Graph Descriptions (KEY)

- A. In Graph A, the object moves <u>away</u> from the <u>reference point</u> at <u>decreasing speed</u>. I know this because the <u>slope</u> (line) starts out <u>steep</u> and then gets <u>flatter</u>.
- B. In Graph B, the object moves <u>away</u> from the <u>reference point</u> at <u>constant speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>straight</u>. Then the object goes <u>back towards the reference point</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>negative</u> (pointing down). The object moves at <u>constant speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>straight</u> and only moves back <u>half the distance</u>. Finally, the object moves <u>away</u> from the <u>reference</u> <u>point</u> at <u>constant speed</u>.
- C. In Graph C, the object moves <u>away</u> from the <u>reference point</u> at a <u>slower constant speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>straight</u> and is not <u>steep</u>. Then the object is <u>stationary</u> (not moving) because the <u>slope</u> is <u>flat</u>. Finally, the object moves <u>away</u> from the <u>reference point</u> at a <u>faster constant speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>straight</u> and <u>steeper</u> than before.
- D. In Graph D, the object is moving <u>away</u> from the <u>reference point</u> at a <u>slow constant speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>straight</u> and not <u>steep</u>. Then the object moves <u>away</u> from the <u>reference</u> <u>point</u> at a <u>medium constant speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>straight</u> and <u>steeper</u> than before. Finally, the object moves <u>away</u> from the <u>reference point</u> at a <u>fast constant speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>straight</u> and is the <u>steepest</u>.
- E. In Graph E, the object is moving <u>away</u> from the <u>reference point</u> at a <u>slower constant speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>straight</u> and <u>steep</u>. Then the object is <u>stationary</u> (not moving) because the <u>slope</u> is <u>flat</u>. Finally, the object moves <u>back towards the reference point</u> at a <u>faster constant</u> <u>speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> is <u>straight</u>, <u>steeper</u>, and <u>negative</u> (pointing down).
- F. In Graph F, the object moves <u>away</u> from the <u>reference point</u> at <u>increasing speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> starts out <u>flat</u> and gets <u>steeper</u>. Then the object has <u>decreasing speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> gets <u>flatter</u>. Finally, the object has <u>increasing speed</u> because the <u>slope</u> gets <u>steeper</u>.

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Graph Descriptions

A.	In Graph A, the object moves	from the		at	
		. I know this because the		starts out	
	and then gets				
В.	In Graph B, the object moves	from the		at	
	because theis				
	Then the object goes	b	ecause the	is	
	The object m	noves at	becau	ise the	
	is	and only moves back			
		Finally, the object moves	fro	m the	
		at			
C.	In Graph C, the object moves	from the		at a	
	because the is				
	and is not Then	the object is	because the	;	
	is	. Finally, the object move	s	from the	
		at a		because the	
	is	and	than before.		
D.	In Graph D, the object is moving	from the		at a	
		because the	is		
	and not Then the object moves				
	from the	at a			
		because the		_ is	
	and	than before. Fin	ally, the object move	es	
	from the		at a		
		because the	is	and is	
	the				
E.	In Graph E, the object is moving	from the		at a	
		because the	i	S	
	and	. Then the object is		because the	
	is	Finally, the object move	S		
		at a			
	because the is		, and		
	·				
F.	In Graph F, the object moves				
		because the	starts out		

and gets	. Then the object has	because the
	gets Finally, the	e object has
	because the	gets