

The basic SI unit of length is METER.

On a graph, motion is shown with distance against TIME.

The rate at which velocity changes is called ACCELERATION.

TOTAL DISTANCE divided by TOTAL TIME gives you the AVERAGE SPEED.

The steepness of a line on a graph is called SLOPE.

If the speed of an object does not change, it's traveling at a CONSTANT SPEED.

When an object's distance from another is changing, the object is IN MOTION.

SPEED is DISTANCE divided by TIME.

VELOCITY is both the SPEED and DIRECTION of an object's motion.

ACCELERATION is the change in SPEED during each unit of TIME.

A place or object used for comparison to determine motion is a REFERENCE POINT.

If a car is speeding up, its initial speed is LESS THAN the final speed.