

Title CP Statistics

<b>Unit:</b>		<b>Introduction to Statistics</b>					
<b>Big Ideas:</b>		Identify the Components of Statistics Studies					
<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>		What are the branches of statistics? What is / are data? How are samples selected? How do we appropriately collect data? Why might the data we collected not be valid for drawing conclusions about an entire population?					
<b>Concept &amp; Pacing</b>	<b>Pa Core Standard</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>	<b>Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)</b>	<b>Mini-Lessons/Activities</b>	<b>Instructional Materials</b>	<b>Assessments</b>
<b>Descriptive and Inferential Statistics 2 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Statistics Variable Random variable Data Data set Data value Datum Population Sample Descriptive Statistics Inferential Statistics	What is statistics? What is/are data?	Demonstrate knowledge of statistics terms Differentiate between two branches of statistics		Chapter 1 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Quiz
<b>Types of Variables and Data 2 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Qualitative variable Quantitative variable Discrete Continuous Nominal Level of Measurement Ordinal Level of Measurement Interval Level of Measurement Ratio Level of Measurement	What are the different types of data?	Identify types of data Identify the measurement level for each variable		Chapter 1 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Quiz
<b>1.1 - 1.2 Quiz 1 day</b>	All of above	All of above	All of above	All of above		Quiz	Assessment

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<b>Introduction to Data Collection</b> 2 days	CC.2.4.HS.B.5		What are the different methods by which data is collected?	Distinguish statistical questions from other types of questions. Identify the population and sample in a statistical study. Distinguish between an observational study and an experiment.		Chapter 1 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Test
<b>Sampling and Surveys - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.5	Surveys Observational Study Retrospective Cross-sectional Longitudinal Experimental Study Treatment/Control Group Random Sampling Systematic Sampling Stratified Sampling Cluster Sampling Sampling error Nonsampling error	How can bias be avoided when conducting studies?	Describe how convenience sampling can lead to bias. Describe how voluntary response sampling can lead to bias. Explain how random sampling can help to avoid bias. Explain how undercoverage can lead to bias. Explain how nonresponse can lead to bias. Explain how other aspects of a sample survey can lead to bias.		Chapter 1 Packet Beyonce Activity	Ticket-out Homework Test Project
<b>Observational Studies and Experiments</b> 2 days	CC.2.4.HS.B.5	Control Placebo Effect Confounding variable Double Blinding Blocking	What are the different components that make up an experiment?	Explain the concept of confounding and how it limits the ability to make cause-and-effect conclusions. Identify the treatments in an experiment. Explain the purpose of a control group in an experiment.		Chapter 1 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Test
<b>More with Experiments</b> 3 days	CC.2.4.HS.B.5		What is the purpose of random assignment in experiments?	Describe how to randomly assign treatments in an experiment using slips of paper or technology. Explain the purpose of random assignment in an experiment. Identify other sources of variability in an experiment and explain the benefits of keeping these variables the same for all experimental units.		Chapter 1 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Test
<b>Uses &amp; Misuses of Statistics</b> 1 day	CC.2.4.HS.B.5		What can go wrong when using results of studies?	Recognize misuses of statistics		Chapter 1 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Test
<b>Review and Assessment</b> 3 days	All of above	All of above	All of above	All of above		Chapter 1 Test	

Unit total = 19 days

Cumulative total = 19 days

<b>Unit:</b>	<b>Analyzing One-Variable Data</b>
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<b>Big Ideas:</b>		Analyze and display categorical and quantitative data					
<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>		How can data be displayed and summarized in order to appropriately depict all that it represents?					
Concept & Pacing	Pa Core Standard	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
<b>Using the TI-84 Calculator</b> 1 day						Chapter 2 Packet	
<b>Organizing Data</b> 3 days	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Frequency Class limit Class boundaries Class width	How can data be organized in a frequency distribution?	Organize data using frequency distributions	In class assignment	Chapter 2 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Project Quiz
<b>Displaying Quantitative Data</b> 4 days	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Histogram Frequency Polygon Ogive Relative Frequency	What are different methods by which data can be displayed?	Represent data from frequency distributions graphically using histograms, frequency polygons, and ogives		Chapter 2 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Project Quiz
<b>2.1 - 2.2 Quiz</b> 1 day	All of above	All of above	All of above	All of above			Assessment
<b>Describing Distributions</b> 1 day	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Skewed Symmetric Unimodal Bimodal Multimodal Uniform Bell Shaped	What does the shape tell us about the distribution of data?	Describe the distribution of data by its shape.		Chapter 2 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Quiz
<b>Displaying Categorical Data</b> 3 days	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Bar chart Compound bar graphs Pareto chart Time series graph Pie graph Dotplot Stem-and-leaf	What displays can be made from categorical data?	Represent data in bar charts, pareto charts, time series graphs, pie graphs, and stem-and-leaf plots (including back-to back)		Chapter 2 Packet	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Misleading Graphs</b> 1 day	CC.2.4.HS.B.1		What makes a graph a "bad graph?"	Identify some common graph mistakes		Chapter 2 Packet	Ticket-out Homework

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<b>Review and Assessment</b> 3 days	All of above	All of above	All of above	All of above		Chapter 2 Test	Assessment
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Unit total = 17 days

Cumulative total = 36 days

<b>Unit:</b>	<b>Data Description</b>
<b>Big Ideas:</b>	Summarize data using measurements of central tendency, variation and position

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<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>		How can data be displayed and summarized in order to appropriately depict all that it represents?					
<b>Concept &amp; Pacing</b>	<b>Pa Core Standard</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>	<b>Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)</b>	<b>Mini-Lessons/Activities</b>	<b>Instructional Materials</b>	<b>Assessments</b>
<b>Measures of Central Tendency 5 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Statistic Parameter Mean Median Summation Notation Mode Modal class Midrange Weighted mean	What single value is best to be used as a measure of center?	Summarize data using measures of central tendency, such as mean and median Summarize data further, using other measures of central tendency, such as mode, midrange, and weighted mean Understand how skewed data impacts the measures of central tendency		Chapter 3 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Project Quiz Test
<b>3.1 Quiz 1 day</b>	All of above	All of above	All of above	All of above			
<b>Measuring Variability 6 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Range Variance Standard deviation Range Rule of Thumb Chebyshev's Theorem	What values can be used to measure the spread, or variability, of a data set?	Describe data using measure of variation, such as the range, variance, and standard deviation		Chapter 3 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Application Project Quiz Test
<b>3.2 Quiz 1 day</b>	All of above	All of above	All of above	All of above			
<b>Exploratory Data Analysis 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Quartiles Percentiles range Interquartile Boxplot	What makes an extreme value an outlier?	Use the $1.5 \times$ IQR rule to identify outliers. Make and interpret boxplots of quantitative data. Compare distributions of quantitative data with boxplots.		Chapter 3 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Project Test
<b>Review and Assessment 3 Days</b>	All of above	All of above	All of above	All of above		Chapter 3 Test	Assessment

Unit total = 19 days

Cumulative total = 55 days

<b>Unit:</b>	<b>Probability</b>
<b>Big Ideas:</b>	Determine the likeliness of single and compound and dependent and independent events.

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<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>		What exactly are the chances of that?					
<b>Concept &amp; Pacing</b>	<b>Pa Core Standard</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>	<b>Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)</b>	<b>Mini-Lessons/Activities</b>	<b>Instructional Materials</b>	<b>Assessments</b>
<b>Sample Spaces and Probability</b> - 3 days	CC.2.4.HS.B.7	Probability Probability experiment Outcome Sample space Event Complementary Simple Event Empirical Probability	How can simulations be used to represent chance processes?	Interpret probability as a long-run relative frequency. Avoid common myths about randomness. Use simulation to model chance behavior.	Coin activity	Coin activity paper Coins Chapter 4 Packet	Activity Ticket-out Homework Quiz
<b>Addition Rules for Probability</b> 2 days	CC.2.4.HS.B.7	Inclusive Mutually exclusive	How can probability be calculated using simple rules?	Give a probability model for a chance process with equally likely outcomes and use it to find the probability of an event. Use the complement rule to find probabilities. Use the addition rule for mutually exclusive events to find probabilities. Calculate probabilities with the general addition rule.		Chapter 4 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Quiz
<b>4.1 - 4.2 Quiz</b> 1 day	All of above	All of above	All of above	All of above			Assessment
<b>Conditional Probability and Multiplication Rules</b> 5 days	CC.2.4.HS.B.6 CC.2.4.HS.B.7	Conditional Probability	How can probability be calculated for conditional and independent events?	Find and interpret conditional probabilities using two-way tables. Use the conditional probability formula to calculate probabilities. Determine whether two events are independent. Use the general multiplication rule to calculate probabilities. Use a tree diagram to model a chance process involving a sequence of outcomes. Calculate conditional probabilities using tree diagrams. Use the multiplication rule for independent events to calculate probabilities. Calculate P(at least one) using the complement rule and the multiplication rule for independent events.		Chapter 4 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Test

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				Determine if it is appropriate to use the multiplication rule for independent events in a given setting.			
<b>Counting Rules 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.4 CC.2.4.HS.B.7	Permutation Combination	How many ways can an event occur?	Use the multiplication counting principle to determine the number of ways to complete a process involving several steps. Use factorials to count the number of permutations of a group of individuals. Compute the number of permutations of n individuals taken r at a time. Compute the number of combinations of n individuals taken r at a time. Use combinations to calculate probabilities.		Chapter 4 Packet	Ticket-out Homework Test
<b>Counting Rules and Probability 2 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.4 CC.2.4.HS.B.7		How can counting rules be used in determining probabilities?	Use the multiplication counting principle and combinations to calculate probabilities.		Chapter 4 Packet	Test
<b>Review and assessment - 3 days</b>	All of above	All of above	All of above	All of above		Chapter 4 Test	Assessment

Unit total = 19 days  
Cumulative total = 74 days

Concept & Pacing	Pa Core Standard	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
<b>Midterm Review 6 days</b>	(all above)	(all above)	(all above)	(all above)		Midterm Review Packet Deltamath Review Test	Midterm
<b>Midterm 1 day</b>	(all above)	(all above)	(all above)	(all above)		Midterm	Midterm

Unit total = 7 days  
Cumulative total = 81 days

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<b>Unit:</b>		<b>Modeling One-Variable Data</b>					
<b>Big Ideas:</b>		Describe the effects of transformation. Model data through density curves.					
<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>		How can data be displayed and summarized in order to appropriately depict all that it represents?					
Concept & Pacing	Pa Core Standard	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
<b>Measures of Position - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Percentiles z-score	What values can be used to describe location?	Find and interpret a percentile in a distribution of quantitative data.		Textbook - Section 3.3	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Normal Distribution - 3 day</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	Normal distribution	What types of density curves can be used for data sets?	Use a density curve to model a distribution of quantitative data. Identify the relative locations of the mean and median of a distribution from a density curve. Draw a normal curve to model a distribution of quantitative data. Find and interpret a standardized score (z-score) in a distribution of quantitative data. Use percentiles or standardized scores (z-scores) to compare the location of values in different distributions.		Textbook - Section 6.1	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Normal Distributions: Find Areas from Values - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1		How can the normal distribution be used to calculate proportions above and below values?	Find the proportion of values to the left of a boundary in a normal distribution. Find the proportion of values to the right of a boundary in a normal distribution. Find the proportion of values between two boundaries in a normal distribution.		Textbook - Section 6.1	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Normal Distributions: Finding Values from Area - 2 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1		How can the normal distribution be used to determine values with given areas?	Find the value that corresponds to a given percentile in a normal distribution. Find the mean or standard deviation of a normal distribution given the value of a percentile.		Textbook - Section 6.1 and 6.2	Ticket-out Homework
<b>The Empirical Rule and Accessing Normality - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1	The Empirical Rule	What does the empirical rule tell us about a data set?	Use the empirical rule to estimate the proportion of values in a specified interval in a normal distribution. Use the empirical rule to estimate the value that corresponds to a given percentile in a normal distribution. Use graphical and numerical evidence to determine if a distribution of quantitative data is approximately normal.		Textbook - Section 6.2	Ticket-out Homework Project Quiz

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<b>Review and Assessment - 2 Days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1			All of above		Textbook Chapter 6 Test	Assessment
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Unit total = 16 days

Cumulative Total = 78 days

Mid Term Review and Exam = 5 days

Cumulative Total = 83 days

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<b>Unit:</b>		<b>Sampling Distributions</b>					
<b>Big Ideas:</b>		Represent and analyze data through sampling distributions.					
<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>		How can data be displayed and summarized in order to appropriately depict all that it represents?					
<b>Concept &amp; Pacing</b>	<b>Pa Core Standard</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>	<b>Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)</b>	<b>Mini-Lessons/Activities</b>	<b>Instructional Materials</b>	<b>Assessments</b>
<b>Sampling Distribution - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1		What is a sampling distribution and how can it be used to evaluate claims?	Distinguish between a parameter and a statistic. Create a sampling distribution using all possible samples from a small population. Use the sampling distribution of a statistic to evaluate a claim about a parameter.		Textbook - Section 6.1	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Center and Variability of Sampling Distributions - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1		Is a statistic an unbiased estimator?	Determine whether or not a statistic is an unbiased estimator of a population parameter. Describe the relationship between sample size and the variability of a statistic.		Textbook - Section 6.1	Ticket-out Homework
<b>The Sampling Distribution of a Sample Proportion - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1		How can the mean and standard deviation of a sample proportion be used to determine the chances of an occurrence?	Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a sample proportion and interpret the standard deviation. Determine if the sampling distribution of the sample proportion is approximately normal. If appropriate, use a normal distribution to calculate probabilities involving the sample proportion.		Supplemental materials	Ticket-out Homework
<b>The Sampling Distribution of a Sample Mean - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1		How can the mean and standard deviation of a sample mean be used to determine the chances of an occurrence?	Find the mean and standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a sample mean and interpret the standard deviation. Use a normal distribution to calculate probabilities involving the sample mean when sampling from a normal population.		Textbook - Section 6.1	Ticket-out Homework
<b>The Central Limit Theorem - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.7	Sampling distribution of sample means Sampling error Central Limit Theorem	What makes the Central Limit Theorem so powerful?	Determine if the sampling distribution of the sample means is approximately normal when sampling from a non-normal population.		Textbook - Section 6.3	Ticket-out Homework

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				If appropriate, use a normal distribution to calculate probabilities involving a sample mean.			
<b>Review and assessment - 2 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.7			All of above		Textbook Chapter 6 Test	Assessment

Unit total = 17 days

Cumulative total = 100 days

Title CP Statistics

<b>Unit:</b>	<b>Estimating a Parameter</b>						
<b>Big Ideas:</b>	Estimate parameters through the use of confidence intervals.						
<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>	How certain can you be that the parameter is what you think it is?						
Concept & Pacing	Pa Core Standard	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
<b>Confidence Intervals for the mean when Sigma is known - 4 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5	Inferential statistics Statistic Parameter Point estimate Interval estimate Confidence level Confidence interval	What are confidence intervals and what can they tell us about a parameter?	Interpret a confidence interval in context. Determine the point estimate and margin of error from a confidence interval. Use confidence intervals to make decisions. Interpret a confidence level in context. Describe how the sample size and confidence level affect the margin of error.	Sample Mean Activity	Textbook Section 7.1	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Confidence Intervals for the Mean when Sigma is unknown- 4 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5	t distribution Degrees of freedom	What does a confidence interval for a mean tell us?	State and check the Random and Normal/Large Sample conditions for constructing a confidence interval for a population mean. Determine critical values for calculating a C% confidence interval for a population mean. Calculate a C% confidence interval for a population mean.		Textbook - Section 7.1 and 7.2 t-table	Ticket-out Homework Practice Quiz
<b>Confidence Intervals for Proportions - 4 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5		What does a confidence interval for a proportion tell us?	Determine the critical value for calculating a C% confidence interval for a population proportion using z-table or technology. Calculate a C% confidence interval for a population proportion. Determine the sample size required to obtain a C% confidence interval for a population proportion with a specified margin of error.		Textbook - Section 7.3	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Confidence Intervals for Variance and Standard Deviations - 4 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5	Chi-squared distribution	What does a confidence interval for variance or standard deviation tell us?	Find a confidence interval for a variance and a standard deviation			
<b>Review and assessment - 2 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5			All of above		Textbook Chapter 7 Test	Assessment

Unit total = 18 days

Cumulative total = 118 days

Title CP Statistics

<b>Unit:</b>		<b>Random Variables</b>					
<b>Big Ideas:</b>		Utilize random variables to represent chance processes.					
<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>		How can chance processes be represented by random variables?					
Concept & Pacing	Pa Core Standard	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
<b>Types of Random Variables - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.7	Random variable Discrete probability distribution	What is the difference between discrete and continuous random variables?	Calculate probabilities involving a discrete random variable. Classify a random variable as discrete or continuous. Calculate probabilities involving a discrete random variable.		Textbook - Section 5.1	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Analyzing Discrete Random Variables - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.7	Expected value	How can random variables be represented by measures of center and spread?	Make a histogram to display the probability distribution of a discrete random variable and describe its shape. Calculate and interpret the mean (expected value) of a discrete random variable. Calculate and interpret the standard deviation of a discrete random variable.		Textbook - Section 5.2	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Binomial Random Variables - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.7	Binomial experiment Binomial distribution	What makes a random variable binomial?	Determine whether the conditions for a binomial setting are met. Calculate probabilities involving a single value of a binomial random variable. Make a histogram to display a binomial distribution and describe its shape. Use a formula to find probabilities involving several values of a binomial random variable. Use technology to find probabilities involving several values of a binomial random variable. Calculate and interpret the mean and standard deviation of a binomial random variable.	Scavenger hunt	Textbook - Section 5.3 Scavenger hunt papers	Ticket-out Homework Scavenger hunt

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<p><b>Normal Approximations of the Binomial Distribution - 4 days</b></p>	<p>CC.2.4.HS.B.7</p>		<p>How can the normal model be used to estimate a binomial probability?</p>	<p>Determine if it is appropriate to use normal approximation to a binomial distribution. When appropriate, use normal approximation to a binomial distribution to calculate probabilities. Determine if it is appropriate to use normal approximation to a binomial distribution.</p>		<p>Textbook - Section 6.4</p>	<p>Ticket-out Homework</p>
<p><b>Review and assessment - 2 days</b></p>	<p>CC.2.4.HS.B.7</p>			<p>All of above</p>		<p>Textbook Chapter 5 Test</p>	<p>Assessment</p>

Unit total = 15 days

Cumulative total = 133 days

Title CP Statistics

<b>Unit:</b>	<b>Testing a Claim</b>						
<b>Big Ideas:</b>	Conduct tests to measure the validity of hypotheses.						
<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>	How do results from a study support a claim?						
Concept & Pacing	Pa Core Standard	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
<b>Intro to Testing - 4 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5	Statistical hypothesis Null hypothesis Alternative hypothesis Type I Error Type II Error One-tailed test Left-tailed test Right-tailed test Two-tailed test	What are the key components to a hypothesis test?	State appropriate hypotheses for a significance test about a population parameter. Interpret a P-value in context. Determine if the results of a study are statistically significant and make an appropriate conclusion using a significance level. Interpret a Type I error and a Type II error in context. Give a consequence of a Type I error and a Type II error in a given setting.		Textbook - Section 8.1	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Test for a Mean - 6 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5	t test	What does an observed mean indicate about the population mean?	Calculate the standardized test statistic for a significance test about a population mean. Find the P-value for a significance test about a population mean using a t-table.		Textbook - Section 8.2 & 8.3	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Test for a Proportion - 4 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5		What does an observed proportion indicate about the population proportion?	Check the Random and Large Counts conditions for performing a significance test about a population proportion. Calculate the standardized test statistic for a significance test about a population proportion. Find the P-value for a one-sided significance test about a population proportion using a z-table or technology.	Tests on TI84 Calculators	Textbook - Section 8.4	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Using Confidence Intervals in Testing - 3 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5		How can confidence intervals be used to support the result of a hypothesis test?	Construct confidence intervals for mean and compare with results of mean tests.		Textbook - Section 8.6	Ticket-out Homework Practice

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<b>Review and assessment - 2 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.1 CC.2.4.HS.B.5			All of above		Textbook Chapter 8 Test	Assessment

Unit total = 19 days

Cumulative total = 152 days

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<b>Unit:</b>	<b>Inference for Regression</b>						
<b>Big Ideas:</b>	Conduct hypothesis tests on slopes of linear regression models.						
<b>Unit Essential Questions:</b>	What can the results of a hypothesis test tell us about a predicted slope?						
<b>Concept &amp; Pacing</b>	<b>Pa Core Standard</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Essential Questions</b>	<b>Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)</b>	<b>Mini-Lessons/Activities</b>	<b>Instructional Materials</b>	<b>Assessments</b>
<b>Inference for the Slope of the LSRL - 4 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.2 CC.2.4.HS.B.3 CC.2.4.HS.B.5		What does the p-value tell us about the relationship between two quantitative variables?	Use technology to calculate the test statistic and P-value for a test about the relationship between two quantitative variables. Perform a test for the slope of a least-squares regression line. Calculate and interpret a confidence interval for the slope of a least-squares regression line.	Test on TI84 Calculators	Supplemental Materials	Ticket-out Homework
<b>Unit Review and Assessment - 2 days</b>	CC.2.4.HS.B.2 CC.2.4.HS.B.3 CC.2.4.HS.B.5			All of above		Supplemental materials	Assessment

Chapter total = 6 days  
 Cumulative total = 158 days

Final Exam and Review days: 5  
 Cumulative total = 163 days