

Real Life Graphs Past Paper Questions



Q1.

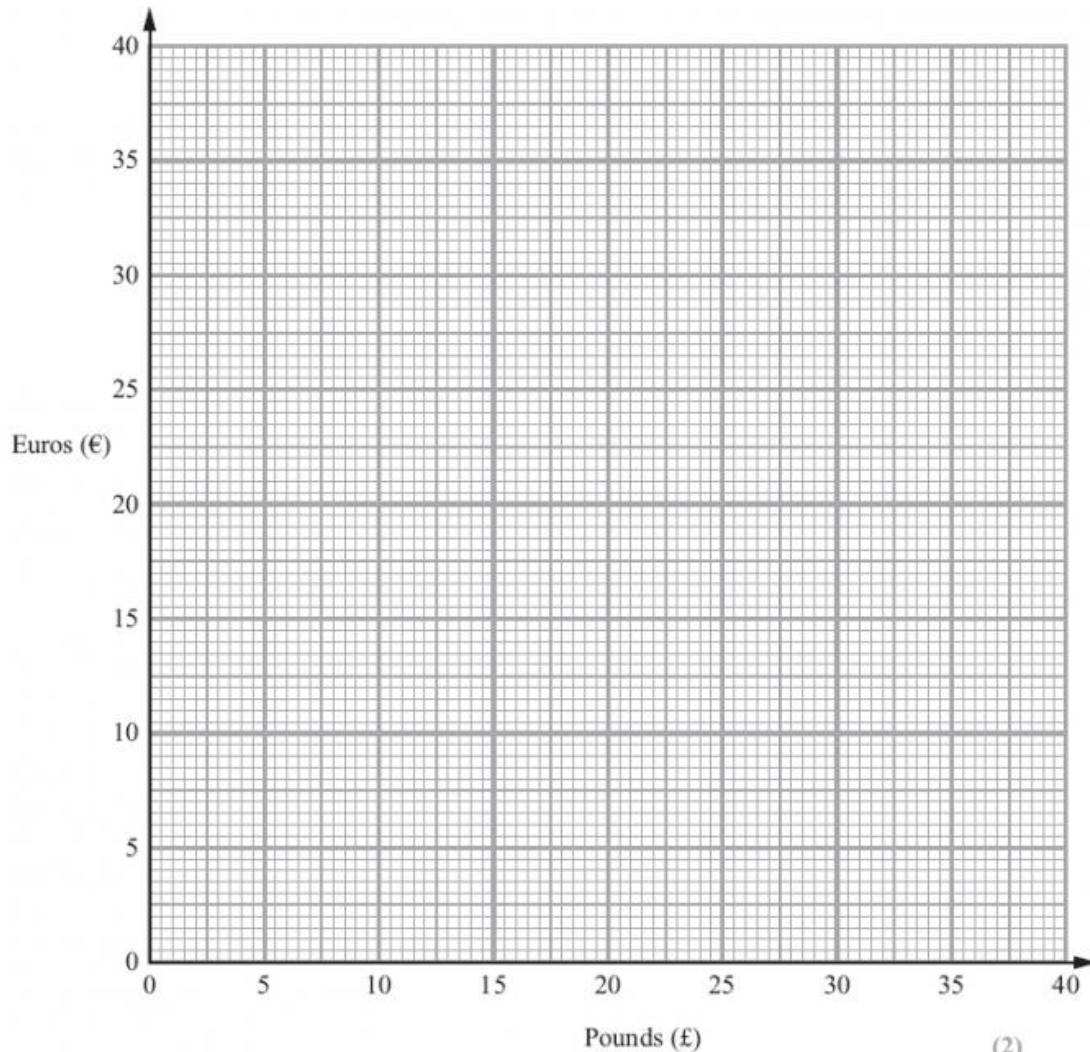
The exchange rate for pounds (£) to euros (€) is £1 = €1.20

(a) Complete the table of values.

£	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	30
€		1.20	6			24	30	

(2)

(b) On the grid, draw a conversion graph for pounds (£) to euros (€).



(2)

Louise changes £250 into euros.

(c) Work out how many euros Louise should get.

..... euros

(2)

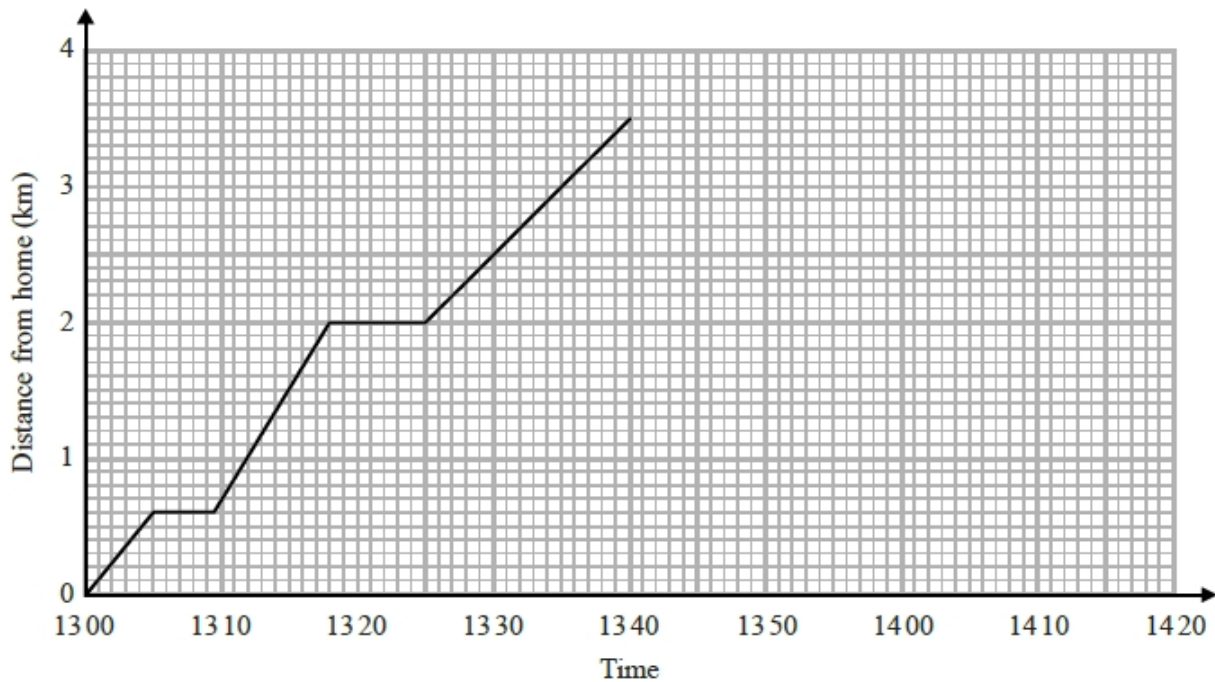
(Total for Question is 6 marks)

Q2.



Arshad delivers parcels on his bike.
He starts from his home.

Here is the travel graph for the first 40 minutes of Arshad's journey.



(a) What time did Arshad start his journey?

.....
(1)

Arshad had to stop to deliver each parcel.

(b) How long, in minutes, did his first stop take?

..... minutes
(1)

(c) What is the distance between the two stops shown on the travel graph?

..... km
(2)

At 13 40, Arshad stopped for 10 minutes to deliver his last parcel.
He then cycled home at a steady speed.
Arshad got home at 14 15

(d) Complete the travel graph to show this information.

(2)

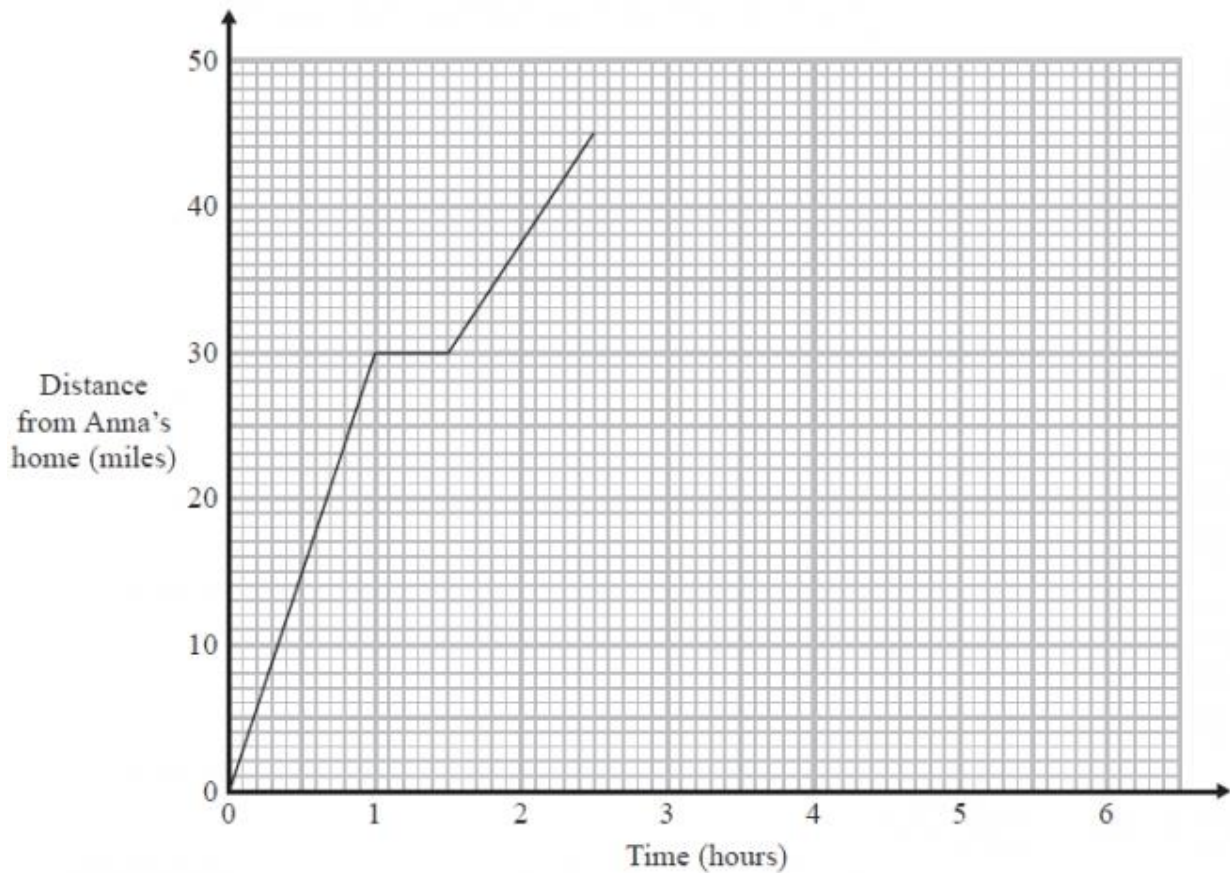
(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q3.



Anna drives 45 miles from her home to a meeting.

Here is the travel graph for Anna's journey to the meeting.



Anna's meeting lasts for 1 hour.

She then drives home at a steady speed of 30 miles per hour with no stops.

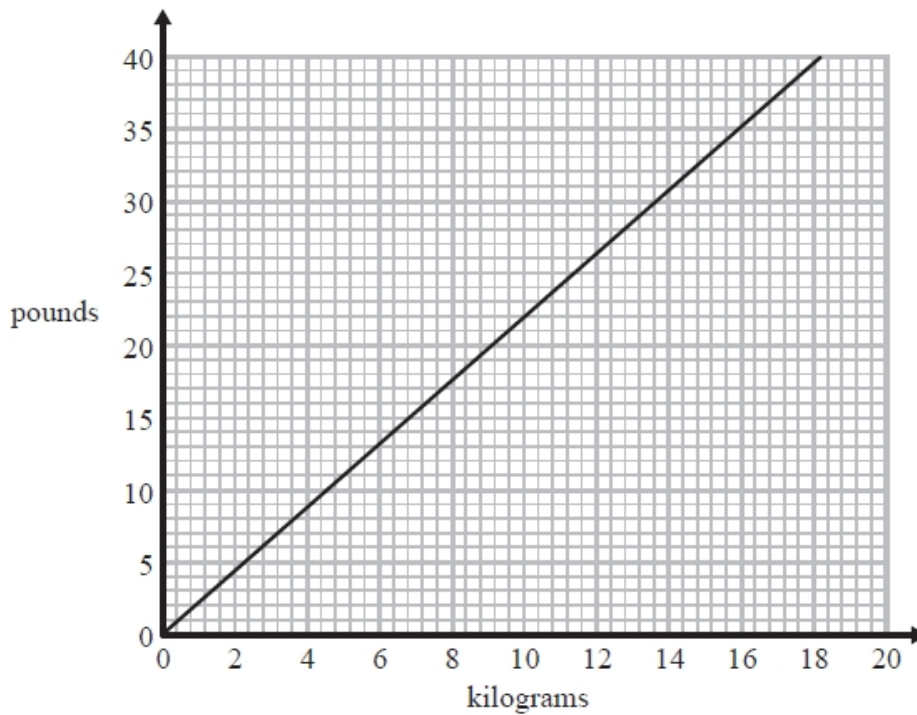
Complete the travel graph to show this information.

(Total for Question is 2 marks)

Q4.



You can use this graph to change between pounds and kilograms.



(a) Change 13 pounds to kilograms.

..... kilograms
(1)

A trolley can carry a maximum weight of 200 pounds.

Jack has 4 bags of potatoes.

Each bag of potatoes weighs 25 kilograms.

*(b) Can the trolley carry the 4 bags of potatoes at the same time?

You must show your working.

(3)

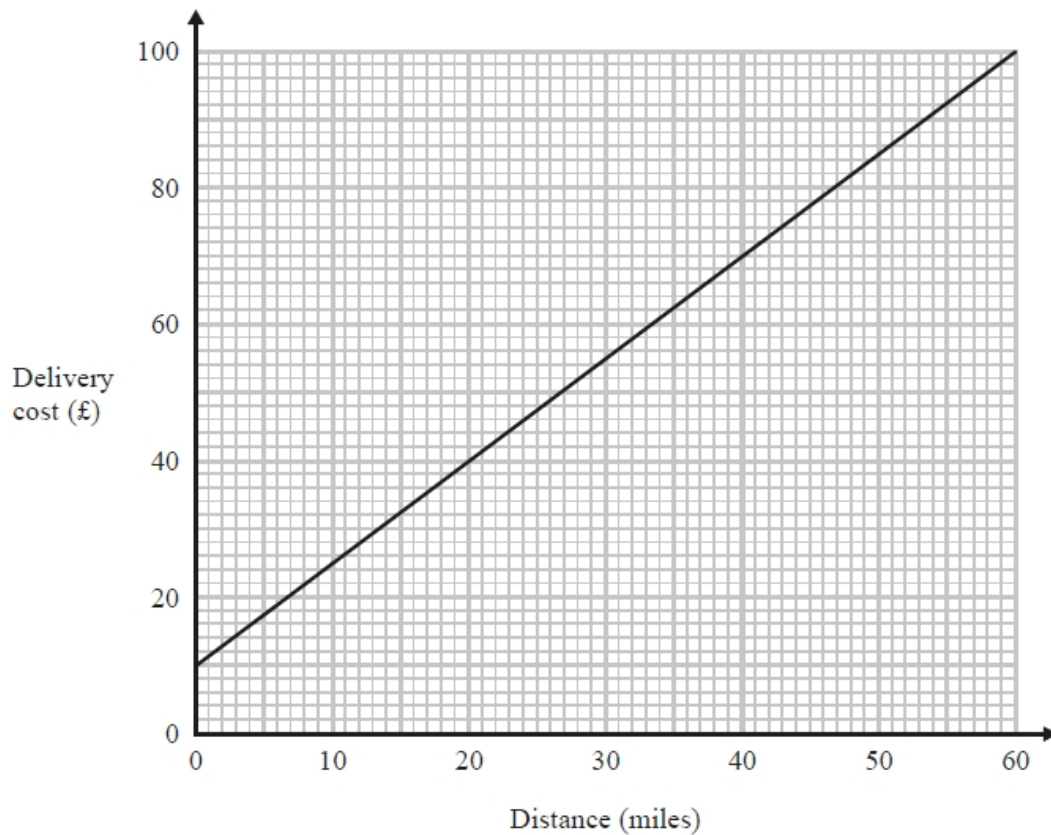
(Total for question = 4 marks)



Q5.

Tom uses his lorry to deliver bricks.

You can use this graph to find the delivery cost for different distances.



For each delivery, there is a fixed charge plus a charge for the distance.

(a) How much is the fixed charge?

£

(1)

Tom makes two deliveries of bricks.

The distance of one delivery is 20 miles more than the distance of the other delivery.

(b) Work out the difference between the two delivery costs.

£

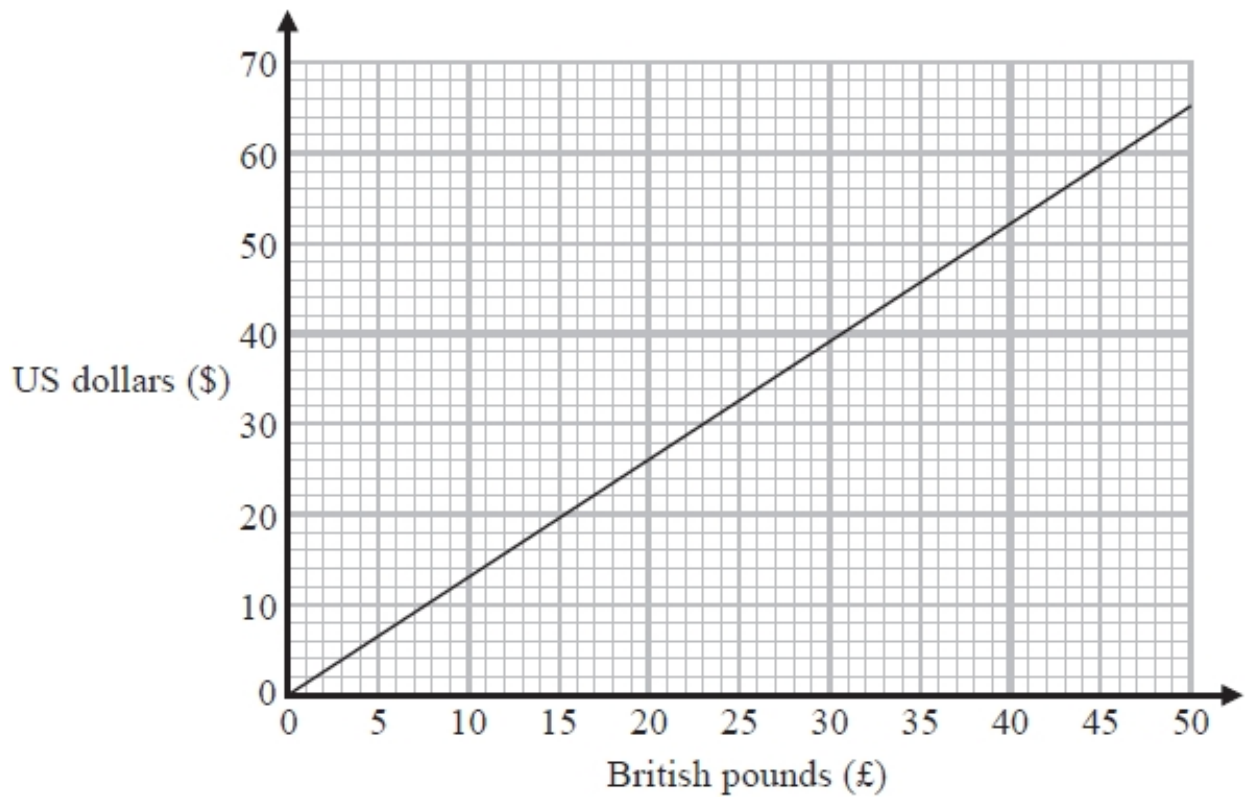
(2)

(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q6.



This graph can be used to change between US dollars (\$) and British pounds (£).



Rosie bought a ring in the USA.
She paid 345 US dollars.

Work out in pounds the amount Rosie paid for the ring.

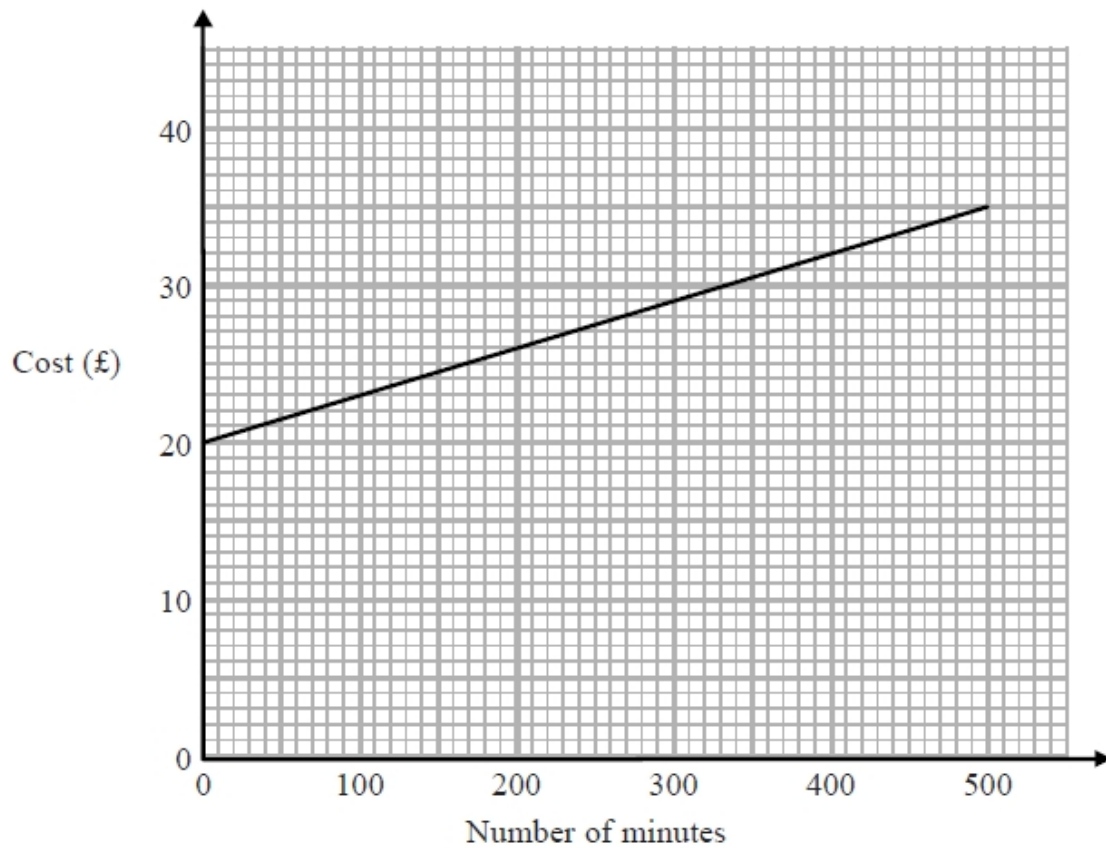
£

(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q7.



The graph shows the cost of using a mobile phone for one month for different numbers of minutes of calls made.



The cost includes a fixed rental charge of £20 and a charge for each minute of calls made.
Work out the charge for each minute of calls made.

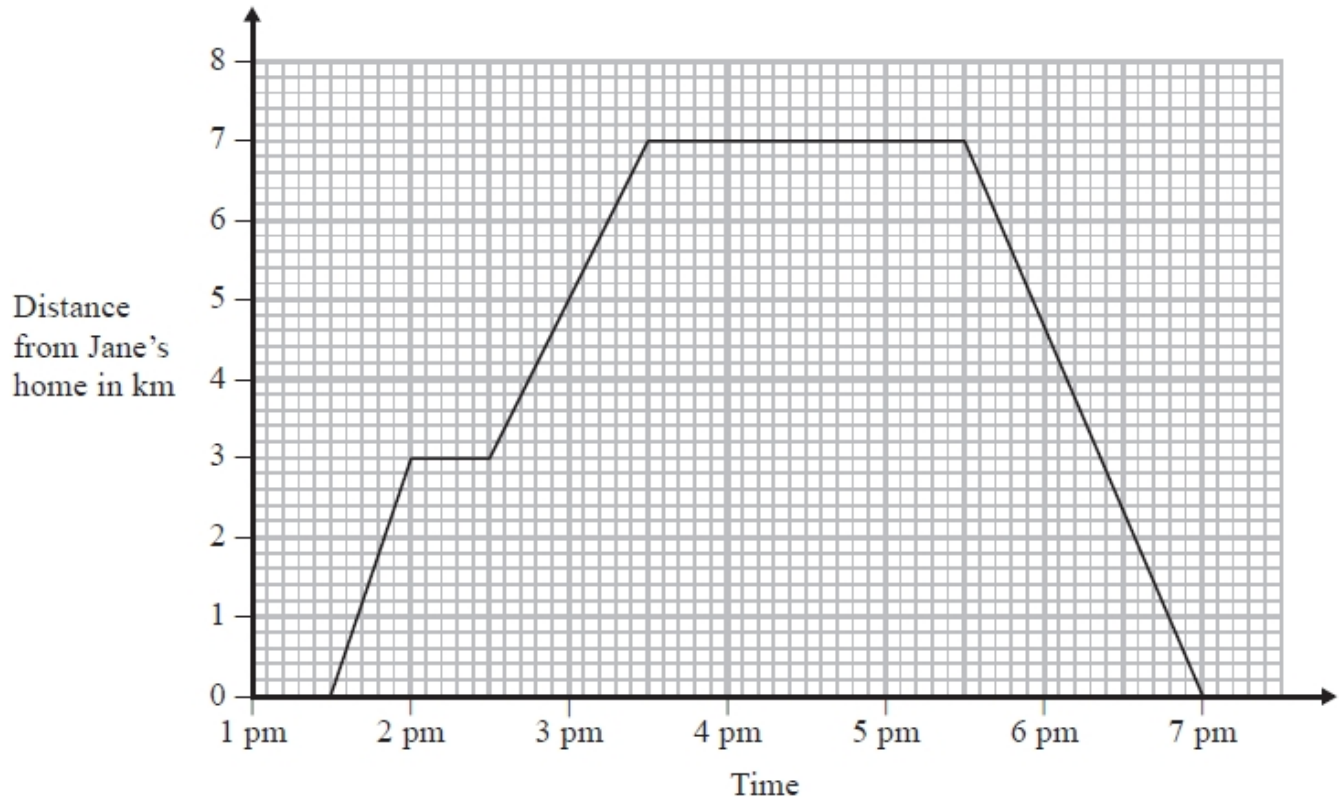
.....
(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q8.



Jane walked from her home to the ice rink and then walked back home.

The travel graph for Jane's journey to the ice rink and back home is shown below.



On the way to the ice rink Jane stopped at her friend's house.

(a) How long did Jane stay at her friend's house?

.....
(1)

(b) How far is it from her friend's house to the ice rink?

..... km
(1)

(c) What time did Jane leave the ice rink?

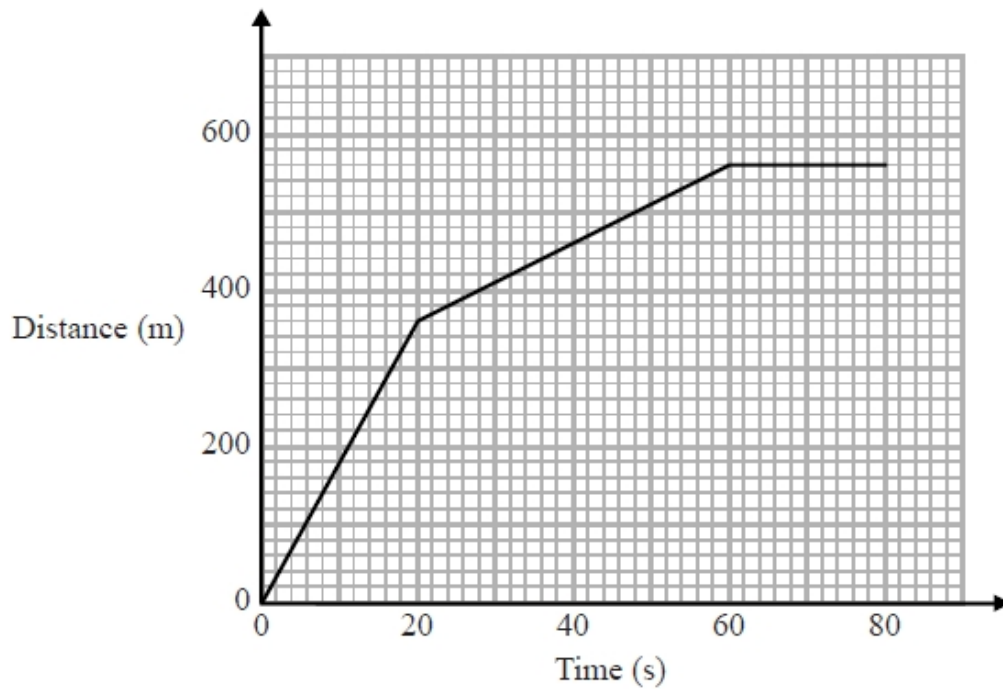
.....
(1)

(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q9.



Here is part of a distance-time graph for a car's journey.



(a) Between which two times does the car travel at its greatest speed?

Give a reason for your answer.

.....
.....

(2)

(b) Work out this greatest speed.

..... m/s

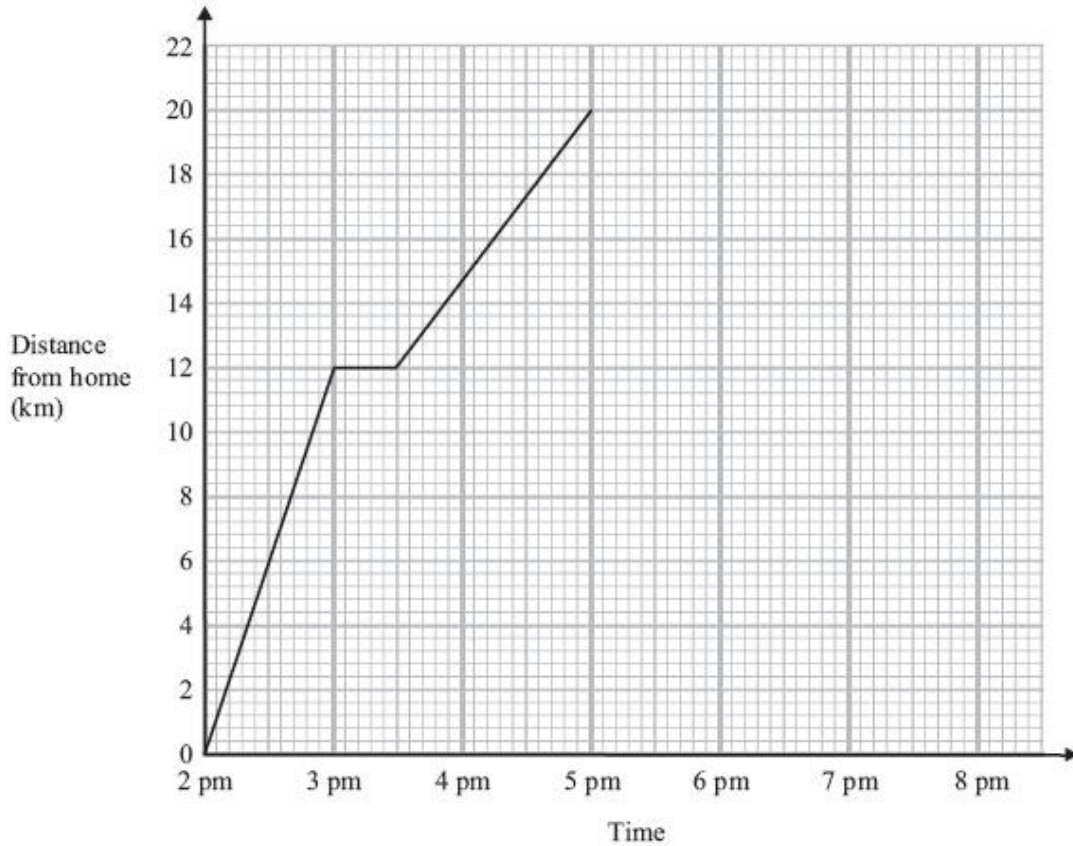
(1)

(Total for question = 3 marks)



Q10.

Simon went for a cycle ride.
He left home at 2 pm.
The travel graph represents part of Simon's cycle ride.



At 3 pm Simon stopped for a rest.

(a) How many minutes did he rest?

.....

(1)

(b) How far was Simon from home at 5 pm?

.....

(1)

At 5 pm Simon stopped for 30 minutes.

Then he cycled home at a steady speed.

It took him 1 hour 30 minutes to get home.

(c) Complete the travel graph.

(2)

(Total for Question is 4 marks)