


| Subject   | Year  | Month                 |  |  |
|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| <b>Mathematics</b>  | 11  | September             |  |   |
| <b>Topic:</b>   |   |                       |  |   |
| <b>Probability 2</b>  |   |                       |  | 4 lessons   |
| Content (Intent)  |   |                       |  |   |
| <b>Prior Learning</b><br>Year 9 Probability April<br>Year 11 Probability 1 September  | <b>Future Learning</b>  |                       |  |   |
| <b>Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find the probability of an event happening using relative frequency;</li> <li>• Estimate the number of times an event will occur, given the probability and the number of trials - for both experimental and theoretical probabilities;</li> <li>• List all outcomes for combined events systematically;</li> <li>• Use and draw sample space diagrams;</li> <li>• Work out probabilities from Venn diagrams to represent real-life situations and also 'abstract' sets of numbers/values;</li> <li>• Use union and intersection notation;</li> <li>• Compare experimental data and theoretical probabilities;</li> <li>• Compare relative frequencies from samples of different sizes;</li> <li>• Find the probability of successive events, such as several throws of a single dice;</li> <li>• Use tree diagrams to calculate the probability of two independent events;</li> <li>• Use tree diagrams to calculate the probability of two dependent events.</li> <li>• Draw probability frequency diagrams</li> </ul> |   |                       |  |   |
| <b>Pedagogical notes (implementation)</b>   | <b>How will understanding be assessed &amp; recorded (Impact)</b>   |                       |  |   |
| Probability without replacement is best illustrated visually and by initially working out probability 'with' replacement.<br>Encourage students to work 'across' the branches working out the probability of each successive event. The probability of the combinations of outcomes should = 1.<br>Emphasise that were an experiment repeated it will usually lead to different outcomes, and that increasing sample size generally leads to better estimates of probability and population characteristics.<br>Probabilities written in fraction form should be cancelled to their simplest form.  | <b>End of half term</b> no<br><b>End of Year</b> Year 11 mocks in November  |                       |  |   |
|   | <b>How can parents help at home?</b>  |                       |  |   |
|   | <b>MathsWatch clips</b><br><br><b>Qualification KS3:</b> P5, P6, P7<br><br><b>Qualification KS4:</b> 57, 58, 125, 126<br>151, 175, 185, 204 |                       |  |   |
|   |   |                       |  |   |
| <b>Further reading/discussion</b>   |   |                       |  |   |
| <b>Reading / Enrichment</b><br><a href="http://passyworldofmathematics.com/real-world-venn-diagrams/">http://passyworldofmathematics.com/real-world-venn-diagrams/</a>  | <b>Literacy</b>   | <b>Numeracy Links</b> | <b>Careers Links</b><br>Statistician<br>Bookmaker<br>Financial Analyst<br>Underwriter<br>Actuary |   |