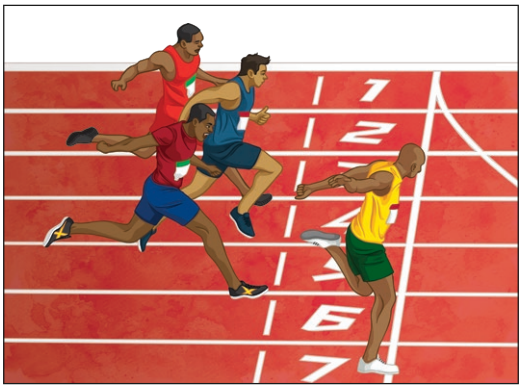
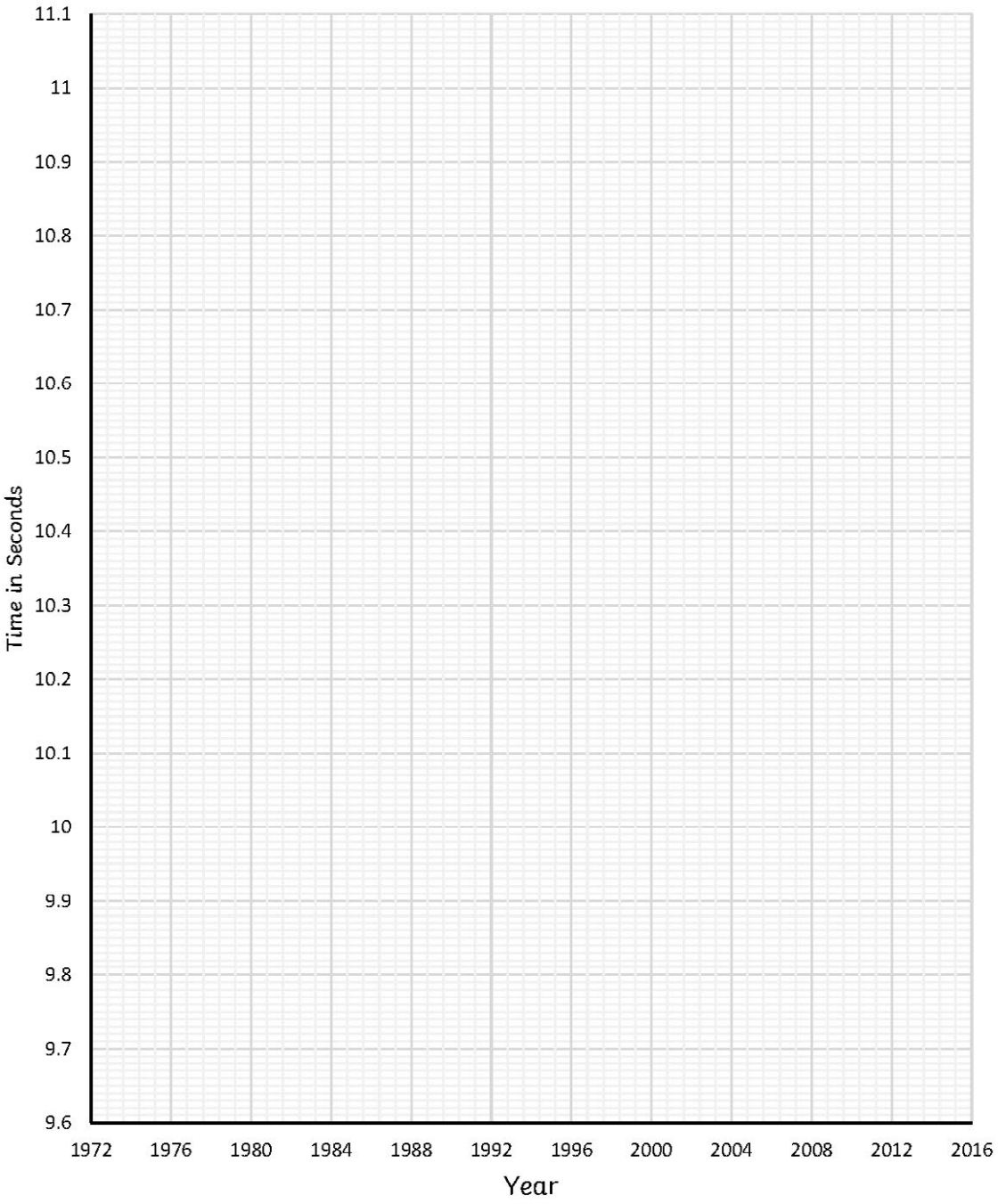
Olympic Records- **Line Graph Practice**

Year	Men's winner and time (secs)	Women's winner and time (secs)
1976	Hasely Crawford 10.06	Annegret Richter 11.08
1980	Allan Wells 10.25	Lyudmila Kondratyeva 11.06
1984	Carl Lewis 9.99	Evelyn Ashford 10.97
1988	Carl Lewis 9.92	Florence Griffith-Joyner 10.54
1992	Linford Christie 9.96	Gail Devers 10.82
1996	Donovan Bailey 9.84	Gail Devers 10.94
2000	Maurice Greene 9.87	Vacated
2004	Justin Gatlin 9.85	Yulia Nestsiarenka 10.93
2008	Usain Bolt 9.69	Shelly-Ann Fraser 10.78
2012	Usain Bolt 9.63	Shelly- Ann Fraser-Pryce 10.75
2016	Usain Bolt 9.81	Elaine Thompson 10.71

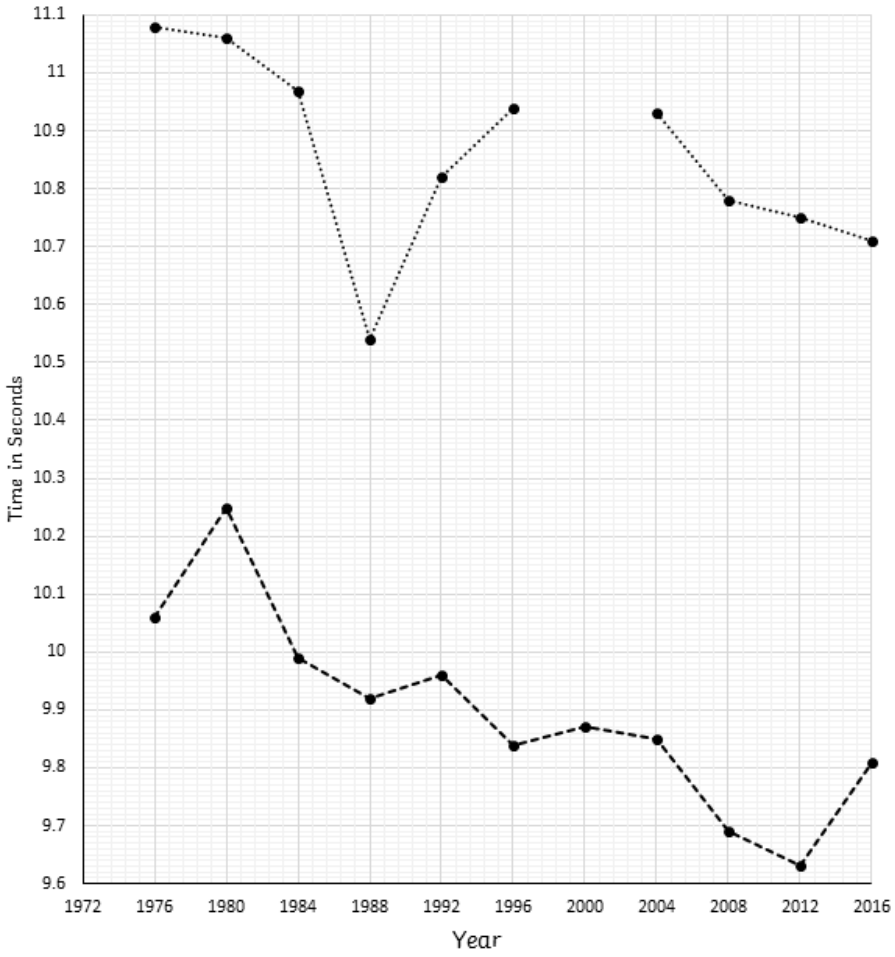
1. Plot a line graph of winning times against the year, for both males and females.
2. Write a conclusion for the results (remember to include examples).
3. Can you suggest a reason why there is no result for the women's 100m in the year 2000?
4. What factors are contributing to times generally becoming faster and faster?




11.1
11
10.9
10.8
10.7
10.6
10.5
10.4
10.3
10.2
10.1
10
9.9
9.8
9.7
9.6
Time in Seconds
1972
1976
1980
1984
1988
1992
1996
2000
2004
2008
2012
2016
Year

Olympic Records- **Line Graph Practice Answers**

1.



Male athletes ---------- Female athletes ....

2. The times recorded in the table show that sprinters are running much faster today than they did 40 years ago. For example, in 2016, Usain Bolt ran the 100m in 9.81 secs whereas Hasely Crawford ran it in 10.06 secs in 1976. However, the times did not always get faster at each Olympic games. For example, in 1988, Florence Griffith-Joyner ran the 100m in 10.54 secs whereas in the next Olympic games in 1992, Gail Devers won with a slower time of 10.82 secs.

2. Perhaps there is no result for the women's 100m in the year 2000 because the winning athlete was disqualified. This could have been for a technical fault or as a result of a drug ban.

3. Factors that are contributing to times becoming faster are:
   - improved training facilities for athletes
   - more funding provided for athletes to train
   - scientific advances in the understanding of health and fitness