up
b) Slowing down
c) Stopped
d) Steady slow speed
e) Steady speed but faster

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9. Explain why the displacement-time graph turns down whereas the distance-time graph continues to go up.


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