HANDLING DATA

Pupils should be taught to:	As outcomes, Year 7 pupils should, for example:
Use the probability scale; find and justify theoretical probabilities	Understand and use the probability scale from 0 to 1; find and justify probabilities based on equally likely outcomes in simple contexts.
	Recognise that, for a finite number of possible outcomes, probability is a way of measuring the chance or likelihood of a particular outcome on a scale from 0 to 1, with the lowest probability at zero (impossible) and the highest probability at 1 (certain). For example:
	 What fractions would you use to describe: a. the chance of picking a red card at random from a pack of 52 cards? b. the chance of picking a club card? Position the fractions on this probability scale.
	Know that probability is related to proportion and can be represented as a fraction, decimal or percentage, e.g. discuss what is meant by a weather forecast of a 20% chance of rain.
	Know that if several equally likely outcomes are possible, the probability of a particular outcome chosen at random can be measured by:
	number of events favourable to the outcome total number of possible events
	For example:
	 The letters in the word RABBIT are placed in a tub, and a letter taken at random. What is the probability of taking out: a. a letter T? (one in six, or ¹/₂) b. a letter B? (²/₂ or ¹/₃)
	 The probability of rolling a 2 on a fair 1 to 6 dice is ¹/₆, because 2 occurs once out of a total of 6 different possibilities.
	What is the probability of rolling:a. 5?d. a number greater than 2?b. an odd number?e. a prime number?c. zero?f. a number lying between 0 and 7?
	Mark these probabilities on a probability scale.
	A newsagent delivers these papers, one to each house.
	Sun250Times120Mirror300Mail100Telegraph200Express80
	What is the probability that a house picked at random has:a. the <i>Times</i>?b. the <i>Mail</i> or the <i>Express</i>?c. neither the <i>Sun</i> nor the <i>Mirror</i>?
	Link to problems involving probability (pages 22-3).