

# Times in the Pool

In the past, stopwatches were used to time swimming races. Timekeepers stood at the end of the pool. The time was stopped when a swimmer touched the wall.



Today, touch pads are used to time races. Swimmers touch them at the end of a race.



A touch pad is installed in a pool.

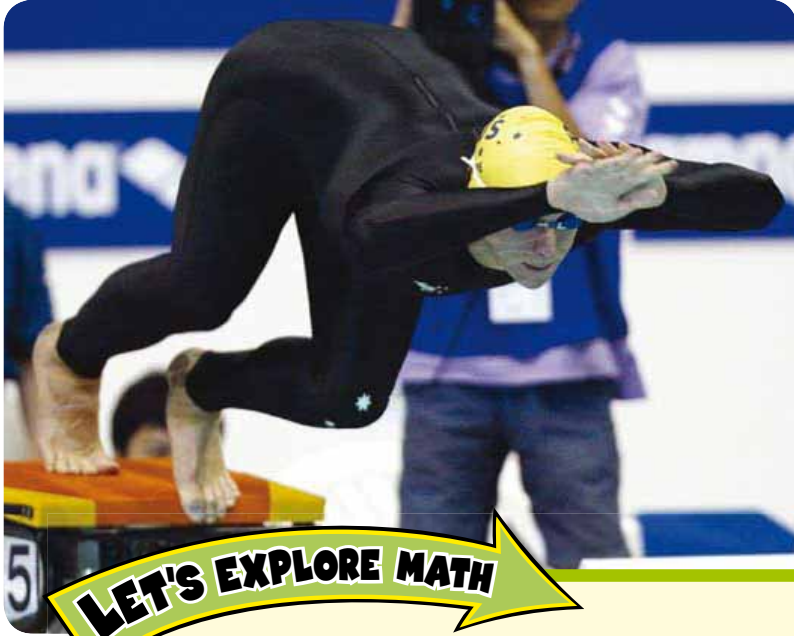
## Flying Like a Butterfly

At the 1988 Olympics, touch pads showed that a swimmer from Surinam won the 100 meter butterfly. He finished 0.01 of a second in front of an American swimmer. That's accurate timing!



## On the Blocks

Starting blocks have **sensors** in them. They can tell if a swimmer makes a false start.



### LET'S EXPLORE MATH

An Olympic swimming pool is 50 meters long. When swimmers are competing in a 100-meter race, they swim 2 laps of the pool.

- a. An Olympic swimmer swam a 100-meter race in 55 seconds. She swam the second lap in 25 seconds. In how many seconds did she swim the first lap?

## Underwater

Underwater cameras check that swimmers obey the swimming rules.



### Breaking the Rules

Swimming rules say that swimmers cannot swim underwater. They must break the surface of the water. This is because swimming underwater is easier.