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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

Year 11 Foundation – Probability



| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this, students need to already know that…* | **Assessment** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **To learn how to determine the probability of an event** | * Students will know how to find the probability of an event * Students will know how to calculate a missing probability from a list or table by adding and subtracting from 1. * Students will know how to calculate a missing probability from a list or table by adding and subtracting from 1 where algebra is used or the probability of one event is two/three times the probability of another * Students will know how to use relative frequency to estimate the number of times an event will occur, for both experimental and theoretical probabilities. * Students will know how to use the ‘OR’ rule to determine the probability of one or more outcomes and will know how to use this to find an estimate for the number of times an event occurs | **Probability** - the extent to which an event is likely to occur, measured by the ratio of the favourable cases to the whole number of cases possible.  Fair - equal chance of achieving any possible outcome.  **Expected Frequency –** the number of times an even may occur on average given a number of attempts. | * Students will need to know how to write one amount as a fraction of another * Students will need to know how to add decimals * Students will need to know how to subtract a decimal from 1 * Students will need to know how to multiply a decimal by an integer |  |
| **To learn how to draw and use a tree diagram for independent events** | * Students will know how to show given information on a probability tree diagram. * Students will know how to complete probabilities using both decimals and fractions to represent probabilities * Students will know construct a probability tree for multiple events * Students will know how to use a probability tree diagram to represent outcomes of combined independent events (with replacement) * Students will know how to use tree diagrams to calculate the probability of two combined independent events by multiplying across the branches (this can either be fractions or decimals) | **Independent** – not subject to control by anything else  **Independent Events** – Two events are independent if the occurrence of one event does not affect the chances of the occurrence of the other event | * Students will need to know that the probability of all possible outcomes for an event add to 1 * Students will need to know how to multiply decimals * Students will need to know how to multiply fractions |  |
| **To learn how to complete and use a tree diagram for dependent events** | * Students will understand how and why the outcome of one event can impact the outcome of a subsequent event * Students will know how to complete and construct probability trees for dependent events * Students will know how to use probability trees to calculate the probabilities of combined events for dependent events | **Dependent** – determined by  **Conditional/ Dependent Events** – events whose outcomes rely on that of another event | * Students will need to know how to multiply decimals * Students will need to know how to multiply fractions |  |
| **To learn how to create and use a Venn diagram to determine probabilities** | * Students will know how to put information into a Venn diagram and use it to determine probabilities * Students will know how to construct appropriate Venn diagrams to sort information * Students will know how to interpret a Venn diagram to find probabilities   Extension – Students will know how to use Set Notation | **Venn Diagram** - a diagram representing mathematical or logical sets as circles within an enclosing rectangle (the universal set), common elements of the sets being represented by intersections of the circles.  **Intersection** – A point, area or line that is common to two or more things. For a Venn diagram the intersection is the overlap between the two circles | * Students should know how to sort information into a simple Venn diagram |  |