WHAT DO WE ALREADY know?

- Be able to add and multiply fractions and decimals.
- Convert between FDP.
- Use frequency trees to record outs of probability experiments
- Use experimental and theoretical probability to calculate expected outcomes .

THE BIG PICTURE

- Understand and use tree diagrams
- Develop understanding of probability in situations involving combined events
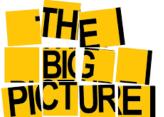- Use probability to make predictions

KEYWORDS

- Independent
- Dependent
- Theoretical
- Experimental
- Bias
- Unbiased
- Relative Frequency
- Enumerate
- Tree Diagrams
- Random

Probability 3 - Targets	Before Topic	After Topic	Teacher Mark
List outcomes of combined events using a tree diagram.			
Know and use the multiplication law of probability.			
Know and use the addition law of probability.			
Use a tree diagram to solve simple problems involving independent combined events.			
Use a tree diagram to solve complex problems involving independent combined events.			
Use a tree diagram to solve simple problems involving dependent combined events.			
Use a tree diagram to solve complex problems involving dependent combined events.			
Understand that relative frequency tends towards theoretical probability as sample size increases.			

Stage 9
Probability 3

WHAT DO WE ALREADY know?

- Be able to add and multiply fractions and decimals.
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THE BIG PICTURE

- Understand and use tree diagrams
- Develop understanding of probability in situations involving combined events
- Use probability to make predictions

- Independent
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Probability 3 - Targets	Before Topic	After Topic	Teacher Mark
List outcomes of combined events using a tree diagram.			
Know and use the multiplication law of probability.			
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Use a tree diagram to solve simple problems involving independent combined events.			
Use a tree diagram to solve complex problems involving independent combined events.			
Use a tree diagram to solve simple problems involving dependent combined events.			
Use a tree diagram to solve complex problems involving dependent combined events.			
Understand that relative frequency tends towards theoretical probability as sample size increases.			