Skill

Group A - Substitution

Use the equation of the straight line to work out the missing coordinate.

1)
$$y = x + 4$$
 at $(0, y)$

2)
$$y = 2x - 1$$
 at $(0, y)$

3)
$$y = 3x + 6$$
 at $(1, y)$

4)
$$y = 7x - 8$$
 at $(4, y)$

5)
$$y = 6 - x$$
 at $(5, y)$

6)
$$y = -2x + 4$$
 at $(9, y)$

7)
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$$
 at $(6, y)$

8)
$$y = 8x + 3$$
 at $(-8, y)$

8)
$$y = 8x + 3$$
 at $(-8, y)$ **9)** $y = -3x - 2$ at $(-1, y)$

10)
$$y = 4x + 7$$
 at $(x, 3)$

11)
$$y = 12x - 0.5$$
 at $(x, 3.5)$ **12)** $y = -3x - 8$ at $(x, -29)$

12)
$$v = -3x - 8$$
 at $(x - 29)$

Group B - Points of intersection

State the gradient m and the y-intercept c for the following equations of straight lines:

1)
$$y = 2x + 1$$

2)
$$y = 3x + 6$$

3)
$$y = x + 1.5$$

4)
$$y = 2x - 3$$

5)
$$y = 5x - 4$$

6)
$$y = 2.5x - 10$$

7)
$$y = -2x + 3$$

8)
$$y = -x + 6$$

9)
$$y = -4x + 7$$

10)
$$y = -4x - 3$$

11)
$$y = -2x - 0.5$$

12)
$$y = -0.5x - 8$$

Group C - Drawing straight line graphs

Plot each of these straight lines. Axes templates are provided.

1)
$$y = x + 3$$

2)
$$y = 4x + 1$$

3)
$$y = 3x - 2$$

4)
$$y = 10 - x$$

5)
$$y = 4 - 2x$$

6)
$$y = 9 - 3x$$

7)
$$x + y = 4$$

8)
$$x + y = 2$$

9)
$$2x + y = 4$$

10)
$$2x + y = 16$$

11)
$$2x + 3y = 18$$

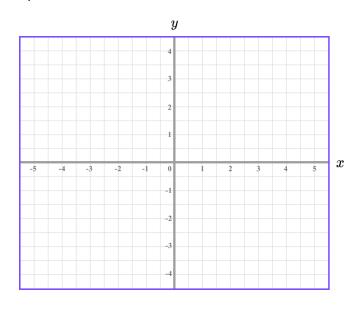
12)
$$2x + 3y = -6$$

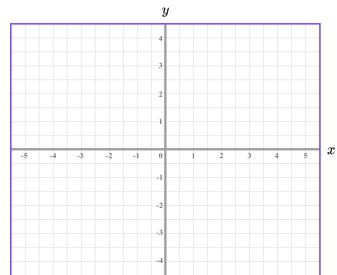


Group C - Templates

1)

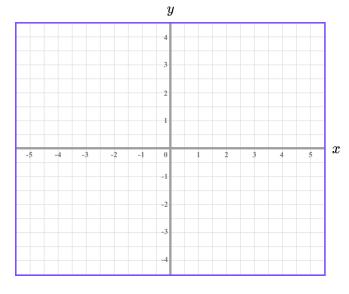
2)

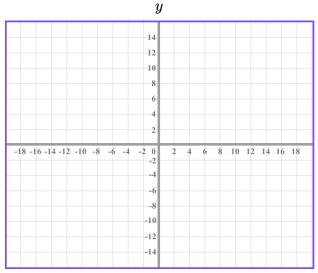




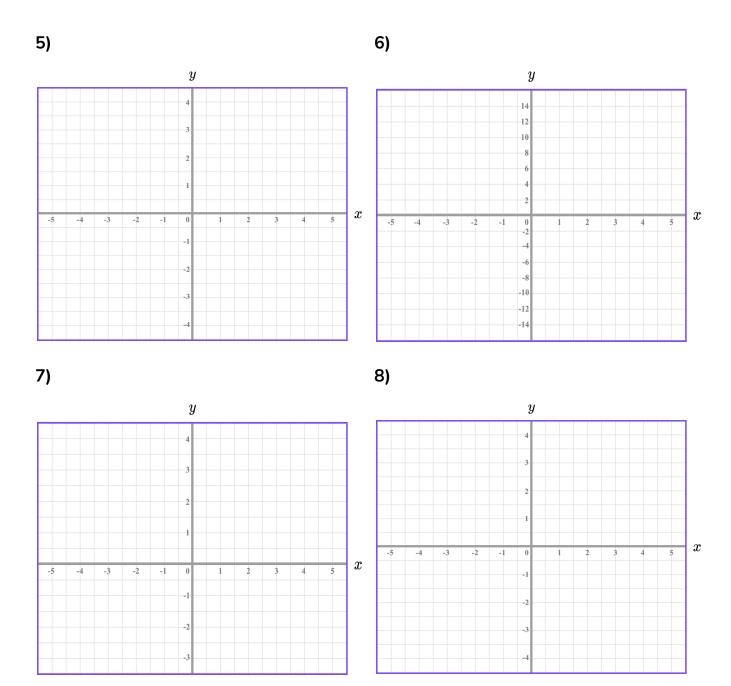
3)

4)

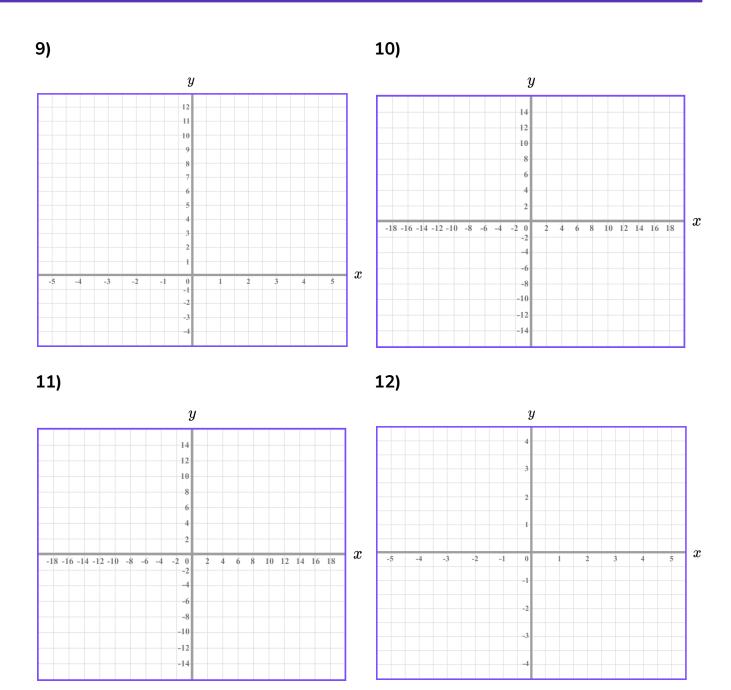








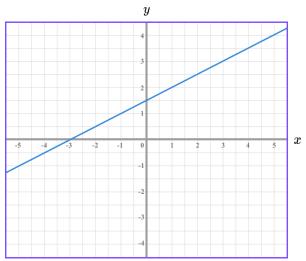




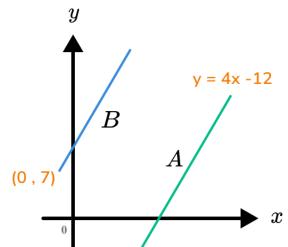


Applied

1) a) Calculate the gradient of the straight line in the diagram below:



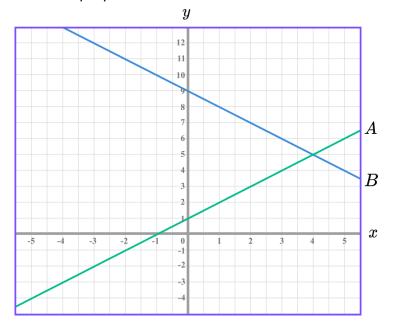
- **b)** State the *y*-intercept of the line.
- c) Write down the equation of the line.
- **2) a)** Lines *A* and *B* are parallel. Use the information provided to find the equation of Line *B*.



b) Which line (A or B) does the point (16, 52) lie on? Show your working.



- **3)** Two lines intersect at the point (4, 5). The lines are perpendicular to one another. One line has the equation x = 4. State the equation of the other line.
 - **b)** Show that the lines are perpendicular.

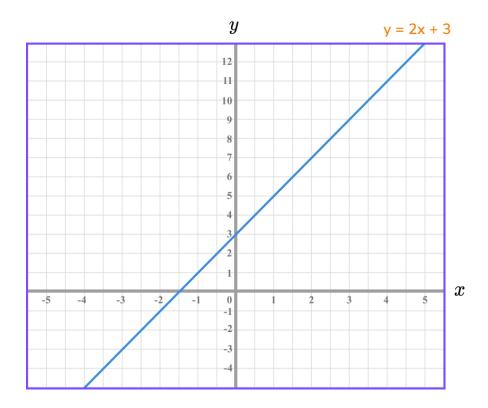


- **4) a)** Two lines A and B intersect one another at the origin. Line B is twice as steep as Line A. The point (6, -24) lies on line B. Calculate the gradient of line A.
 - **b)** Line C is parallel to the y axis, intersecting the x axis at the point (5,0). Calculate the point of intersection between Line C and Line B.



Straight Line Graphs - Exam Questions

1) The grid below shows the graph of y = 2x + 3.



(a) Draw the graph of y = 3 - 2x on the same grid. (2)

(b) Use your graph to solve 2x + 3 = 3 - 2x.

.....(1)

(c) Beyza says "the lines are perpendicular because the angle between them is 90°". Explain why Beyza is incorrect.

(2)

(5 marks)



Straight Line Graphs - Exam Questions

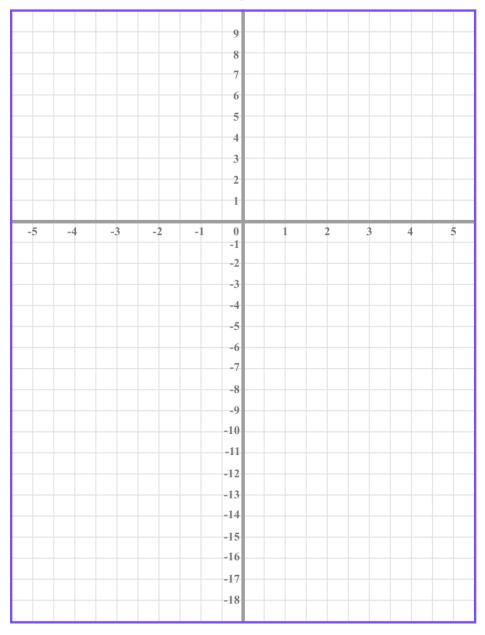
2) (a) Complete the table for y = 5x - 7 for $-2 \le x \le 3$.

х	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
у						

(3)

(b) Draw the graph of y = 5x - 7 using the set of axes provided.

y



(2)

(5 marks)



Straight Line Graphs - Exam Questions

3)	The line L goes through the points $(5, 8)$ and $(7, 16)$
	Work out the equation of the line.

(3 marks)

4) (a) Calculate the gradient of the line perpendicular to the equation

$$x = \frac{3y + 24}{12}$$

(3)

(b) The perpendicular line goes through the point (8, 2).

Find the equation of the perpendicular line.

(2)

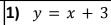
(5 marks)

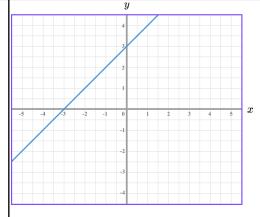


	Question	Answer
	Skill Questions	
Group A	Use the equation of the straight line to	
	work out the missing coordinate	
	1) $y = x + 4$ at $(0, y)$	1) (0, 4)
	2) $y = 2x - 1$ at $(0, y)$	2) (0, - 1)
	3) $y = 3x + 6$ at $(1, y)$	3) (1,9)
	4) $y = 7x - 8$ at $(4, y.)$	4) (4, 20)
	5) $y = 6 - x$ at $(5, y)$	5) (5, 1)
	6) $y = -2x + 4$ at $(9, y.)$	6) (9, – 14)
	7) $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$ at $(6, y)$	7) (6, 5)
	8) $y = 8x + 3$ at $(-8, y)$	8) (- 8, - 61)
	9) $y = -3x - 2$ at $(-1, y)$	9) (-1,1)
	10) $y = 4x + 7$ at $(x, 3)$	10) (- 1, 3)
	11) $y = 12x - 0.5$ at $(x, 3.5)$	11) $(\frac{1}{3}, 3.5)$
	12) $y = -3x - 8$ at $(x, -29)$	12) (7, – 29)
Group B	State the gradient m and the y -intercept	
•	c for the following equations of straight	
	lines:	
	1) $y = 2x + 1$	1) $m = 2$, $c = 1$
	2) $y = 3x + 6$	2) $m = 3$, $c = 6$
	3) $y = x + 1.5$	3) $m = 1$, $c = 1.5$
	4) $y = 2x - 3$	4) $m = 2$, $c = -3$
	5) $y = 5x - 4$	 5) $m = 5$, $c = -4$
	6) $y = 2.5x - 10$	6) $m = 2.5, c = -10$
	7) $y = -2x + 3$	7) $m = -2$, $c = 3$
	8) $y = -x + 6$	8) $m = -1$, $c = 6$
	9) $y = -4x + 7$	9) $m = -4$, $c = 7$
	10) $y = -4x - 3$	10) $m = -4$, $c = -3$
	11) $y = -2x - 0.5$	11) $m = -2$, $c = -0.5$
	12) $y = -0.5x - 8$	12) $m = -0.5$, $c = -8$

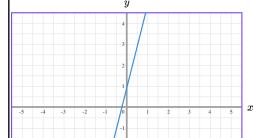


Group C

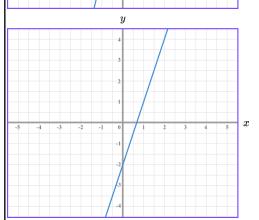




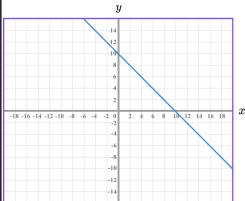
2) y = 4x + 1



|3) y = 3x - 2

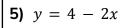


4) y = 10 - x



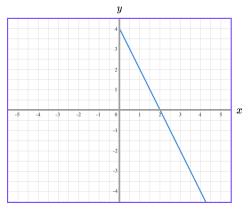


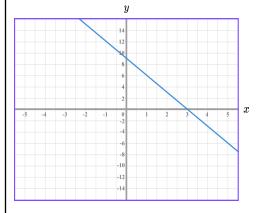
Group C contd



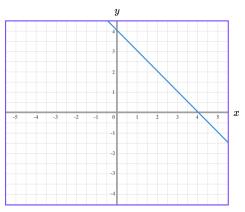


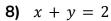
6)
$$y = 9 - 3x$$

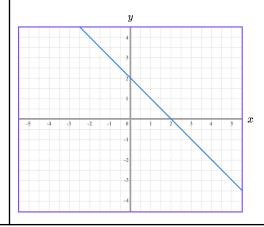










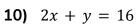




Group C

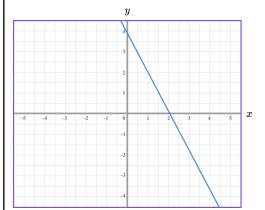
9)
$$2x + y = 4$$

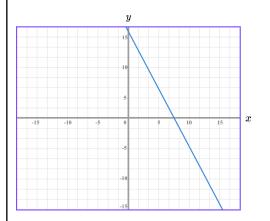


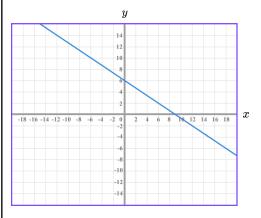


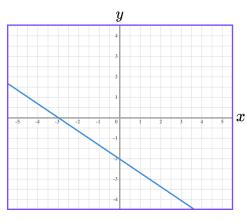


12)
$$2x + 3y = -6$$











	Question	Answer
	Applied Questions	
1)	a) Calculate the gradient of the straight line in the diagram below: y x x	a) y $(1, 2)$ 0 1 2 3 $(3, 3)$ x $m = \frac{3-2}{3-1} = \frac{1}{2}$
	b) State the <i>y</i> -intercept of the line.	b) $c = 1.5$
	c) Write down the equations of the line.	c) $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1.5$
2)	a) Lines A and B are parallel. Use the information provided to find the equation of Line B . y $y = 4x - 12$ B A $(0, 7)$ x	a) gradient = 4 y-intercept = 7 equation y = 4x + 7

- **b)** Which line (A or B) does the point (16, 52) lie on? Show your working.
- **b)** Substitute

$$x = 16$$
 into Line A

$$y = 4x - 12$$

$$y = 4 \times 16 - 12 = 52$$

Correct - so point (16, 52) is on

Line A

Substitute x = 16 into Line B

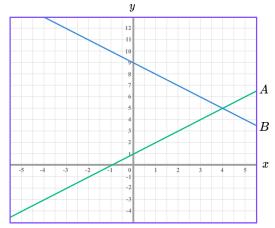
$$y = 4x + 7$$

$$y = 4 \times 16 + 7 = 71$$

Incorrect - so point

(16, 52) is NOT on Line B

- 3) **a)** Two lines intersect at the point (4, 5). The lines are perpendicular to one another. One line has the equation x = 4. State the equation of the other line.
- **a)** y = 5
- **b)** Show that the lines are perpendicular.



b) Line *A*:

$$y = x + 1$$

Line *B*:
$$y = 9 - x$$

$$1 \times -1 = -1$$

Product of gradients = -1

Perpendicular

- a) Two lines A and B intersect one another at the 4) origin. Line B is twice as steep as Line A. The point (6, -24) lies on line B. Calculate the gradient of line A.
- **a)** Line *B*: $m = \frac{-24-0}{6-0} = -4$ Gradient of Line A = -2
 - Line B: y = -4x
- **b)** The Line C is parallel to the y axis, intersecting **b)** Line C: x = 5the x axis at the point (5,0). Calculate the point

of intersection between Line C and Line B.

Substitute into Line B:

$$y = -4 \times 5$$

$$y = -20$$

$$(5, -20)$$

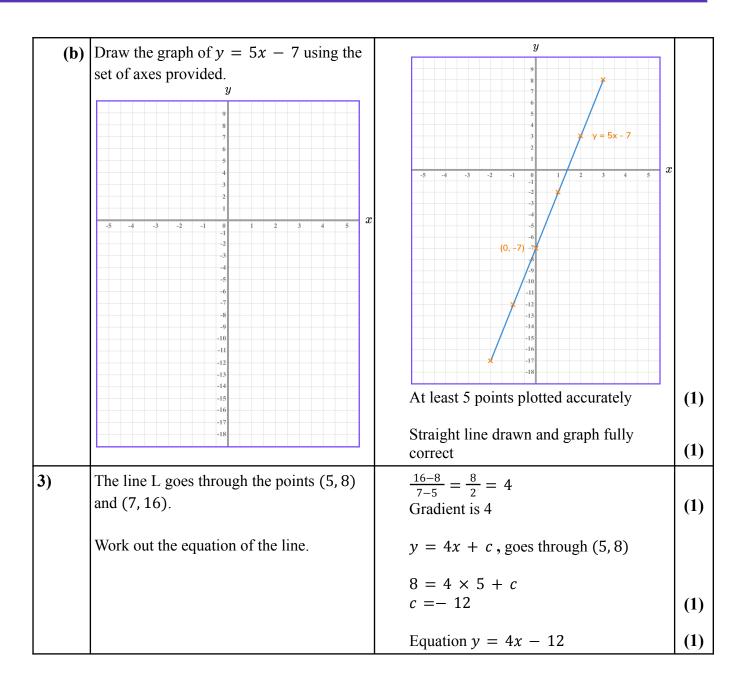


Straight Line Graphs - Mark Scheme

	Question	Answer	
	Exam Questions		
1) (a)	The grid below shows the graph of $y = 2x + 3$. Draw the graph of $y = 3 - 2x$ on the same grid. $y = 2x + 3$ $y = 3 + 3$	(a) $y=3-2x$ y $y=2x+3$ $(0,3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $y-intercept (0,3) or gradient - 2$ Correct straight line drawn	(1) (1)
(b)	Use your graph to solve $2x + 3 = 3 - 2x$.	$\mathbf{(b)} \ x = 0$	(1)
(c)	Beyza says "the lines are perpendicular because the angle between them is 90°". Explain why Beyza is incorrect.	(c) Product of the gradients is: 2 ×- 2 =- 4 For two straight lines to be perpendicular, the product of their gradients should equal - 1 oe	(1)
2) (a)	Complete the table for $y = 5x - 7$ for $-2 \le x \le 3$ $x -2 -1 0 1 2 3$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	у	2 correct values 4 correct values All values correct	(1) (1) (1)



Straight Line Graphs - Mark Scheme





Straight Line Graphs - Mark Scheme

4) (3	Calculate the gradient of the line perpendicular to the equation $x = \frac{3y+24}{12}$.	$x=rac{3y+24}{12}$ $x=3y+24$ $12x=3y+24$ $12x=3y+24$ $12x-24=3y$ $3y=12x-24$ $3y=12x-24$ $3y=4x-8$ $y=4x-8$ Representational and a gradient of $\frac{-1}{2}$	(1) (1)
(1	The perpendicular line goes through the point (8, 2). Find the equation of the perpendicular line.	1	(1) (1)

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