# Y5 Line Graphs

KS2 Y5 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

## 1. Worked example

**Use the garden graph. What was the temperature at 10:00?**

Step 1 · Find 10:00 on the horizontal axis

go up to the line

Step 2 · Go across to the vertical axis

it is between 10 and 15, just above the 10 line

**Answer: 11 °C**

Check: Check the scale: each grid line is 5 °C ✓

## 2. Now try one with the steps

**When was the garden warmest, and how warm was it?**

Step 1 · Find the highest point on the line

Step 2 · Read across

**Answer:**

## 3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. The garden graph shows: 06:00 4 °C, 08:00 7 °C, 10:00 11 °C, 12:00 15 °C, 14:00 17 °C, 16:00 14 °C, 18:00 10 °C, 20:00 6 °C. Questions 1 to 12 use this data. What was the temperature at 08:00?

2. What was the temperature at 16:00?

3. What was the lowest temperature shown?

4. At what time was the temperature 10 °C?

5. How much warmer was it at 12:00 than at 08:00?

6. Between which two readings did the temperature rise the most?

7. What was the difference between the highest and lowest temperatures?

8. Estimate the temperature at 13:00 (halfway between 12:00 and 14:00).

9. For how many of the readings was the temperature above 10°C?

10. Add up the temperatures at 06:00, 12:00 and 18:00.

11. A plant needs at least 12°C to grow well. Between which two readings does the temperature first go above 12°C?

12. Why is a line graph a good choice for temperature through a day?

13. A car's journey: 0 km at 09:00, 30 km at 10:00, 30 km at 11:00, 80 km at 12:00. What was happening between 10:00 and 11:00?

14. On the same journey, how far did the car travel between 11:00 and 12:00?

## 4. Before you hand it in

**Reading 11°C as 12°C or 15°C.**
Check the scale first. Here grid lines go up in 5s, so read carefully between them.

**Reading the time from the wrong axis.**
Read the axis labels. Time is along the bottom (horizontal); temperature is up the side (vertical).

**Saying the temperature fell most where the line is lowest.**

A big fall is where the line is steepest going down, not where it is lowest.