

Quarter 1 Statistics

Quarter 1 Quarter 2 Quarter 3 Quarter 4							
Quarter 1		Quar	rter 2	Quai	rter 3	4.02	
The Nature of Probability and Statistics, Frequency Distributions and Graphs, Data Description		Rules, Discr	and Counting rete Probability s, The Normal	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	tributions, Intervals and e, Hypothesis	Proportions Variances,	vo Means, Two s, and Two Other Chi- ts, Correlation
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S.ID.A.9		S.MD.A.4		S.IC.D.17			
S.MD.B.9		S.MD.A.5		S.IC.E.18			
S.MD.B.10		S.MD.A.6		S.IC.E.19			
S.IC.A.1		S.MD.A.7a & b		S.IC.E.20			
S.IC.A.2		S.MD.A.8					



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Introduction

Destination 2025, Shelby County Schools' 10-year strategic plan, is designed not only to improve the quality of public education, but also to create a more knowledgeable, productive workforce and ultimately benefit our entire community.

What will success look like?

80% of seniors will be college-or career-ready 90% of students will graduate on time

100%
of college-or career-ready
graduates enroll in
post-secondary opportunities

In order to achieve these ambitious goals, we must collectively work to provide our students with high quality, college and career ready aligned instruction. The Tennessee State Standards provide a common set of expectations for what students will know and be able to do at the end of a grade. The State of Tennessee provides two sets of standards, which include the Standards for Mathematical Content and The Standards for Mathematical Practice. The Content Standards set high expectations for all students to ensure that Tennessee graduates are prepared to meet the rigorous demands of mathematical understanding for college and career. The eight Standards for Mathematical Practice describe the varieties of expertise, habits of mind, and productive dispositions that educators seek to develop in all students. The Tennessee State Standards also represent three fundamental shifts in mathematics instruction: focus, coherence and rigor.

Instructional Shifts for Mathematics

Focus

Coherence



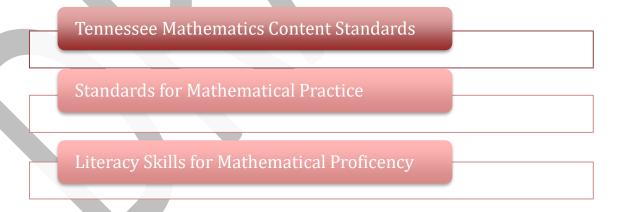


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The **Standards for Mathematical Practice** describe varieties of expertise, habits of minds and productive dispositions that mathematics educators at all levels should seek to develop in their students. These practices rest on important National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) "processes and proficiencies" with longstanding importance in mathematics education. Throughout the year, students should continue to develop proficiency with the eight Standards for Mathematical Practice. The following are the eight Standards for Mathematical Practice:

- 1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- 2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- 3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of them.
- 4. Model with mathematics.
- 5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
- 6. Attend to precision.
- 7. Look for and make use of structure.
- 8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

This curriculum map is designed to help teachers make effective decisions about what mathematical content to teach so that ultimately our students can reach Destination 2025. Throughout this curriculum map, you will see resources as well as links to tasks that will support you in ensuring that students are able to reach the demands of the standards in your classroom. In addition to the resources embedded in the map, there are some high-leverage resources around the content standards and mathematical practice standards that teachers should consistently access. For a full description of each, click on the links below.





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Structure of the Standards

Structure of the TN State Standards include:

- Content Standards Statements of what a student should know, understand, and be able to do.
- Clusters Groups of related standards. Cluster headings may be considered as the big idea(s) that the group of standards they represent are addressing. They are therefore useful as a quick summary of the progression of ideas that the standards in a domain are covering and can help teachers to determine the focus of the standards they are teaching.
- **Domains** A large category of mathematics that the clusters and their respective content standards delineate and address. For example, Number and Operations Fractions is a domain under which there are a number of clusters (the big ideas that will be addressed) along with their respective content standards, which give the specifics of what the student should know, understand, and be able to do when working with fractions.
- Conceptual Categories The content standards, clusters, and domains in the 9th-12th grades are further organized under conceptual categories. These are very broad categories of mathematical thought and lend themselves to the organization of high school course work. For example, Algebra is a conceptual category in the high school standards under which are domains such as Seeing Structure in Expressions, Creating Equations, Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions, etc.



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How to Use the Maps

Overview

An overview is provided for each quarter and includes the topics, focus standards, intended rigor of the standards and foundational skills needed for success of those standards.

Your curriculum map contains four columns that each highlight specific instructional components. Use the details below as a guide for information included in each column.

Tennessee State Standards

TN State Standards are located in the left column. Each content standard is identified as Major Content or Supporting Content (for Algebra I, Algebra II & Geometry only). A key can be found at the bottom of the map.

Content

This section contains learning objectives based upon the TN State Standards. Best practices tell us that clearly communicating measurable objectives lead to greater student understanding. Additionally, essential questions are provided to guide student exploration and inquiry.

Instructional Support & Resources

District and web-based resources have been provided in the Instructional Support & Resources columns. You will find a variety of instructional resources that align with the content standards. The additional resources provided should be used as needed for content support and scaffolding. The inclusion of vocabulary serves as a resource for teacher planning and for building a common language across K-12 mathematics. One of the goals for Tennessee State Standards is to create a common language, and the expectation is that teachers will embed this language throughout their daily lessons.



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Topics Addressed in Quarter

- The Nature of Probability and Statistics
- Frequency Distributions and Graphs
- Data Description

Overview

Students have encountered some statistics and probability in previous courses, however in this course/quarter students can build off of previous standards by exploring data and making inferences and justifying conclusions. Students extend their work in probability and statistics by applying statistics ideas to real-world situations. They link classroom mathematics and statistics to everyday life, work, and decision-making, by modeling situations. They choose and use appropriate mathematics and statistics to analyze empirical situations, to understand them better, and to improve decisions. This quarter includes students distinguishing between population and sample, parameter and statistic, and descriptive and inferential statistics; recognizing purpose and difference of sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; interpreting differences in shape, center, and spread including effects of outliers and using shape, center, and spread of comparable data to decide on appropriate statistical measures. Students also graph and interpret qualitative (categorical) and quantitative data sets using a variety of graphs.



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TN STATE STANDARDS	CONTENT	INSTRUCTIONAL SUF	PPORT & RESOURCES		
Chapter 1-The Nature of Probability and Statistics (Allow 2 weeks for instruction, review, and assessment)					
Domain: Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions Cluster: Know the characteristics of well-designed studies. S.IC.A.1 Understand the differences among various kinds of studies and which types of inferences can be legitimately drawn from each. Domain: Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions Cluster: Make inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population. S.IC.C.13 Develop and evaluate inferences and predictions that are based on data.	Essential Question(s): How can the study of Statistics be used in real life scenarios? What are the benefits of interpreting data? How do we study data? Objective(s) The student will: Demonstrate knowledge of statistical terms. Differentiate between the two branches of statistics.	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 1-1 Descriptive and Inferential Statistics Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) Against All Odds Video, Unit 1 What is Statistics? (Against All Odds is a Video Series that introduces a statistical topic and illustrates it with a real-world example.) Statistics Teacher (An online journal published by the American Statistical Association – National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Joint Committee on Curriculum in Statistics and Probability for Grades K-12.)	Vocabulary (Chapter 1) cluster sample, confounding variable, continuous variables, control group, convenience sample data, data set, data value or datum, dependent variable, descriptive statistics, discrete variables experimental study, explanatory variable Hawthorne effect, hypothesis testing, independent variable, inferential statistics interval level of measurement, measurement scales, nominal level of measurement observational study ordinal level of measurement, outcome variable, population, probability, qualitative variables, quantitative variables, quasi-experimental study, random sample, random variable, ratio level of measurement, sample, statistics, stratified sample, systematic sample, treatment group, variable Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman)		
Domain: Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data Cluster: Understand, represent, and use univariate data S.ID.A.1 Understand the term 'variable' and differentiate between the data types: measurement, categorical, univariate and bivariate.	Objective(s) The student will: Identify the measurement level for each variable.	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 1-2 Variables and Types of Data Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) First Day Statistics ActivityGrouping Qualitative Data	Statistics Today, pp. 2, 29 Critical Thinking Challenges, p. 31 Speaking of Statistics, pp. 5, 11 Applying the Concepts, pp. 5, 9, 13, 16 Extending the Concepts, p.28 Data Projects, p.32 TI-83/84 Step by Step, pp. 21-22		



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TN STATE STANDARDS	CONTENT	INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT & RESOURCES		
Domain: Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions Cluster: Design and conduct a statistical experiment to study a problem, then interpret and communicate the outcomes. S.IC.B.8 Select a method to collect data and plan and conduct surveys and experiments. S.IC.B.9 Compare and use sampling methods, including simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, and cluster sampling. S.IC.B.10 Test hypotheses using appropriate statistics. S.IC.B.11 Analyze results and make conclusions from observational studies, experiments, and surveys.	Objective(s) The student will: Demonstrate knowledge of the four basic sampling methods.	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 1-3 Data Collection and Sampling Techniques Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) Statistics Teacher (An online journal published by the American Statistical Association – National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Joint Committee on Curriculum in Statistics and Probability for Grades K-12.)	Utilize <u>Tasks</u> to include the Standards for Mathematical Practice where students have to reason, justify, explain, construct & model their thinking.	
Domain: Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions Cluster: Know the characteristics of well-designed studies. S.IC.A.2 Compare census, sample survey, experiment, and observational study. S-IC.A.3 Describe the role of randomization in surveys and experiments. S.IC.A.4 Describe the role of experimental control and its effect on confounding. S.IC.A.5 Identify bias in sampling and determine ways to reduce it to improve results.	Objective(s) The student will: Explain the difference between an observational study and an experimental study. Describe the role of randomization in surveys and experiments. Recognize faulty questions on a survey and other factors that can bias responses. Know the characteristics of well-designed studies. Explain how statistics can be used and misused.	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 1-4 Observational and Experimental Studies 1-5 Uses and Misuses of Statistics Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) Chocolicious Chocolicious 2 Statistics Teacher (An online journal published by the American Statistical Association – National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Joint Committee on		



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TN STATE STANDARDS	CONTENT INSTRUCTIONAL SUP		PORT & RESOURCES	
		Curriculum in Statistics and Probability for Grades K-12.)		
		Distributions and Graphs ion, review, and assessment)		
Domain: Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data Cluster: Understand, represent, and use univariate data S-ID.A.2 Understand histograms, parallel box plots, and scatterplots, and use them to compare and display data. S-ID.A.8 Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities.	Essential Question(s): How do you construct a frequency distribution? How can frequency tables help us to find trends in real life scenarios? How do you use and interpret stem and leaf plots? How do you represent data in frequency distributions using histograms, frequency polygons, and ogives? Objective(s): The student will: Organize univariate data using a frequency distribution. Objective(s): The student will: Represent quantitative data graphically using histograms, dot plots, and orgives.	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 2-1 Organizing Data Task(s) Texting By the Numbers- A Solidify Understanding Task, pp. 3-7 Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 2-2 Histograms, Frequency Polygons, and Orgives Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) Prudential Commercial Against All Odds Video, Unit 3 Histograms Task(s) Statistics - Matching Displays 2	Vocabulary (Chapter 2): bar graph, categorical frequency distribution, class, class boundaries, class midpoint, class width, cumulative frequency, cumulative frequency distribution, frequency, frequency distribution, frequency polygon, grouped frequency distribution, histogram, lower class limit, ogive, open-ended distribution, Pareto chart, pie graph, raw data, relative frequency graph, stem and leaf plot, time series graph, ungrouped frequency distribution, upper class limit Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) Statistics Today, pp. 36, 97 Critical Thinking Challenges, pp.99-100 Speaking of Statistics, pp.74, 81 Applying the Concepts, pp. 45-46, 60, 83-84 Extending the Concepts, pp. 48, 63, 86-87 Data Projects, pp.100-101 TI-83/84 Step by Step, pp. 64-65, 91	



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	Objective(s): The student will: Represent data using bar graphs, Pareto charts, time series graphs, and pie graphs. Draw and interpret a stem and leaf plot.	Statistics Teacher (An online journal published by the American Statistical Association – National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Joint Committee on Curriculum in Statistics and Probability for Grades K-12.) Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 2-3 Other Types of Graphs Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) Against All Odds Video, Unit 2, Stemplots Task(s) Statistics - M&Ms1 Statistics - Presidents Ages		
	Chapter 3 – D	Data Description		
		ion, review, and assessment)		
Domain: Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data Cluster: Understand, represent, and use univariate data S.ID.A.3 Summarize distributions of univariate data. S.ID.A.4 Compute basic statistics and understand the distinction between a statistic	Essential Question(s): How do we organize, display, and describe data? How does mean, median, and mode describe data? How can percentiles be used when comparing an individual to the norm? How does exploratory data analysis help us to better understand our data?	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 3-1 Measures of Center Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.)	Vocabulary: (Chapter 3) bimodal, boxplot, Chebyshev's theorem, coefficient of variation, data array, decile, empirical rule, exploratory data, analysis (EDA), five-number summary, interquartile range (IQR), mean, median, midrange, modal class, mode, multimodal, negatively skewed or left skewed distribution, outlier, parameter, percentile, positively skewed or right skewed	



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TN STATE STANDARDS	CONTENT	INSTRUCTIONAL SUP	PORT & RESOURCES
and a parameter. S.ID.A.5 For univariate measurement data, be able to display the distribution, describe its shape; select and calculate summary statistics.	Objective(s): The student will: Use a variety of numerical techniques to describe the central tendency of a	Khan Academy Videos – Measures of Central Tendency Against All Odds Video, Unit 4 Measures of Center	distribution, quartile range, range rule of thumb, resistant statistic, standard deviation, statistic, symmetric distribution, unimodal, variance, weighted mean, z score or standard score
S.ID.A.6 Recognize how linear transformations of univariate data affect shape, center, and spread. S.ID.A.7 Analyze the effect of changing units on summary measures. S.ID.A.9 Describe individual performances in terms of percentiles, z-scores, and t- scores. Domain: Using Probability to Make Decisions	distribution including mean, median, mode, and midrange.	Statistics Teacher Task(s) Pick a Pocket Are Female Hurricanes Deadlier than Male Hurricanes?	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) Statistics Today, pp. 104, 175 Critical Thinking Challenges, pp.178-180 Speaking of Statistics, p.109 Applying the Concepts, pp. 118, 137, 153, 166 Extending the Concepts, pp. 121-122, 140-141, 168
Cluster: Understand the normal probability distribution. S.MD.B.9 Calculate the mean (expected value) and standard deviation of both a random variable and a linear transformation of a random variable. S.MD.B.10 Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.	Objective(s): Students will Use a variety of numerical techniques to describe the variation in a distribution. These should include variance, standard deviation, and range.	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 3-2 Measures of Variation Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) Khan Academy Videos – Variance and Standard Deviation Against All Odds Video, Unit 6 Standard Deviation Statistics Teacher Task(s): Understanding Standard Deviation Statistics -M & Ms 2	Data Projects, pp.179-180 TI-83/84 Step by Step, pp. 158-159, 169-170 Utilize Tasks to include the Standards for Mathematical Practice where students have to reason, justify, explain, construct & model their thinking.



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	Objective(s): Students will Identify the position of a data set using various measures of position. These should include z-scores, percentiles, and interquartile range. Interpret graphical displays in terms of shape, center, and spread of the distribution, as well as gaps and outliers.	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 3-3 Measures of Position Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) Task(s): Data Distributions – A Solidify/Practice Understanding Task Yankees vs Mets Statistics – M & Ms 3	
Domain: Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data Cluster: Understand, represent, and use univariate data S.ID.A.2 Understand histograms, parallel box plots, and scatterplots, and use them to compare and display data.	Objective(s): Students will Use the techniques of exploratory data analysis, including boxplots and fivenumber summaries, to discover various aspects of data.	Elementary Statistics Textbook (Bluman) 3-4 Exploratory Data Analysis Additional Resource(s) Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.) Against All Odds Video, Unit 5, Boxplots Task(s): Statistics - Matching Displays 1 Statistics - Matching Displays 4 Statistics - Human Box Plot Now You See It, Now You Don't: Using See It to Compare Stacked Dotplots to Boxplots	



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RESOURCE TOOLBOX				
Textbook Resources Elementary Statistics 7th edition Bluman (Includes PowerPoints, Chapter PDF files, Solutions Manual, etc.)	Standards Common Core Standards - Mathematics Common Core Standards - Mathematics Appendix A The Mathematics Common Core Toolbox Link to common core glossary TN Math Standards	Videos Against All Odds Videos (with Study Guides) (A Video Series that introduces a statistical topic and illustrates it with a real-world example.) Khan Academy Prudential Commercial		
Calculator Texas Instruments Education http://www.casioeducation.com/educators	Interactive Manipulatives Stat Trek AmStat.org Applet Collection	Additional Sites Statistics Teacher (An online journal published by the American Statistical Association – National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Joint Committee on Curriculum in Statistics and Probability for Grades K-12.) The Data and Story Library Fed Stats Bureau of Labor Statistics Educational Statistics NCTM Math Illuminations United States Census Bureau STatistics Education Web Mathematics Vision Project: Modeling Data Georgia Standards of Excellence: Unit 9 Probability Georgia Standards of Excellence: Unit 8: Inferences & Conclusions from Data Edutoolbox (formerly TNCore)		
	ACT TN ACT Resources ACT College & Career Readiness Mathematics Standards			