

learning focus:

- ✓ represent sample spaces and determine probabilities for simple & compound events
- ✓ solve problems involving qualitative and quantitative data
- ✓ select and use simulations and make predictions for simple & compound events

PROBABILITY UNIT

9 DAY CCSS-ALIGNED UNIT



A MANEUVERING THE MIDDLE® RESOURCE

PROBABILITY



a 9 day CCSS-aligned unit

CCSS: 7.SP.5, 7.SP.6, 7.SP.7a-b, 7.SP.8a-c

ready-to-go, scaffolded
student materials

PROBABILITY UNIT

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PROBABILITY

7th
GRADE

a 9 day CCSS-aligned unit

CCSS: 7.SP.5, 7.SP.6, 7.SP.7a-b, 7.SP.8a-c

student friendly + real-world application

Unit: Probability
Student Handout 6

Name _____
Date _____ Pd _____

DEPENDENT EVENTS

Coach Cruz is responsible for randomly selecting a captain and co-captain for the volleyball game to participate in the coin toss. There are 12 players to select from. Coach Cruz says that each team member has a one in twelve chance of being selected. Determine if you agree or disagree with Coach Cruz. Justify your thinking.

scaffolded
concepts

INDEPENDENT PROBABILITY

- When the outcome of the first event does not affect the outcome of the second event, the events are independent.

DEPENDENT PROBABILITY

- When the outcome of the first event affects the outcome of the second event, the events are dependent.

P(A and B) = _____

1. Read each situation below and determine if the events are independent or dependent.
- Flipping two coins
 - Anita reaches into a bag and pulls out a red marble, then pulls out a blue marble.
 - You draw a joker from a deck of cards, then draw another card.
 - You draw a queen from a deck of cards, then draw another card.
 - A three-digit password

Use your understanding of dependent probability to solve the problem below.

2. Neil goes to the pet shop and selects a bone for his dog. He chooses one and then chooses another. What is the probability that Neil selects a bone and then a ball?



bone • ball =

Read each situation carefully. Determine if the events are independent or dependent and find the probability of the events occurring.

4. Mrs. Moore is doing laundry and has various pieces of clothing in her laundry basket.



- a. What is the probability of selecting a pair of pants?

- b. What is the probability of selecting a striped sock?

- c. What is the probability of selecting a pair of shoes?

- d. What is the probability of selecting a shirt?

- e. What is the probability of selecting a pair of pants and a shirt?

5. Mrs. Wilson tells her 4th period class that there will be a class picnic tomorrow. There are 20 desks in the class. What is the probability that the first two people to enter the name of the student who did this class?

SAMANTHA

$$\frac{5}{20} \cdot \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{16}$$

COLTON

$$\frac{5}{20} \cdot \frac{5}{19}$$

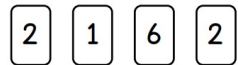
Summarize today's lesson:

DEPENDENT EVENTS

Use your understanding of probability to answer the questions below.

1. In a board game, students draw a number, do not replace it, and then draw a second number. Determine the probability of each event occurring.

- a. An odd number, then drawing a 6



- b. A 2, then drawing another 2



- c. A number divisible by 3, then drawing a 1

- d. A 1, then drawing a 6

- e. A prime number, then drawing a composite number

- f. A 9, then drawing another 9

- g. A 9, then drawing a number divisible by 1

- h. An even number, then drawing 1

2. Halston takes two pieces of fruit for a snack. What is the probability that she chooses two pieces of fruit that are not bananas?

FRUIT	AMOUNT
Pear	3
Orange	4
Banana	2

3. Mr. Bauer placed the letters in the word BASKETBALL into a bag. What is the probability of choosing the letter B, not replacing it, and then choosing a vowel?



4. Harmony places the letters in the word HEART into a bag. A letter will be randomly selected and not replaced. Then another letter will be selected. Determine which of the following could represent the probability of Harmony selecting a vowel and then a consonant?



higher level
analysis


PROBABILITY



a 9 day CCSS-aligned unit

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streamline your planning process with unit overviews

PROBABILITY OVERVIEW

STANDARDS

7.SP.5 Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around $\frac{1}{2}$ indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.

7.SP.6 Approximate the probability of a chance event by collecting data on the chance process that produces it and observing its long-run relative frequency, and predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability.

7.SP.7 Develop a probability model and use it to find probabilities of events. Compare probabilities from a model to observed frequencies; if the agreement is not good, then explain possible sources of the discrepancy.

7.SP.7a Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to determine probabilities of events.

7.SP.7b Develop a probability model by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process.

7.SP.8 Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation.

7.SP.8a Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is a fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs.

7.SP.8b Represent for compound events using methods such as organized lists, tables, and tree diagrams. For an event E , which composes the event.

7.SP.8c Design and use a

- ✓ key vocabulary
- ✓ vertical alignment


sample
pacing
calendar

BIG IDEAS


- Probability describes the likelihood of an event occurring.
- A ratio of the event occurring to the total number of outcomes.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- How can the sample space be used to find the probability of an event?
- When would an event have a probability of 0 or 1?
- How do theoretical and experimental probabilities compare?

PROBABILITY PACING GUIDE

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5
Simple Probability and Its Complement	Sample Space	Experimental and Theoretical Probability	Simulations and Predictions	Probability Quiz
Student Handout 1 Homework 1	Student Handout 2 Homework 2			
DAY 6	DAY 7			
Independent Events	Dependent Events			
Student Handout 5 Homework 5	Student Handout 6 Homework 6			

PROBABILITY OVERVIEW

TOPIC	TEACHING TIPS
Simple Probability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grab a bag of Jolly Ranchers at the store. Place 10 like colored Jolly Ranchers in various boxes/bags. Tell students that there are 10 in each bag. Then, ask students to come to the front and select from a bag and take note of the color. The goal is for students to begin to notice a pattern and to be able to connect the "likeliness" of selecting various colors to the Jolly Ranchers in the bag. Then, ask students to predict what they think is in the bag. Discuss their predictions as a class.
Experimental and Theoretical Probability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students need to understand that over time (long-run) the experimental probability will approach the theoretical probability.• Have students roll die or spin spinners if those are available to you in order to test out this concept.
Sample Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bring in four t-shirts, three pairs of shorts, and a pair of socks. Use the clothing to model the various options and sketch the sample space.
Independent and Dependent Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Search www.pbslearningmedia.org for "Compound Probability" to see a quick video using playing cards and compound probability.

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teaching
ideas

PROBABILITY



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unit study guide + assessments



quizzes



editable unit test

Unit: Probability
Quiz

Name _____
Date _____ Pd _____

QUIZ: PROBABILITY

Use the following information to answer questions 1-3.

A laundry basket has 24 t-shirts in it. Four are navy, 12 are red, and the remaining are white. Find the following probabilities of choosing one shirt at random.

1. $P(\text{red})$
2. $P(\text{white})$
3. $P(\text{green})$

Use the table below to answer questions

Mrs. Irons places the names of each of her children in a hat. She randomly draws a name, places it back, and repeats the process. The results are shown in the table below.

	#1	#2	#3	#4
NAME	Ella	Jake	Alex	Ale

4. What is the theoretical probability of drawing Ella's name?
5. What is the experimental probability of drawing Ella's name?
6. Students standing in line for lunch were asked to choose a meal. The results are shown below. If one student is picked at random, what is the probability of choosing a student who chose pizza?

MEAL	# OF STUDENTS
Pizza	26
Pasta	8
Fajitas	16

A. The student who chose pizza.
B. The student who chose pasta.
C. The student who chose fajitas.
D. The student who chose a meal not listed.

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Unit: Probability
Review

Name _____
Date _____ Pd _____

PROBABILITY UNIT STUDY GUIDE

Solve each of the problems below. These represent the types of questions on your test. Be sure to ask questions if you need more help with a topic.

I CAN EXPRESS THE LIKELIHOOD OF AN EVENT OCCURRING.

1. Bills are due on the 32nd of the month.
2. It will rain if there is thunder.

3. Scoring a touchdown will result in a win.

I CAN DETERMINE THE PROBABILITY OF AN EVENT OCCURRING.

5. There are three different colored candies: red, green, and white. The probability of selecting a red candy is $\frac{2}{5}$, and the probability of selecting a green candy is $\frac{1}{4}$. What is the probability of selecting a white candy?

7. In Mr. Martinez's sixth period class, there are 8 bus riders and 12 walkers. What is the probability of randomly selecting a student who walks to school?

9. The numbers 1-12 are written on slips of paper and placed in a bag. What is the probability that a number divisible by 3 is drawn? What number represents its complement?

SEVENTH GRADE CURRICULUM

PROBABILITY

UNIT ELEVEN: ANSWER KEYS

answer keys
included



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