



# UNIT 11: Statistics & Probability Data Display

Note: All key terms are based on the Math Standards for Alaska and reflect terms vital to academic achievement in math.



# INTRODUCTION OF MATH VOCABULARY

#### **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

### frequency distribution

Make a table of the students' favorite Alaskan animals on the board. Now draw a frequency distribution of these favorites. Which animal won gold? Silver? Bronze?

#### circle graph

Make a table of the students' favorite Alaskan towns or cities. Place the percentages in a circle graph on the board. Which place won and why? Do they have a least favorite?

## box and whisker plot

Have the students draw their funniest cat faces on a sheet of paper. Did all students include whiskers? Show them the picture of the box and whisker plot on page 801. Explain that these whiskers represent the range of non-outlier data—perhaps those cats far beyond the norm!

#### **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

stem and leaf plot

List the ages of all students on the board. Show them how to arrange these ages on a stem and leaf plot. Can they brainstorm times that this may be useful?

histogram

Show the students the picture of a histogram and bridge on page 805. Explain that histograms have continuous data and can be helpful in finding trends. Climate change researchers are constantly looking for trends. What other occupations look for trends?

scatter plot

Make a table of the students' favorite colors and separate them by gender. Then draw a scatter plot on the board using this data. Are there any obvious trends in color preference separating the two genders?

#### **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

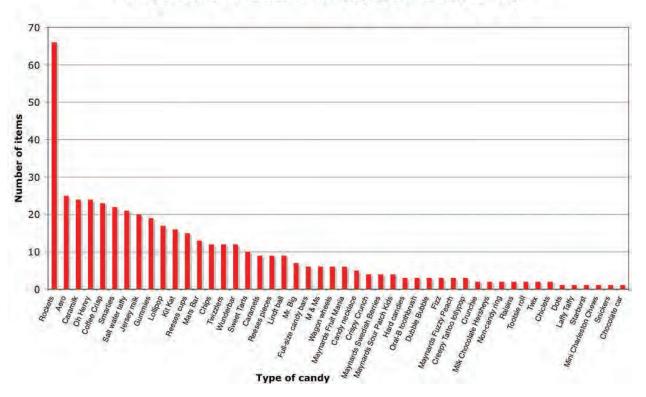
design

Have the students design a new invention on a sheet of paper. Explain that a design is a sketch or outline of plans. Are their designs feasible?



## VOCABULARY PICTURES

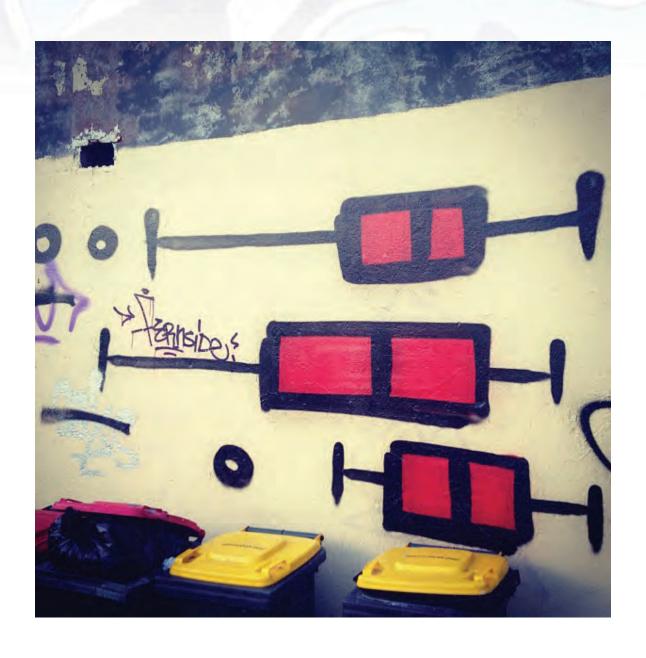
#### Candy collected on Halloween 2008, by type of candy (n= 464)



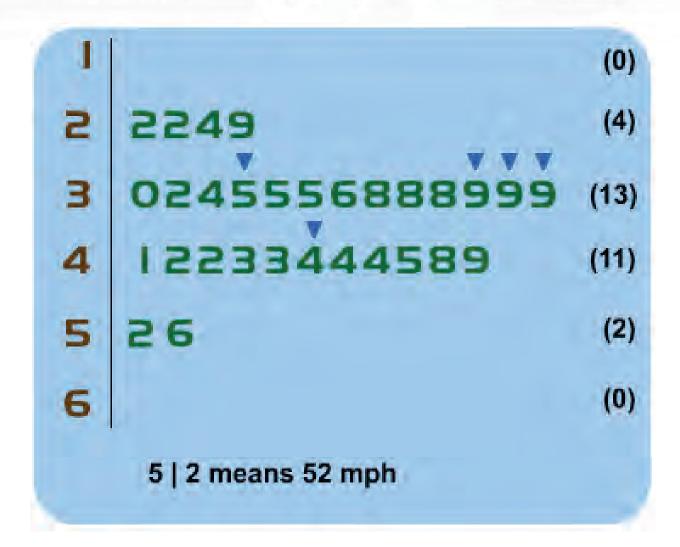
#### FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION



#### **CIRCLE GRAPH**



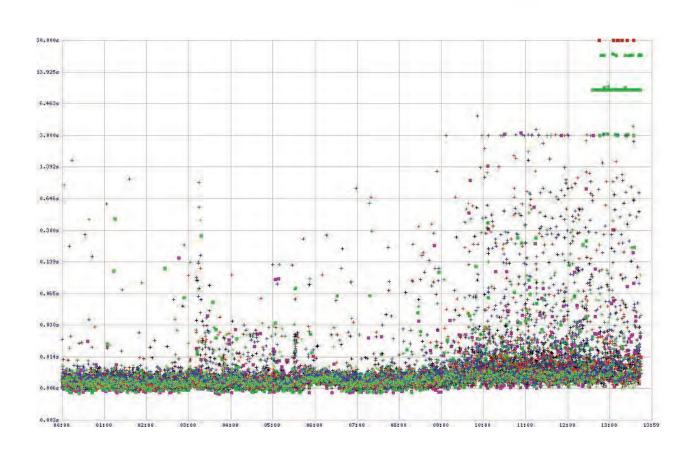
#### **BOX AND WHISKER PLOT**



#### **STEM AND LEAF PLOT**



#### **HISTOGRAM**



#### **SCATTER PLOT**



#### **DESIGN**



## LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

#### LISTENING

Review the key math words introduced in this unit. If the vocabulary pictures were not presented during the introduction, show them to the students at this time.



#### Let's Move

Identify an appropriate body movement for each vocabulary word. This may involve movements of hands, arms, legs, etc. Practice the body movements with the students. When the students are able to perform the body movements well, say a vocabulary word. The students should respond with the appropriate body movement. You may wish to say the vocabulary words in a running story. When a vocabulary word is heard, the students should perform the appropriate body movement. Repeat, until the students have responded to each word a number of times.

#### What's the Answer?

Before the activity begins, develop questions related to the concept being studied. For each question, prepare three answers—only one of which in each set is correct for the question asked. Ask the students the question and then read the three answers to them. The students should show you (using their fingers or prepared number cards) which answer is correct for the question asked. Repeat this process with other questions and answers.

#### **SPEAKING**



#### Right or Wrong?

Mount the vocabulary pictures on the board. Point to one of the pictures and say its vocabulary word. The students should repeat the vocabulary word for that picture. However, when you point to a picture and say an incorrect vocabulary word for it, the students should remain silent. Repeat this process until the students have responded a number of times to the different vocabulary pictures.

#### **Hand Tag**

Group the students in a circle on the floor. Have the students place their hands on the floor, palms down. Stand in the center of the circle with the vocabulary picture and a flashlight. The object of the activity is to attempt to tag a student's hand or hands with the light of the flashlight. The students must pull their hands from the circle when they think they are about to be tagged. When you eventually tag a student's hand or hands, he/she must then say a complete sentence using the word for a vocabulary picture that you show. Repeat this process until many students have responded.

#### **READING**

Introduce the math sight words to the students — match the sight words with the vocabulary graphics. The sight words are included in the Student Support Materials, attached to these lesson plans.



#### Sight Word Bingo

Before the activity begins, prepare a page that contains the sight words. Provide each student with a copy of the page. The students should cut out the sight words. When the students have cut out their sight words, each student should lay all of the sight words, but one, face down on his/her desk. Show a vocabulary picture. Any student or students who have the sight word for that picture face-up on their desks should show the sight word to you. Then, those sight words should be placed to the side and other sight words turned over in their place. Continue in this way until a student or students have no sight words left on their desks.

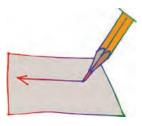
#### **Letter Encode**

Prepare a page that contains large alphabet letters from A to Z. Make five copies for each student. The students should cut out their letters. When all of the letters have been cut out, show a vocabulary picture. The students should then use their letters to spell the word for that picture. Repeat, using the remaining pictures from this unit. Have the students store their cut out letters in individual envelopes.

#### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials from this unit. Afterward, review their work.

#### WRITING



#### Watch Your Half

Prepare a photocopy of each of the vocabulary pictures. Cut the photocopied pictures in half. Keep the picture halves in separate piles. Group the students into two teams. Give all of the picture halves from one pile to the players in Team One. Give the picture halves from the other pile to the players in Team Two. Say a vocabulary word. When you say "Go," the student from each team who has the picture half for the vocabulary word you said should rush to the board and write the word on the board. The first player to do this correctly wins the round. Repeat until all players have participated. This activity may be played more than once by collecting, mixing, and redistributing the picture halves to the two teams.

#### **Sentence Completion**

Write a number of sentence halves on individual sentence strips. These should include both the beginning and ending halves of sentences. Mount the sentence halves on the board and number each one. Provide the students with writing paper and pencils/pens. Each student should then complete ONE of the sentence halves in his/her own words, writing his/her part of the sentence on the sheet of paper. When the students have completed their sentence halves, have a student read ONLY the sentence half he/she wrote. The other students must then attempt to identify the "other half" of the sentence on the board (by its number). Repeat until all of the students have shared their sentence halves in this way.

#### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials from this unit. Afterward, review their work.



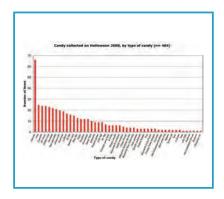
# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Listening** • Mini Pictures

### Listening: Mini Pictures

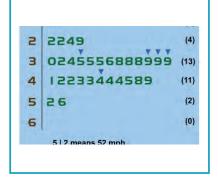


Have the students cut out the pictures. Say the key math words from this unit, and the students should hold up the pictures for them.

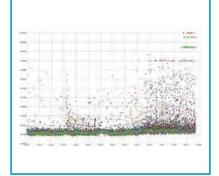
















# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Sight Words** 

# distribution eduency

## plot 0 SKer D Whi مط **W** and <u>U</u> O 0

# E <del>a</del> 7 **a D**C

# design



## STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading** • Sight Recognition



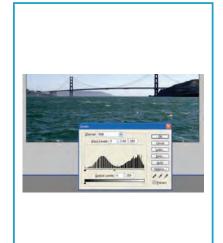
Have the students circle the word for each picture.



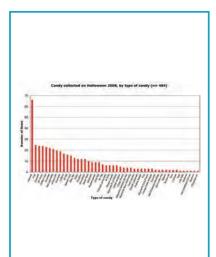
frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



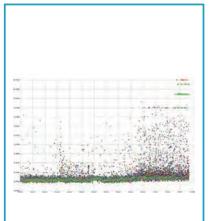
frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design

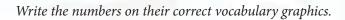


frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



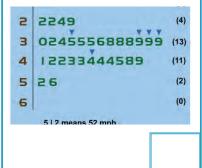


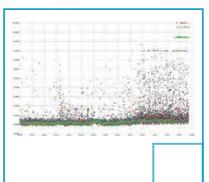
frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design





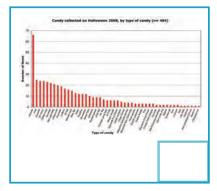






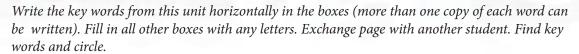








- 1. frequency distribution
- 2. circle graph
- 3. box and whisker plot
- 4. stem and leaf plot
- 5. histogram
- 6. scatter plot
- 7. design





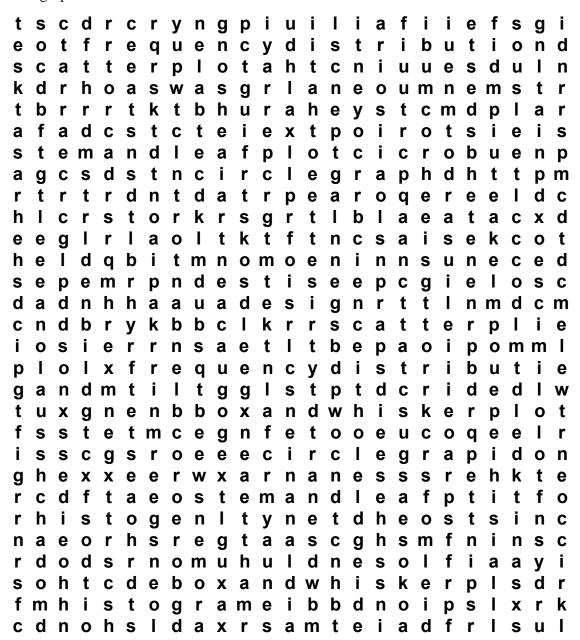
						!	

Highlight or circle the words in this word find.



scatter plot stem and leaf plot box and whisker plot circle graph

design frequency distribution histogram



ANSWER KEY



scatter plot stem and leaf plot box and whisker plot circle graph

design frequency distribution histogram





# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading** • Encoding



Have the students cut out the word parts and glue them into their correct words.

fre	y dis	tribution
circle g		
box and w	7	_er plot
stem and		_ plot
h	_gram	
hisk	quenc	leaf
esign	isto	
832 Sealaska Heritage Institute		



s\_\_\_\_r plot

d\_\_\_\_n

raph | catte



Have the students cut out the word halves and glue them together to create the key words for this unit.

frequ	and leaf plot
circl	whisker plot
box and	e graph
stem	sign
hist	tter plot





sca	ency distribution
de	ogram



Cut out and encode the syllables of the words OR number the syllables in their correct sequence.



and || box || plot || ker || whis

| plot || stem || leaf || and |

to || his ||gram|



```
de | sign
```



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading Comprehension** 



Read the text and then select the correct answer for it. Fill in the bullet beside the answer of your choice.

(1)	A frequency distribution is a correspondence of a set of frequencies with a set of • Categories
	O Intervals
	O Values
	O All of the above
(2)	In a circle graph, a circle representing a whole is:
	O Subdivided
	○ Eliminated
	○ Stretched
	O Duplicated
(3)	A box and whisker plot displays all but which of the following
	O Median
	○ Interquartile Range
	O Mode
	O Range of Non-Outlier Data
	William and a fine and a land alore and a superior the same districts
4	Which part of a stem and leaf plot represents the ones digits?  O Stem
	O Roots
	O Leaf
	O Fruit
	Truit
( <u>5</u> )	In a histogram, each bar represents a of values and the data are
9	O Range, Discontinuous
	O Median, Continuous
	O Median, Discontinuous
	O Range, Continuous
	-



6	In a scatter plot, two form	m an ordered pair that is graphed on a coordinate plane.
	O Jets	
	<ul><li> Variables</li><li> Formulas</li></ul>	
(7)	To design a totem is to work out i	ts:

- - O Structure
  - O Wood Type
  - O Included Crests
  - All of the above

ANSWER KEY



(1)	A frequency distribution is a correspondence of a set of frequencies with a set of  Categories  Intervals  Values  All of the above
2	In a circle graph, a circle representing a whole is:  ■ Subdivided  ○ Eliminated  ○ Stretched  ○ Duplicated
3	A box and whisker plot displays all but which of the following  ○ Median  ○ Interquartile Range  ● Mode  ○ Range of Non-Outlier Data
4	Which part of a stem and leaf plot represents the ones digits?  ○ Stem ○ Roots • Leaf ○ Fruit
5	In a histogram, each bar represents a of values and the data are  Range, Discontinuous  Median, Continuous  Median, Discontinuous  Range, Continuous



- (6) In a scatter plot, two \_\_\_\_\_ form an ordered pair that is graphed on a coordinate plane.
  - O Lines
  - O Jets
  - Variables
  - **O** Formulas
- 7 To design a totem is to work out its:
  - **O** Structure
  - O Wood Type
  - O Included Crests
  - All of the above

Write the numbers/letters for sentence halves that match.



- A frequency distribution is the correspondence of a set of frequencies with the set of
- A person's monthly budget can be viewed
- (3) The whiskers on a box and whisker plot
- A stem and leaf plot is a way of showing the distribution of a set
- A histogram is a type of statistical graph that uses bars, where each bar
- (6) A scatter plot displays ordered pairs on
- 7 To design a totem pole is to

- A as a circle graph, showing each category of spending.
- B categories, intervals or values into which a population is classified.
- **(c)** of data along a vertical axis.
- D represent the range of the non-outlier data.
- work out the structure and form of it.
- F represents a range of values and the data are continuous.
- a coordinate plane and shows the relationship between two variables.

$$1 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 2 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 3 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 4 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$5 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 6 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 7 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

ANSWER KEY



- A frequency distribution is the correspondence of a set of frequencies with the set of
- A person's monthly budget can be viewed
- (3) The whiskers on a box and whisker plot
- A stem and leaf plot is a way of showing the distribution of a set
- A histogram is a type of statistical graph that uses bars, where each bar
- (6) A scatter plot displays ordered pairs on
- 7 To design a totem pole is to

- A as a circle graph, showing each category of spending.
- B categories, intervals or values into which a population is classified.
- **(C)** of data along a vertical axis.
- D represent the range of the non-outlier data.
- **E** work out the structure and form of it.
- F represents a range of values and the data are continuous.
- a coordinate plane and shows the relationship between two variables.

$$1 \rightarrow \underline{B} \qquad 2 \rightarrow \underline{A} \qquad 3 \rightarrow \underline{D} \qquad 4 \rightarrow \underline{C}$$

$$5 \rightarrow \underline{F} \qquad 6 \rightarrow \underline{G} \qquad 7 \rightarrow \underline{E}$$

Cut out the words and glue them under their definitions.



**Subdivided Circle** 

discontinuous values

10s stems 1s leaves

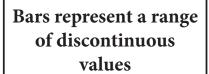
Shows the relationship between two variables

variable

Whiskers represent range of non-outlier data

Г L	frequency distribution	⊐ L	circle graph	box and whisker plot	stem and leaf plot
Г L	histogram	JL	scatter plot	design	

ANSWER KEY



histogram

#### Sketch, Pattern or Plans

design

## Showing each of the possible values of a variable

frequency distribution

**Subdivided Circle** 

circle graph

10s stems 1s leaves

stem and leaf plot

Shows the relationship between two variables

scatter plot

Whiskers represent range of non-outlier data

box and whisker plot

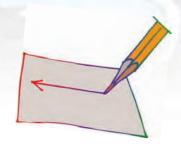


# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Writing

## Writing Activity Page

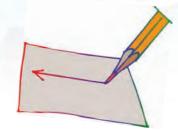
Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



freq	y dist	ion
cir	_e gr	_
box	d w	er
st	and l	_ pt
hi	m	
<b>S</b>	er p	
des		

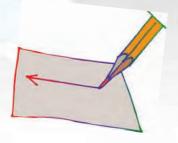
#### Writing Activity Page

Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



- f\_\_\_\_\_y d\_\_\_\_\_n
- c\_\_\_\_e g\_\_\_h
- b\_\_x a\_\_d w\_\_\_\_\_r
- p\_\_\_\_t

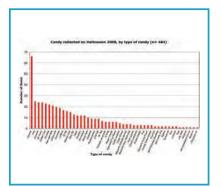
### Basic Writing Activity Page

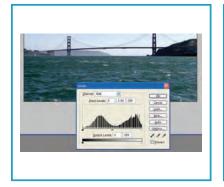


Have the students write the word for each picture.



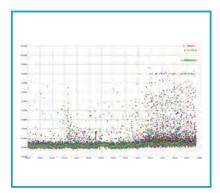




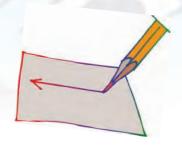


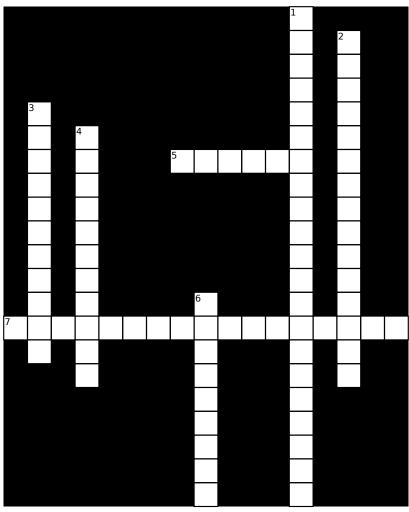






#### Crossword Puzzle



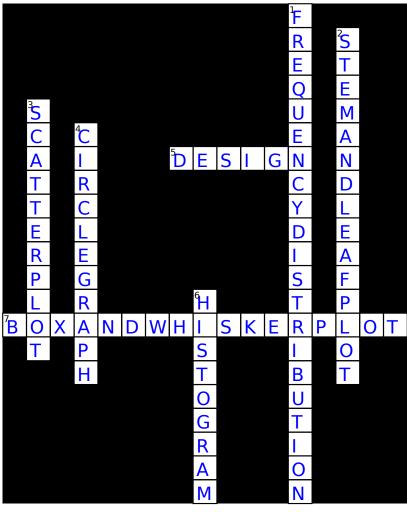


- Across
- 5 Sketch, pattern or plans
- 7 Whiskers represent range of non-outlier data (4 Words)

#### Down

- 1 Showing each of the possible values of a variable (2 Words)
- 2 10s stems 1s leaves (4 Words)
- 3 Shows the relationship between two variables (2 Words)
- 4 Subdividéd circle (2 Words)
- 6 Bars represent a range of discontinuous values

#### Crossword Puzzle Answers



- Across
- 5 Sketch, pattern or plans
- 7 Whiskers represent range of non-outlier data (4 Words)

#### Down

- 1 Showing each of the possible values of a variable (2 Words)
- 2 10s stems 1s leaves (4 Words)
- 3 Shows the relationship between two variables (2 Words)
- 4 Subdivided circle (2 Words)
- 6 Bars represent a range of discontinuous values



## **UNIT ASSESSMENT**



#### **Data Display**

Unit Assessment Teacher's Notes
Grade 8 • Unit 11
Date:

#### **Unit Assessment**

Provide each student with a copy of the students' pages. Read the following instructions aloud. The students should answer the questions on their copies of the assessment.

#### **BASIC LISTENING**

Turn to page 1 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes.

- 1. Write the number 1 by the picture for **FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION**.
- 2. Write the number 2 by the picture for **CIRCLE GRAPH**.
- 3. Write the number 3 by the picture for **BOX AND WHISKER PLOT**.
- 4. Write the number 4 by the picture for **STEM AND LEAF PLOT**.
- 5. Write the number 5 by the picture for **HISTOGRAM**.
- 6. Write the number 6 by the picture for **SCATTER PLOT**.
- 7. Write the number 7 by the picture for **DESIGN**.

#### SIGHT RECOGNITION

Turn to page 2 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Circle the word for each picture.

#### **DECODING/ENCODING**

Turn to page 3 in your test. Look at the word parts in the boxes. Circle the other half or part of each word.

#### **READING COMPREHENSION**

Turn to page 4 in your test. Write each word under its definition. *Refer to Student Support Materials for answer key.* 

#### **BASIC WRITING**

Turn to page 5 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Write the word for each picture.

Teacher: To get a percentage for this student's assessment, divide the total number of questions correct by the total number of questions, then multiply this answer by 100 to determine the percentage of questions answered correctly.



# **MATH PROGRAM**

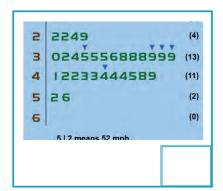
Unit Assessment Student Pages Grade 8 ● Unit 11

Date:	_ Student's Name:		
Number Corre	ect· Percent Correct·		

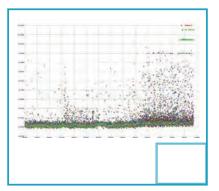


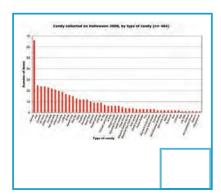










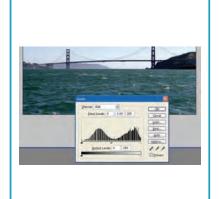




frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



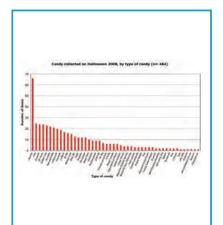
frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



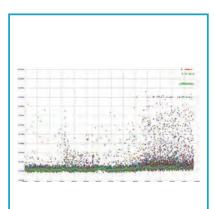
frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design



frequency distribution circle graph box and whisker plot stem and leaf plot histogram scatter plot design

circle g\_\_\_\_ frequ\_\_\_\_ anty raf ref enty distribution rif inty onty rof unty ruf ancy raph reph ency incy riph roph oncy box and stem and car laf lef cer whis\_\_\_\_ plot \_ plot lif cir lof cor luf cur leaf kar ker leef kir leif leof kor histo\_ ddar gran sca dder gren plot grin ddir ddor gron grun ddur gram ttar grem tter grim ttir grom ttor de\_\_\_\_ sane sene sine sone

sune sagn segn sign sogn

Bars represent
a range of
discontinuous values

# Sketch, Pattern or Plans

Showing each of the possible values of a variable

#### **Subdivided Circle**

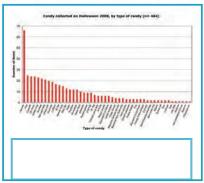
10s stems 1s leaves

Shows the relationship between two variables

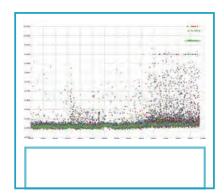
Whiskers represent range of non-outlier data

frequency distribution	circle graph	box and whisker plot	stem and leaf plot
histogram	scatter plot	design	



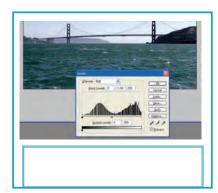














# UNIT 12: Statistics & Probability Analysis & Central Tendency

Note: All key terms are based on the Math Standards for Alaska and reflect terms vital to academic achievement in math.



# INTRODUCTION OF MATH VOCABULARY

# **Process Skills**

#### Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

interpretation

Show the students the picture of the Mona Lisa on page 875. How many students think that she is smiling? How many do not? Explain the definition of interpretation and that many things can be interpreted differently depending on the angle that it is viewed from.

trends

Trends occur all around us on a daily basis. From fashion to music to politics and hair styles, our lives are often in flux. What trends have the students recently seen? Perhaps in fishing success locally?

justify

Write on the board 2+2=5. Ask the students if this is correct and when they say no, ask them to explain why. Tell them that they are justifying their objection to your conclusion!

# **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

range

Write the students' ages on the board. What are the youngest and oldest ages in the class? Explain that these upper and lower limits define the range of ages.

median

Using a list of the students' ages in ascending order, explain the definition of the median number and have the students tell you what it is.

mean

Make a list on the board of how many pets each student has in their home. Ask them to find the mean or "average" number of pets.

# **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

mode

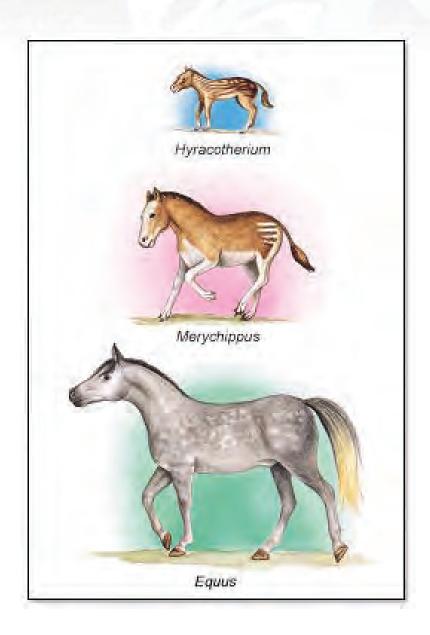
Make a list on the board of how many fish each student has caught in the past two years. Explain that mode is the number that occurs most frequently in the list of numbers. What is the mode for fish caught?



# VOCABULARY PICTURES



# **INTERPRETATION**



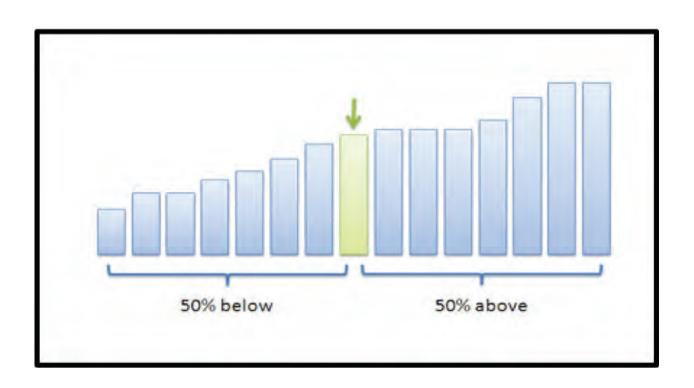
# **TRENDS**



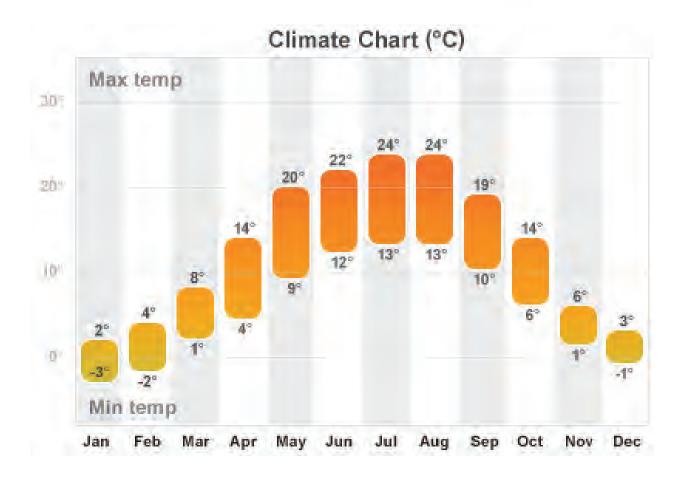
# **JUSTIFY**



# **RANGE**



# **MEDIAN**



# **MEAN**



# **MODE**

888



# LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

#### LISTENING

Review the key math words introduced in this unit. If the vocabulary pictures were not presented during the introduction, show them to the students at this time.



#### Locomotive

Have the students stand in a straight line in the center of the room. Each student should place his hands on the shoulders of the student in front of him/her. Mount a picture on each of the four walls in the classroom. Tell the students that when they hear one of the four vocabulary words (for the four pictures on the walls), they should step in that direction while still holding onto the shoulders of the players in front of them. Say the four words a number of times; the students should step toward the pictures as they are named.

#### **Funnel Vision**

Before the activity begins, collect a large funnel. Have a student stand at the front of the classroom with his/her back to the other students. Give the student the funnel. Give the vocabulary pictures to the other students in the class. The students should hold their pictures up, facing the front of the classroom. Say a vocabulary word. When you say "Go," the student with the funnel should place the funnel over his/her eyes and turn to face the other students. The student must then look through the funnel to find the picture for the vocabulary word you said. This activity may be conducted with two players (each player having a funnel). The winner of each round is the student who locates the correct picture first. Have the students in the class exchange pictures for each new round of the activity. Repeat.

#### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials from this unit. Afterward, review their work.

#### **SPEAKING**



#### Flip of the Coin

Provide each student with a penny. Keep one penny for yourself. Mount the vocabulary pictures on the board. Have the students (gently) toss their pennies into the air. Each student should look to see which side of his/her penny is face-up. Toss your penny into the air in the same way. Call the side of your penny that is face-up. The students who have the same side of coin face up must then identify (orally) a vocabulary picture you point to. For example, if the heads side of your coin is face up, the students who have heads showing on their coins must then orally identify the vocabulary picture you point to. Repeat this process a number of times.

#### **High Roller**

Give a die to each of two students. When you say "Go," the students should roll their dice. The student who rolls the highest number on his/her die must then say a complete sentence about a vocabulary picture that you show. Repeat this process until many students have responded with sentences of their own.

#### **READING**

Introduce the math sight words to the students — match the sight words with the vocabulary graphics. The sight words are included in the Student Support Materials, attached to these lesson plans.



#### **Word Length**

Before the activity begins, cut a number of sight word cards into different lengths (e.g., 5 in., 15 cm., etc.). Place the sight word cards on the floor at one end of the classroom. Group the students into two teams at the other end of the classroom. Place two rulers on the floor beside the sight words. Say a different measurement to the first player in each team. When you say "Go," the first player in each team must rush to the sight word cards. Each player must then use the ruler to locate a sight word card that is the same length as the measurement you said. When a player has done this successfully, he/she should read the sight word on that card. Repeat until all players in each team have participated.

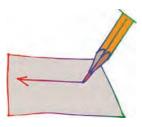
#### What's Your Sequence?

Provide each student with four blank flashcards. Write four sight words on the board. Each student should write the same sight words on each of his cards (one word per card). When the students' cards are ready, have them arrange their sight word cards in a specific sequence on their desks (each student should determine his/her own sequence of words). Then, say a sequence of the four words. Any student or students who have their sight words in the same sequence as you said win the round. The winner or winners of this activity are those students who collect the greatest number of wins. The students may change the sequence of their sight word cards after each round of the activity.

#### **Letter Encode**

Prepare a page that contains large alphabet letters from A to Z. Make five copies for each student. The students should cut out their letters. When all of the letters have been cut out, show a vocabulary picture. The students should then use their letters to spell the word for that picture. Repeat, using the remaining pictures from this unit. Have the students store their cut out letters in individual envelopes.

#### **WRITING**



#### Backwards Spell

Provide each student with writing paper and a pen. Spell one of the sight words, backwards. When you have completed the spelling of the word in this way, each student should then write the word you spelled on his/her sheet of paper, writing the letters of the word in their correct order. The students should not begin to write the word until AFTER you have completed the backwards spelling of the word. Repeat this process with other sight words. This activity may also be done in team form. In this case, group the students into two teams. Spell one of the sight words backwards. When you say "Go," the first player from each team must rush to the chalkboard and write the word that you said - writing the letters of the word in their correct sequence. The first player to do this correctly wins the round. Repeat until all players have participated.

#### **Sentence Completion**

Write a number of sentence halves on individual sentence strips. These should include both the beginning and ending halves of sentences. Mount the sentence halves on the board and number each one. Provide the students with writing paper and pencils/pens. Each student should then complete ONE of the sentence halves in his/her own words, writing his/her part of the sentence on the sheet of paper. When the students have completed their sentence halves, have a student read ONLY the sentence half he/she wrote. The other students must then attempt to identify the "other half" of the sentence on the board (by its number). Repeat until all of the students have shared their sentence halves in this way.

#### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials from this unit. Afterward, review their work.



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Listening** • Mini Pictures

#### Listening: Mini Pictures



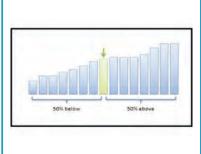
Have the students cut out the pictures. Say the key math words from this unit, and the students should hold up the pictures for them.

















# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Sight Words** 

# り こ

# O

# 



## STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading** • Sight Recognition



Have the students circle the word for each picture.



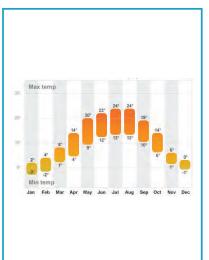
interpretation trends justify range median mean mode



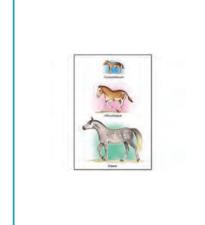
interpretation trends justify range median mean mode



interpretation trends justify range median mean mode



interpretation trends justify range median mean mode

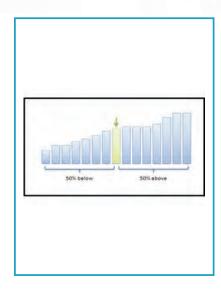


interpretation trends justify range median mean mode

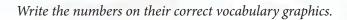


interpretation trends justify range median mean mode





interpretation trends justify range median mean mode





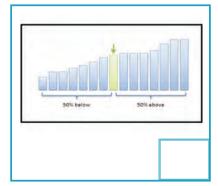






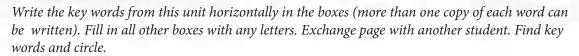








- 1. interpretation
- 2. trends
- 3. justify
- 4. range
- 5. median
- 6. mean
- 7. mode





Highlight or circle the words in this word find.



trends median range mean interpretation justify mode

d e s n a d е e m е S d n е t t n d s m n Ī r n o m n е t g o a m t d d t a n r r S а S a а n d n t t е n S S e m t n n m e t tnmm d d m u m n n t е е m u S n е S a е s m f m a a 0 d р t u m y n 0 u S S S е a e У n d t a t t t a m o d n е n а n t n t d S t a n е n r е n n d f od t m o d e t nyrmno g m e m f m а а S а S a е У a e е n n m а а inmnrmnpdpee е t noua 0 t mm s a m e n p s m j n e a i d d e d f m a m i

ANSWER KEY



trend mean justi	n							int	edia erp ode		tion	l				r	ang	e						
е	У	n	m	е	d	i	a	j	t	е	S	е	d	е	i	е	n	a	t	n	n	n	n	i
d	g	n	е	0	n	е	a	i	u	е	m	a	S	t	U	d	е	У	ľ	r	a	m	е	m
е	0	t	i	f	n	t	i	d	t	0	a	ľ	d	g	ľ	ľ	i	i	t	е	n	j	t	е
S	t	n	е	a	ľ	0	d	a	е	n	a	ľ	0	е	е	0	е	е	У	p	d	0	a	d
е	U	m	a	0	U	d	ľ	n	a	е	0	n	ľ	r	е	е	е	t	е	е	0	S	t	n
t	n	ľ	е	t	0	n	j	е	i	d	S	ľ	i	t	n	t	е	r	У	е	n	t	t	t
m	е	n	S	a	n	i	r	n	j	0	m	n	t	i	(t	r	е	n	d	<u>s</u>	m	е	i	ľ
Ĺ	n	<u>t</u>	<u>e</u>	r	р	r	е	<u>t</u>	a	t	<u>i</u>	0	n	) t	t	g	0	a	m	У	0	е	a	i
p	n	0	е	ľ	t	r	S	n	i	ľ	i	t	a	ľ	n	d	d	ľ	a	0	n	S	d	g
t	f	n	ľ	i	У	S	a	n	n	i	f	a	n	u	е	a	n	u	d	n	е	f	t	n
S	t	t	е	t	ľ	е	n	е	m	j	u	S	t	i	i	t	S	t	t	S	d	a	е	f
0	þ	r	У	t	n	r	þ	t	n	n	m	е	t	ľ	ľ	a	r	m	n	f	n	a	n	a
t	U	n	ľ	е	n	d	t	d	m	U	t	n	m	m	е	i	r	S	n	i	r	S	i	ľ
n	d	ľ	е	m	n	a	a	t	i	d	j	a	a	U	S	S	m	n	m	n	u	r	0	е
е	t	n	У	j	t	m	n	n	i	i	n	t	е	ľ	þ	r	е	t	a	t	i	е	е	n
n	r	i	е	е	d	<u> </u>	t	ľ	ľ	m	u	S	n	е	i	S	a	0	е	i	n	S	a	S
i	m	<u>e</u>	<u>d</u>		a	<u>n</u>	) n	е	d	n	S	m	f	m	a	a	j	0	t	е	u	t	r	n
þ	İ	a	İ	n	n	n	d	İ	r	t	þ	t	u	t	0	m	<u>y</u>	n	a	0	S	þ	a	g
i	t	a	U	n	a	e	S	е	Ť	S	Ī	L	u	S	<u>t</u>	Ļ	<u>f</u>	<u>y</u>	) n	е	r	d	m	d
t	J	τ	m	p		n	n	е	n	n	r	n	a	е	n	I	У	f	e	m	m	<u>e</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u> )
е	n :	g	е	n	n	e	m	S	е	е	1	0	r	a	е	n	d	<u>y</u>	<u> </u>		d	þ	d	е
е	I	0	ι	e	r	I .	J	u	m	p	t	n	r	е	a	1	r	<u>a</u> i	<u>n</u>	g	<u>e</u>	T	d	n
S	d	Г	Γ	a	u	l	n	m	a	:	t	е	d	m	e	L 4	n	4	0	a	t	ı.	t	a
d	a	100	e	e	0	a	11	е	þ	I	J	g	П	a	t	:	10	l	d	111	e	L	L	Cl
t	d	m	n	t d	n	S	<u>t</u>	a	n	e	n	r	9	t	d	J	n	е	n	n	f	n	n	U £
							0																	
							a																	
							a																	
							m																	
L	111	111	3	a	1111	U	n	h	3	111	J	- 11	U	a	- 1	u	u	U	u	1	111	a	111	1



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading** • Encoding



Have the students cut out the word parts and glue them into their correct words.

in_		1	tation		
t		s			
j		_fy			
r					
m_		n			
г —   L _	rend	_ ,	ange	       	edia
г — I	ode	 	usti	- ¬	



m\_\_\_\_

m\_\_\_\_

terpre ean



Have the students cut out the word halves and glue them together to create the key words for this unit.

inter	ends
tr	pretation
jus	nge
ra i	de
med	an





me	ian
mo	tify



Cut out and encode the syllables of the words OR number the syllables in their correct sequence.

trends

fy ti jus



range

di || an || me

mean

mode



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading Comprehension** 



Read the text and then select the correct answer for it. Fill in the bullet beside the answer of your choice.

(1)	The justices of the Alaska Supreme Court sometimes have differentthe Alaska constitution.	_ of
	O Visions	
	O Interpretations	
	O Versions	
	O Authors	
$\bigcirc$	Trends can occur in	
	O Mathematics	
	Q Cultures	
	O Fashion	
	O All of the above	
	This of the above	
3	Some people feel guilty when they make a large purchase and may feel the need to that purchase.	
	O Continue	
	O Justify	
	O Fake	
	O Increase	
4	The extent of area that black bears occupy in North America refers to their	•
	O Range	
	O Den	
	O Population	
	• All of the above	
(5)	When values are listed in order of size, the is in the middle.	
	O Median	
	O Lines	
	O Chickens	
	O Range	
	- Italigo	



<b>(6)</b>	The number of clams collected in a day can be referred to as the mean.
	O Gross
	O Greatest
	O Least
	O Average
$\overline{7}$	The mode is the value that appears frequently in a set of data.
•	O Least
	O Most
	O Never
	O Somewhat

ANSWER KEY



1	The justices of the Alaska Supreme Court sometimes have different of the Alaska constitution.  O Visions Interpretations Versions Authors
2	Trends can occur in  O Mathematics O Cultures O Fashion  • All of the above
3	Some people feel guilty when they make a large purchase and may feel the need to  that purchase.  O Continue  Justify Fake Increase
4	The extent of area that black bears occupy in North America refers to their  Range Den Population All of the above
5	When values are listed in order of size, the is in the middle.  ● Median  ○ Lines  ○ Chickens ○ Range

**O** Somewhat



6	The number of clams collected in a day can be referred to as the mean.
	O Gross
	O Greatest
	O Least
	<ul><li>Average</li></ul>
7	The mode is the value that appears frequently in a set of data.
	O Least
	<ul><li>Most</li></ul>
	O Never

Write the numbers/letters for sentence halves that match.



- One interpretation of climate change data is that
- 2 During the 1980s, mullets and rat-tails
- Susan felt that she needed to justify her purchase of cross-country skis
- The range of athletic ability in a group of people
- **5** The median of a dataset is the measure
- The mean number of children born to parents in the U.S.
- **7** The mode is the value that appears

- (A) can vary from very poor to very great.
- **B** of central tendency.
- **(c)** were a fashion trend.
- by vowing to use them at least four times per winter.
- **E** most frequently in a set of data.
- it has happened in the past, is normal, and there is nothing to worry about.
- **G** is about two.

5 → \_\_\_\_\_ 6 → \_\_\_\_ 7 → \_\_\_\_

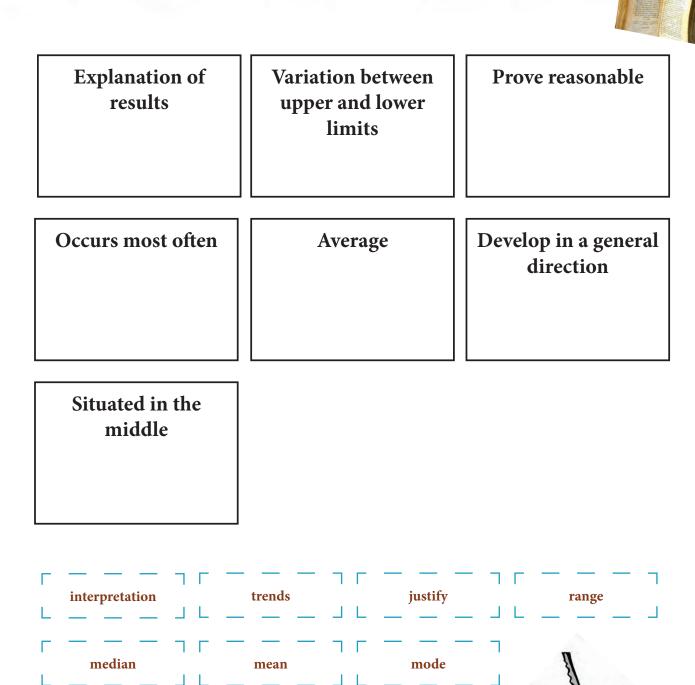
ANSWER KEY



- One interpretation of climate change data is that
- 2 During the 1980s, mullets and rat-tails
- Susan felt that she needed to justify her purchase of cross-country skis
- The range of athletic ability in a group of people
- **5** The median of a dataset is the measure
- The mean number of children born to parents in the U.S.
- 7 The mode is the value that appears

- (A) can vary from very poor to very great.
- (B) of central tendency.
- **(c)** were a fashion trend.
- by vowing to use them at least four times per winter.
- (E) most frequently in a set of data.
- it has happened in the past, is normal, and there is nothing to worry about.
- **G** is about two.

Cut out the words and glue them under their definitions.



ANSWER KEY

Explanation of results  interpretation	Variation between upper and lower limits	Prove reasonable
Occurs most often	Average	Develop in a general direction
mode	mean	trends
Situated in the middle		

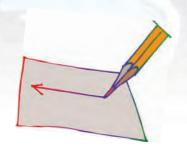


# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Writing

#### Writing Activity Page

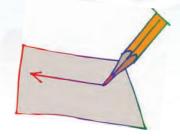
Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



- in\_\_\_\_pretation
- t\_\_\_\_ds
- j\_\_\_\_tify
- r\_\_\_\_ge
- m ian
- me\_\_\_n
- mo\_\_\_e

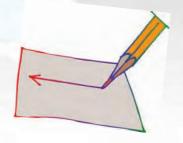
#### Writing Activity Page

Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



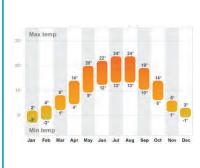
i		n
t		S
<b>j</b>		y
r		e
m	d	n
m		n
m		e

#### Basic Writing Activity Page



Have the students write the word for each picture.







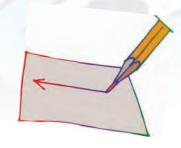


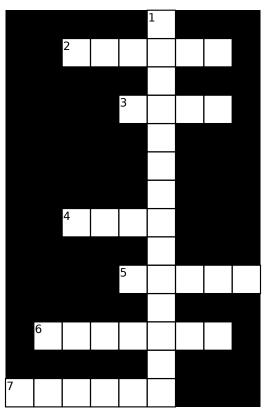






# Crossword Puzzle

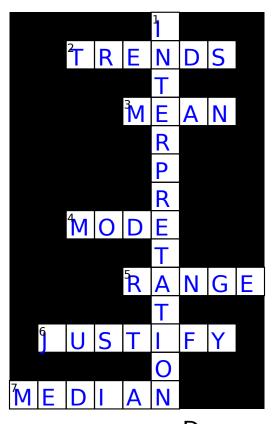




- **Across**
- 2 Develop in a general direction
- 3 4 Average Occurs most often
- 5 Variation between upper and lower limits
- 6 Prove reasonable
- 7 Situated in the middle

- Down
- Explanation of results 1

# Crossword Puzzle Answers



- **Across**
- 2 Develop in a general direction
- 3 Average
- 4 Occurs most often
- 5 Variation between upper and lower limits
- 6 Prove reasonable
- 7 Situated in the middle

- Down
- Explanation of 1 results



# **UNIT ASSESSMENT**



# **Analysis & Central Tendency**

Unit Assessment Teacher's Notes
Grade 8 • Unit 12
Date:

# **Unit Assessment**

Provide each student with a copy of the students' pages. Read the following instructions aloud. The students should answer the questions on their copies of the assessment.

### **BASIC LISTENING**

Turn to page 1 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes.

- 1. Write the number 1 by the picture for **INTERPRETATION**.
- 2. Write the number 2 by the picture for **TRENDS**.
- 3. Write the number 3 by the picture for **JUSTIFY**.
- 4. Write the number 4 by the picture for **RANGE**.
- 5. Write the number 5 by the picture for **MEDIAN**.
- 6. Write the number 6 by the picture for **MEAN**.
- 7. Write the number 7 by the picture for **MODE**.

### SIGHT RECOGNITION

Turn to page 2 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Circle the word for each picture.

### **DECODING/ENCODING**

Turn to page 3 in your test. Look at the word parts in the boxes. Circle the other half or part of each word.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

Turn to page 4 in your test. Write each word under its definition. *Refer to Student Support Materials for answer key.* 

# **BASIC WRITING**

Turn to page 5 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Write the word for each picture.

Teacher: To get a percentage for this student's assessment, divide the total number of questions correct by the total number of questions, then multiply this answer by 100 to determine the

percentage of questions answered correctly.



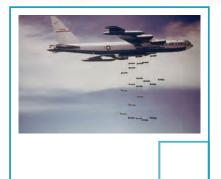
# **MATH PROGRAM**

Unit Assessment Student Pages Grade 8 ● Unit 12

Date:	Student's Name:			
Number Corre	ect· Percent Correct·			



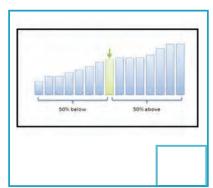














interpretation trends justify range median mean mode



interpretation trends justify range median mean mode



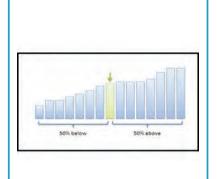
interpretation trends justify range median mean mode



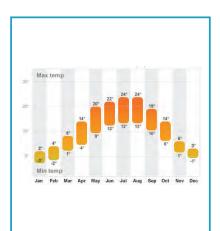
interpretation trends justify range median mean mode



interpretation trends justify range median mean mode



interpretation trends justify range median mean mode

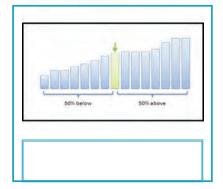


interpretation trends justify range median mean mode

interpreta	chin	tr	ands
	chen		ends
	chan		inds
	chon		onds
	chun		unds
	tian		ants
	tien		ents
	tion		ints
	tiun		onts
jus	affy	r	ange
<i>y</i> = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	effy		enge
	iffy		inge
	offy		onge
	uffy		unge
	tafy		aynge
	tefy		eynge
	tify		iynge
	tofy		oynge
me	tian	m	aan
	tien		een
	tiin		iin
	tion		oon
	tiun		uun
	dian		ean
	dien		een
	diin		ein
	dion		eon
m	aad		
	eed		
	iid		
	ood		
	uud		
	ayd		
	ede		
	ide		
	o do		

ode

Explanation of results	11	tion between er and lower limits	Prov	Prove reasonable	
Occurs most often		Average		op in a general direction	
Situated in the middle					
interpretation	trends	justify		range	
median	mean	mode			

















# UNIT 13: Statistics & Probability Probability

Note: All key terms are based on the Math Standards for Alaska and reflect terms vital to academic achievement in math.



# INTRODUCTION OF MATH VOCABULARY

# **Process Skills**

### Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

# probability

Draw a plant on the board and explain to the students that it only flowers every other year. You do not know when the last time it flowered is. What is the probability that it will flower this year? Explain to the students that it has a 50/50 chance of flowering!

# experimental probability

Have the students tell you the probability that a coin will land on heads. Toss a coin ten times and record its disposition on the board. Explain that you conducted an experiment to determine the probability. Was this the same result as the students theorized?

# theoretical probability

Ask the students how many of them have a twin and/or know of twins. Explain that the theoretical probability of having a twin is about 1 in 40. This may be more or less within a family or cultural group!

# **Process Skills**

### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

systematic

Have the students explain the process of making a peanut butter and jelly sandwich to you and write each step on the board. Explain that though some people may have variations in how they make these, it is a rather systematic process! Now try to make all the foods for Thanksgiving at the same time!

simulation

Ask the students how many of them have played a video or computer game where a car had to be driven or a plane flown. Explain that this is a simulation of the real thing. Pilots and astronauts often train on simulators to keep them safe while they are learning!

prediction

Ask the students to make a prediction on how many people will sneeze in the next hour. Keep track and give an award to those who guessed correctly! Explain that many predictions are based on some knowledge of an event and rather than being a random guess, they are educated guesses.

# **Process Skills**

### Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

tree diagram

Draw a detailed flower on the board. Under the flower, draws lines to various characteristics that you have the students come up with. Gradually expand to smaller and smaller details. Explain that the diagram helps you to view all of the component parts of the flower. The same can be done to help understand concepts and formulas in math!



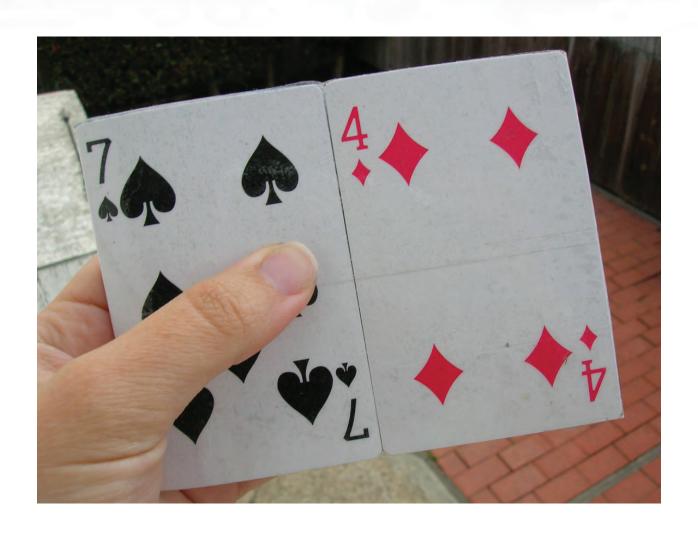
# VOCABULARY PICTURES



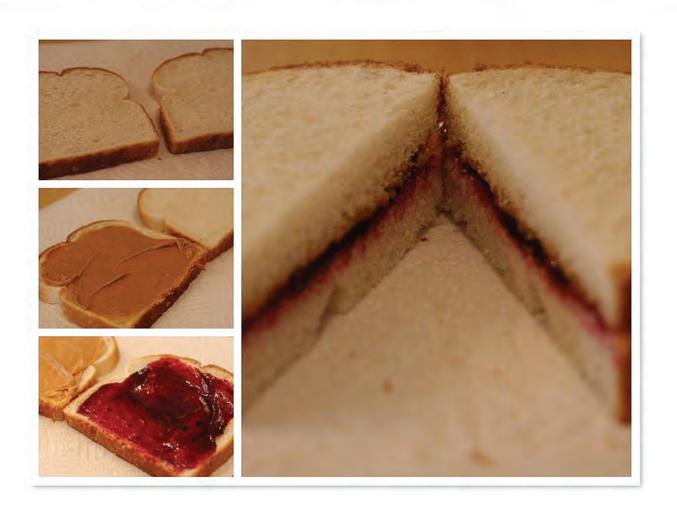
# **PROBABILITY**



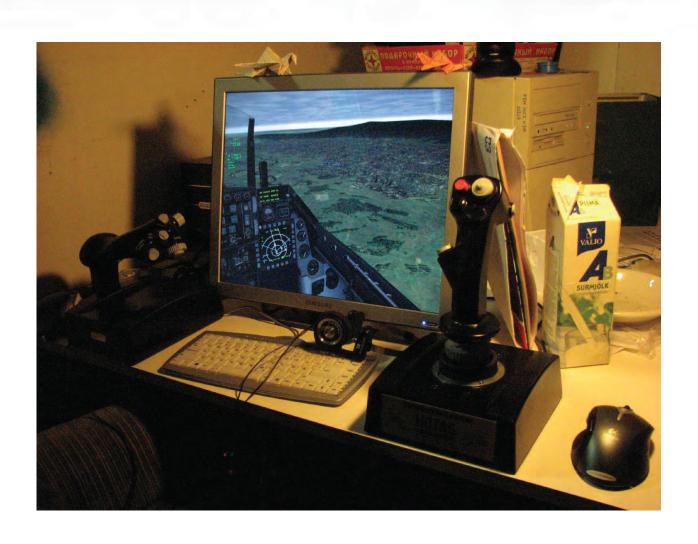
# **EXPERIMENTAL PROBABILITY**



# THEORETICAL PROBABILITY



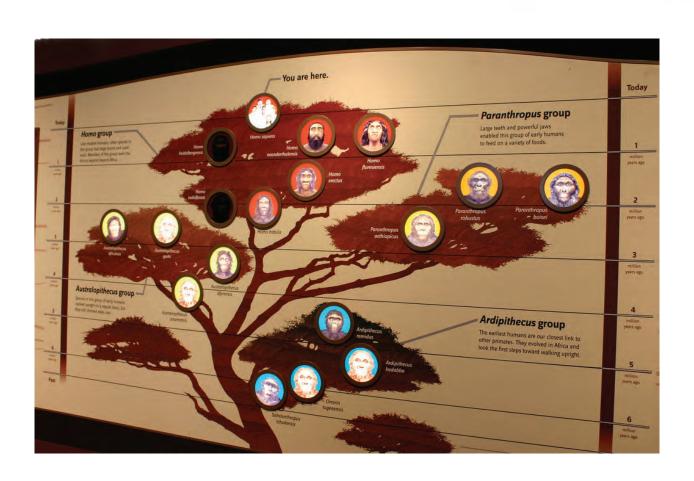
# **SYSTEMATIC**



# **SIMULATION**



# **PREDICTION**



# TREE DIAGRAM



#### LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

#### **LISTENING**

Review the key math words introduced in this unit. If the vocabulary pictures were not presented during the introduction, show them to the students at this time.



#### Let's Move

Identify an appropriate body movement for each vocabulary word. This may involve movements of hands, arms, legs, etc. Practice the body movements with the students. When the students are able to perform the body movements well, say a vocabulary word. The students should respond with the appropriate body movement. You may wish to say the vocabulary words in a running story. When a vocabulary word is heard, the students should perform the appropriate body movement. Repeat, until the students have responded to each word a number of times.

#### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials from this unit. Afterward, review their work.

#### **SPEAKING**



#### **Actions!**

Group the students together in front of you. Perform an action which represents one of the key vocabulary words. The students should say the vocabulary word for the action you perform. Repeat, using a different action for each vocabulary word.

#### One to Six

Provide each student with two blank flashcards. Each student should then write a number between one and six on each of his flashcards (one number per card). When the students' number cards are ready, toss two dice and call the numbers showing. Any student or students who have those two numbers must then identify a vocabulary picture you show. The students may exchange number cards periodically during this activity.

#### **Picture Bingo**

Give the students the mini pictures used earlier. Each student should place them face down on his/her desk. Then, have each student turn one picture face up. Say a vocabulary word. Any student or students who have the picture for that word face up must say a complete sentence using that vocabulary word. Those pictures should then be put to the side and other pictures turned over. Continue in this way until a student or students have no pictures left on their desks.

#### **READING**

Introduce the math sight words to the students — match the sight words with the vocabulary graphics. The sight words are included in the Student Support Materials, attached to these lesson plans.



#### Face

Mount the sight words around the classroom on the walls, board, and windows. Group the students into two teams. Give the first player in each team a flashlight. Darken the classroom, if possible. Say one of the sight words. When you say "Go," the students should turn their flashlights on and attempt to locate the sight word you said. The first player to do this correctly wins the round. Repeat until all players in each team have participated.

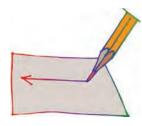
#### **String Along**

Join all of the students together with string (the students do not need to move from their seats). Before tying the ends of the string together, insert a roll of tape over one of the ends of the string. Tie the ends of the string together. Turn your back to the students. The students should pass the roll of tape along the string as quickly as possible. When you clap your hands, the student left holding the tape must then identify a sight word you show him. Repeat this process until many students have responded and until all of the sight words have been correctly identified a number of times.

#### **Letter Encode**

Prepare a page that contains large alphabet letters from A to Z. Make five copies for each student. The students should cut out their letters. When all of the letters have been cut out, show a vocabulary picture. The students should then use their letters to spell the word for that picture. Repeat, using the remaining pictures from this unit. Have the students store their cut out letters in individual envelopes.

#### **WRITING**



#### Let's Write

Provide the students with a copy of the creative writing page from the Student Support Materials. The students should write as much as they can about the graphic. Later, have each student read his/her writing to the class.

#### Flashlight Writing

If possible, darken the classroom. Give a student a flashlight. Say one of the vocabulary words and the student should write that word with the light of the flashlight on a wall or on the board. Repeat until many students have had a chance to participate. An alternative is to provide each student with writing paper and a pen. Darken the classroom, if possible. Use the light of a flashlight to write one of the sight words on the wall or board. When you have completed the writing of the word, each student should then write the same word on his/her sheet of paper. Repeat until all sight words have been written in this way.

This activity may also be done in team form. In this case, group the students into two teams. Darken the classroom. Use the light of a flashlight to write one of the sight words on the board. When you say "Go," the first player in each team should rush to the board and use chalk to write the same word on the board. The first player to do this correctly wins the round. Repeat until all players have played.



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Listening** • Mini Pictures

#### Listening: Mini Pictures

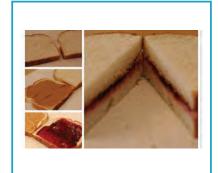


Have the students cut out the pictures. Say the key math words from this unit, and the students should hold up the pictures for them.

















# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Sight Words** 

# 0

probabil experimental

probabil theoretical

# E

# **Melge** 5 tree

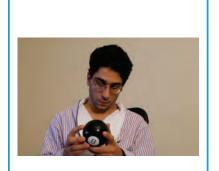


# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

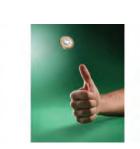
**Reading** • Sight Recognition



Have the students circle the word for each picture.



probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram



probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram



probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram



probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram

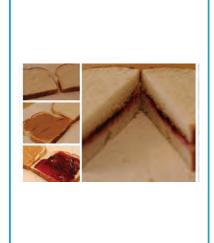


probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram

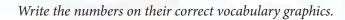


probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram





probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram





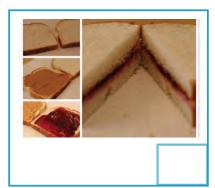






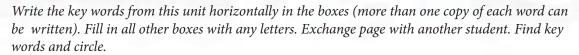








- 1. probability
- 2. experimental probability
- 3. theoretical probability
- 4. systematic
- 5. simulation
- 6. prediction
- 7. tree diagram

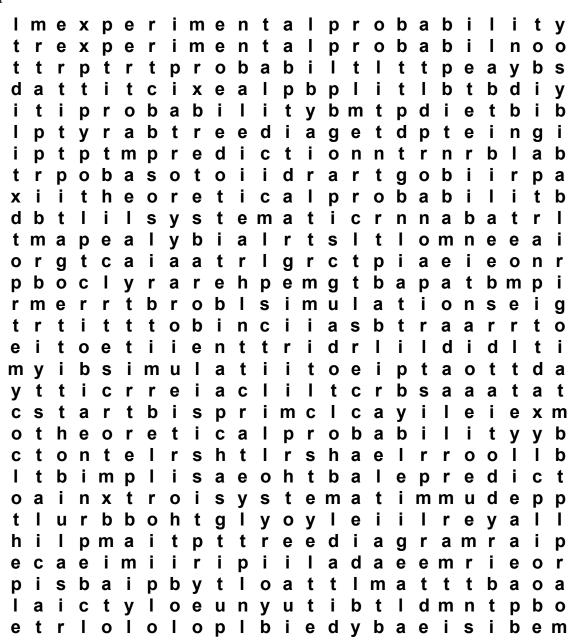




Highlight or circle the words in this word find.



theoretical probability probability experimental probability prediction simulation systematic tree diagram

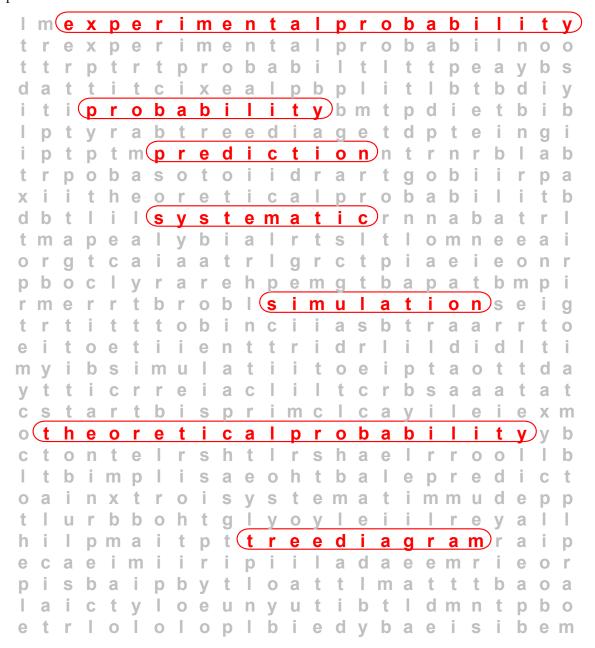


ANSWER KEY



theoretical probability probability experimental probability prediction

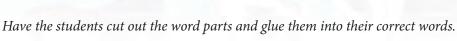
simulation systematic tree diagram





# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Reading • Encoding





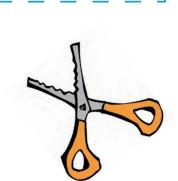
pro\_\_\_\_ity

ex\_\_\_ental probability

theor\_\_\_l probability

sys\_\_\_\_tic

s\_\_\_lation



imu



pr\_\_\_ion

tree d\_\_\_am

babil | tema



Have the students cut out the word halves and glue them together to create the key words for this unit.

pro	lation
exper	imental probability
theore	bability
syst	ee diagram
simu	diction





pre	tical probability
tr	ematic



Cut out and encode the syllables of the words OR number the syllables in their correct sequence.







o || the || ti || re || cal

ba || bi || pro || ty || li

te | ma | tic | sys



```
tree ag di ram
```



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading Comprehension** 



Read the text and then select the correct answer for it. Fill in the bullet beside the answer of your choice.

<u>(1)</u>	Thought  Mood  Probability  Dream
2	What type of probability is derived from many tests in a laboratory?  O Theoretical O Elemental O Probably O Experimental
3	What type of probability is derived on the basis of reasoning and not experimentation?  O Theoretical O Elemental O Probable O Experiential
4	A systematic method of picking salmonberries is one that is:  O Random O Diverse O Methodical O Lame
5	A computer simulation of a float plane trip from Wrangell to Craig is an:  O Imitation of the Real Thing O Disaster O Scary Prospect O Real Adventure



6	If someone makes a prediction about the weather next winter in Juneau, they are making a O Model						
	O Mistake						
	○ Wish						
	O Forecast						
7	For someone who has never butchered a deer, a may be useful to visu-						
	alize the process in increasing detail.						
	O Tree Stand						
	O Tree Branch						
	O Tree Diagram						
	O Leaf bag						

ANSWER KEY



(1)	We hope that theof catching many fish this year is high!  O Thought O Mood Probability O Dream
2	What type of probability is derived from many tests in a laboratory?  O Theoretical O Elemental O Probably • Experimental
3	What type of probability is derived on the basis of reasoning and not experimentation?  ● Theoretical  ○ Elemental  ○ Probable  ○ Experiential
4	A systematic method of picking salmonberries is one that is:  O Random O Diverse  Methodical O Lame
5	A computer simulation of a float plane trip from Wrangell to Craig is an:  ■ Imitation of the Real Thing  ○ Disaster  ○ Scary Prospect  ○ Real Adventure

Tree DiagramLeaf bag



If someone makes a prediction about the weather next winter in Juneau, they are making a 

Model
Mistake
Wish
Forecast

For someone who has never butchered a deer, a \_\_\_\_\_ may be useful to visualize the process in increasing detail.

Tree Stand
Tree Branch

#### Reading Comprehension Activity Page

Write the numbers/letters for sentence halves that match.



- The probability that you will win the lottery in your lifetime
- that a random disorderly process.
- Experimental probability is determined through
- on the basis of a mere guess.
- Theoretical probability is determined on the basis of reasoning
- the lava flow from a volcano.
- A systematic process for filleting fish is likely more efficient
- and not through experimentation.
- Baking soda and vinegar can be used to simulate
- experiment.
- A prediction can be made using proven facts or
- a process in increasing detail.
- A tree diagram can be useful to break down the components of
- is extremely low.

5→ \_\_\_\_\_ 6→ \_\_\_\_

7→ \_\_\_\_\_

#### Reading Comprehension Activity Page

ANSWER KEY



- The probability that you will win the lottery in your lifetime
- that a random disorderly process.
- Experimental probability is determined through
- on the basis of a mere guess.
- Theoretical probability is determined on the basis of reasoning
- the lava flow from a volcano.
- A systematic process for filleting fish is likely more efficient
- and not through experimentation.
- Baking soda and vinegar can be used to simulate
- experiment.
- A prediction can be made using proven facts or
- a process in increasing detail.
- A tree diagram can be useful to break down the components of
- is extremely low.

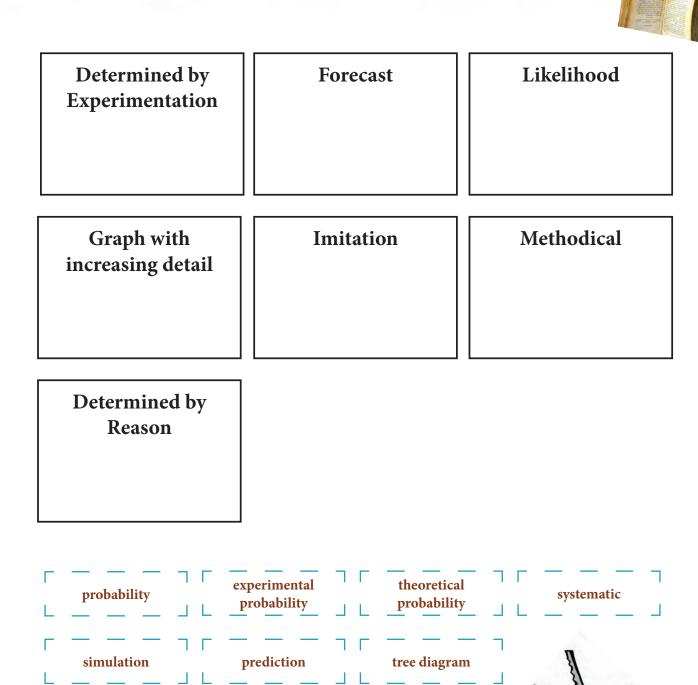
$$3 \rightarrow D$$

$$5 \rightarrow \underline{C} \qquad 6 \rightarrow \underline{B} \qquad 7 \rightarrow \underline{F}$$

$$7 \rightarrow F$$

#### Reading Comprehension Activity Page

Cut out the words and glue them under their definitions.



### Reading Comprehension Activity Page

ANSWER KEY

Determined by
Experimentation

experimental probability

#### **Forecast**

prediction

#### Likelihood

probability

# Graph with increasing detail

tree diagram

#### **Imitation**

simulation

#### Methodical

systematic

# Determined by Reason

theoretical probability

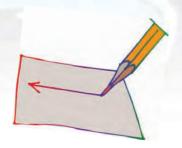


# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Writing

# Writing Activity Page

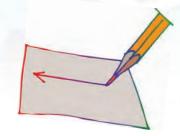
Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



pro	ility	
ex	imental pr	ability
the	tical prob	lity
sys	atic	
sim	ion	
pr	tion	
tr	dia a	m

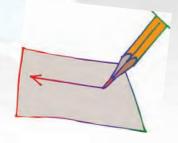
# Writing Activity Page

Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



<b>p</b>		<b>y</b>
e	p	y
t	p	y
S		c
S		n
p		n
t	d	m

## Basic Writing Activity Page



Have the students write the word for each picture.

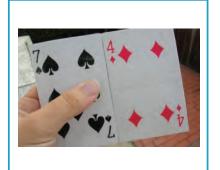


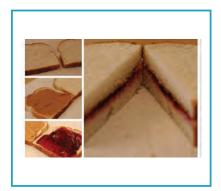




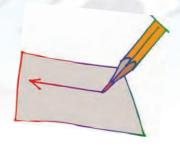


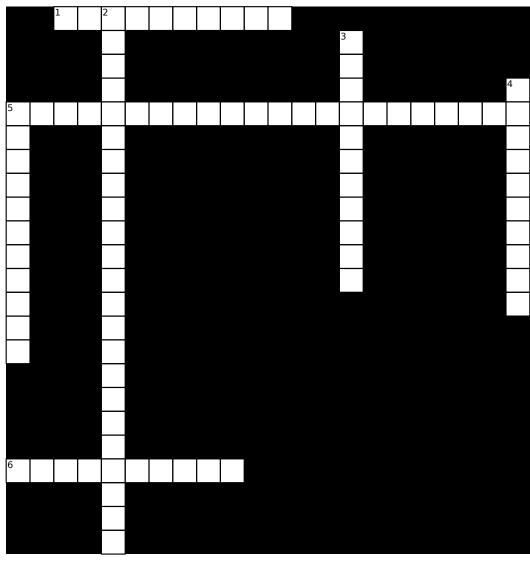






#### Crossword Puzzle

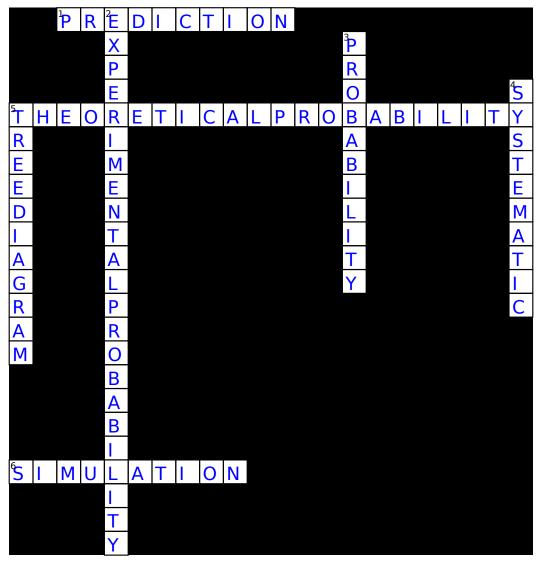




- Across
- 1 Forecast
- Determined by reason (2 Words)
- 6 **Imitation**

- Down
- Determined by experimentation (2 Words) 2
- 3 4 5 Likelihood
- Methodical Graph with increasing detail (2 Words)

#### Crossword Puzzle Answers



- Across
- 1 Forecast
- 5 Determined by reason (2 Words)
- 6 **Imitation**

- Down
- Determined by 2 experimentation (2 Words)
- Likelihood 3 4 5
- Methodical
- Graph with increasing detail (2 Words)



# **UNIT ASSESSMENT**



## **Probability**

**Unit Assessment Teacher's Notes** Grade 8 • Unit 13 Date:\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Unit Assessment**

Provide each student with a copy of the students' pages. Read the following instructions aloud. The students should answer the questions on their copies of the assessment.

#### **BASIC LISTENING**

Turn to page 1 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes.

- 1. Write the number 1 by the picture for **PROBABILITY**.
- 2. Write the number 2 by the picture for **EXPERIMENTAL PROBABILITY**.
- 3. Write the number 3 by the picture for **THEORETICAL PROBABILITY**.
- 4. Write the number 4 by the picture for **SYSTEMATIC**.
- 5. Write the number 5 by the picture for **SIMULATION**.
- 6. Write the number 6 by the picture for **PREDICTION**.
- 7. Write the number 7 by the picture for **TREE DIAGRAM**.

#### SIGHT RECOGNITION

Turn to page 2 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Circle the word for each picture.

#### **DECODING/ENCODING**

Turn to page 3 in your test. Look at the word parts in the boxes. Circle the other half or part of each word.

#### **READING COMPREHENSION**

Turn to page 4 in your test. Write each word under its definition. *Refer to Student Support Materials for answer key.* 

#### **BASIC WRITING**

Turn to page 5 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Write the word for each picture.

Teacher: To get a percentage for this student's assessment, divide the total number of questions correct by the total number of questions, then multiply this answer by 100 to determine the percentage of questions answered correctly.

1016

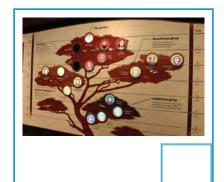
Sealaska Heritage Institute

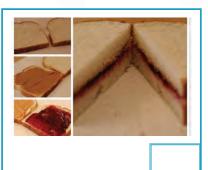


# **MATH PROGRAM**

Unit Assessment Student Pages Grade 8 ● Unit 13

Date:	Student's Name:	
Number Correct:	Percent Correct:	













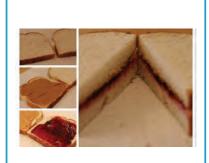




probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram



probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram



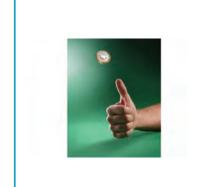
probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram



probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram



probability experimental probability theoretical probability systematic simulation prediction tree diagram



probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram



probability
experimental
probability
theoretical
probability
systematic
simulation
prediction
tree diagram

probabi\_ simula\_ chin alty chen elty ilty chan olty chon chun ulty laty tian lety tien lity tion tiun loty theoret predic affy chin chen effy probability iffy chan chon offy chun uffy tafy tian tefy tien tion ical tofy tiun experime\_ tree dia\_ ntla gran ntle gren probability ntli grin ntlo gron ntlu grun ntal gram ntel grem ntil grim ntol grom system adac adec adic adoc aduc atac

atec atic atoc

Determined Experimentat	· I I	Forecast	Likelihood
Graph with		mitation	Methodical
Determined Reason	by		
probability	experimental probability	theoretical probability	systematic
simulation	prediction	tree diagram	



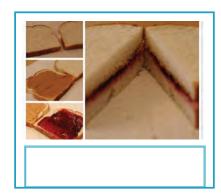














# UNIT 14: Process Skills & Abilities Problem Solving & Communication

Note: All key terms are based on the Math Standards for Alaska and reflect terms vital to academic achievement in math.



# INTRODUCTION OF MATH VOCABULARY

#### **Process Skills**

#### Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

inductive reasoning

Go around the room and ask students to write on the board their favorite flavor of ice cream. Explain that the flavor chosen the most helps you to generalize that students prefer it, perhaps more widely than your classroom alone? Many small data points helped you to come to this conclusion.

deductive reasoning

Ask the students if they've seen noticeable changes in deer populations near the community over time. Explain hypothetically that deer harvests have been low in recent years. Let them brainstorm what the reasons could be for this decline. Explain that they took a cause and worked backward to find an effect — deductive reasoning!

Venn diagram

Have three students list their three favorite holidays on the board. Then draw a Venn Diagram to show where the favorites overlap and where they are different. Do any of these students not overlap in their favorites?

#### **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

#### spreadsheet

Have a student give their favorite clothing brand, their height, birth place, favorite color, what they want to become, favorite sport and shoe size. Ask another student to quickly repeat all of these. Explain that a spreadsheet helps us to store, organize and analyze large (and small!) amounts of data.

#### numerical

Have the students write as many roman numerals as they are familiar with on a piece of paper. Explain that numerical refers to a number or series of numbers in a variety of formats. Did they know their roman numerals?

#### graphical

Sometimes a large set of data can be difficult to understand on paper and can be more easily understood on a graph. What types of data would students prefer to see on a graph? Why?

#### **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

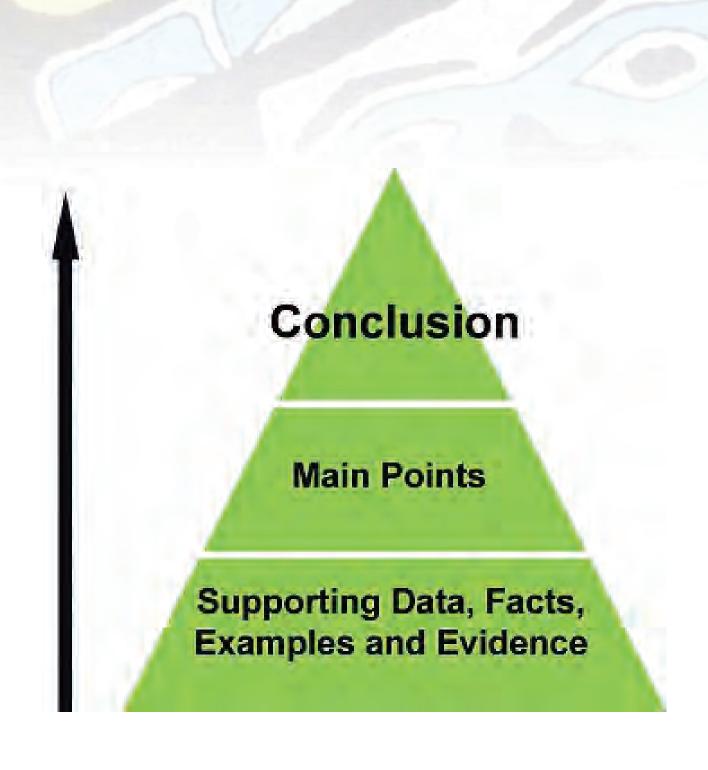
**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

symbolic

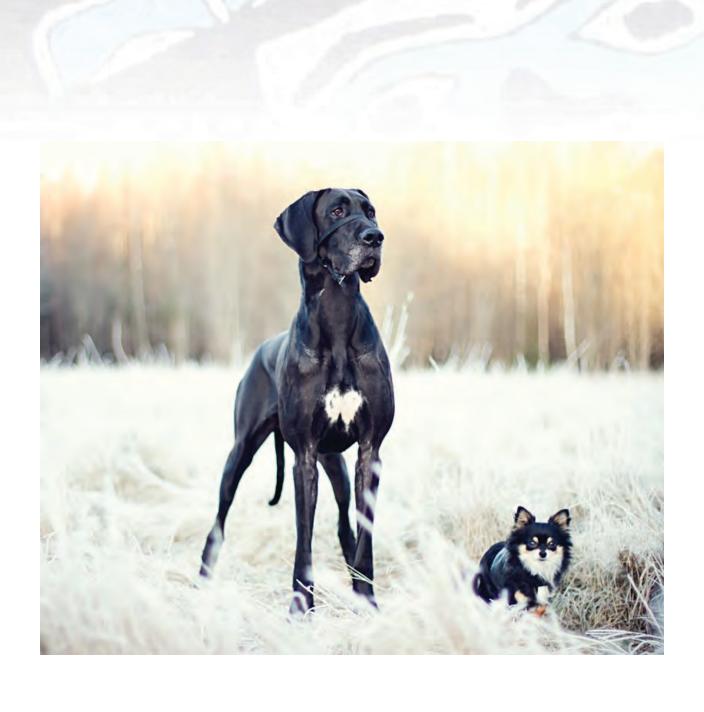
Show the students the picture of the Bald Eagle on page 1043. Ask the students in the class to tell you what this animal reminds them of and make a list on the board. Explain that the Eagle is symbolic of many things, including—but not limited to—wilderness, patriotism, moieties and so on!



# VOCABULARY PICTURES



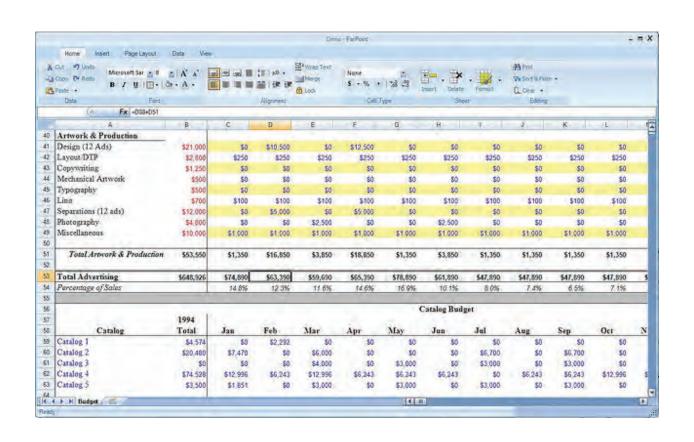
#### **INDUCTIVE REASONING**



#### **DEDUCTIVE REASONING**



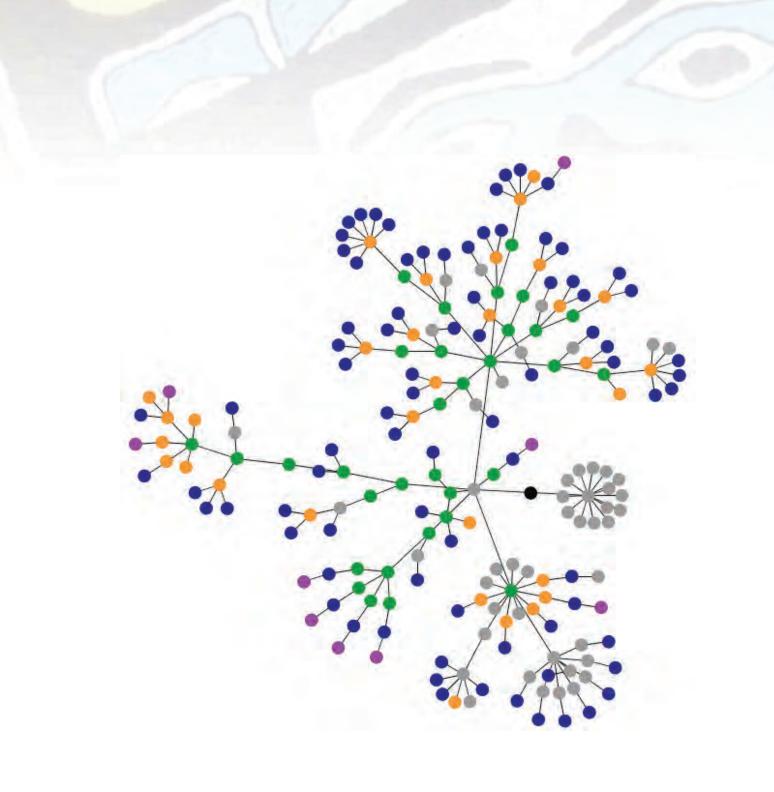
#### **VENN DIAGRAM**



#### **SPREADSHEET**



### **NUMERICAL**



### **GRAPHICAL**



### **SYMBOLIC**



# LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

### LISTENING

Review the key math words introduced in this unit. If the vocabulary pictures were not presented during the introduction, show them to the students at this time.



#### Change

Group the students in pairs. There should be one student without a partner to be "it" for the first round of the activity. Have the students in each pair stand back to back, with elbows interlocked. Tell the students to listen for a specific word, sequence of words, or sentence. When the students hear the word, sequence, or sentence you said at the beginning of the round, they should drop arms and quickly find new partners. However, "it" must also find a partner—thus producing a new "it" for the next round of the activity.

#### Wild Cars

Make two "roads" on the floor using masking tape. Be certain that there are a number of curves and circles in the roads. The roads should stretch for at least ten feet. If you have a floor rug, chalk may be used to fashion the roads. Place a toy car at the beginning of each road. Lay the vocabulary pictures at the end of the roads. Have a student sit beside each car. Name one of the vocabulary pictures and say "Go." The two students should "drive" their cars along the roads as quickly as they can. The winner is the player who first parks his car on the picture for the vocabulary word you said.

### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials from this unit. Afterward, review their work.

### **SPEAKING**



#### Cat's Cradle

Group the students in a circle, sitting on the floor. Provide each student with a vocabulary picture (prepare extra pictures if necessary). The students should stand their vocabulary pictures on the floor, leaning against their legs. Give a student in the circle a ball of string. The student should hold the end of the ball of string and then say the name of a vocabulary picture that another student has. After identifying the picture, he/she should then toss the ball of string to the student who has that picture (being careful to hold tightly to his/her end of the string). The student who receives the ball of string must then repeat this process—tossing the ball of string to another student in the circle. The students should continue in this way until a "cat's cradle" has been created with the string in the center of the circle. This activity may be repeated more than once by collecting and redistributing the pictures for each new round.

### Roll 'Em Again!

Mount the vocabulary pictures on the board. Number each picture from one to six (repeat a number as often as necessary). Then, group the students into two teams. Give the first player in each team a die. When you say "Go," the first player in each team must roll his/her die. He/She should call the number showing on it and then say a complete sentence about a vocabulary picture on the board that has the same number. Repeat this process until all students have participated.

### **READING**

Introduce the math sight words to the students — match the sight words with the vocabulary graphics. The sight words are included in the Student Support Materials, attached to these lesson plans.



### **Configurations**

Before the activity begins, print the sight words on an overhead transparency sheet (fill the transparency with words). Place the transparency on an overhead projector and project the sight words onto the board. Review the sight words with the students. Then, outline each of the sight words on the board with chalk. When a configuration has been created for each sight word, turn the overhead projector off. Then, point to one of the configurations and call upon a student to identify the sight word for the configuration. Continue in this way until all of the sight words have been correctly identified. You may wish to turn the projector on momentarily to verify a student's response.

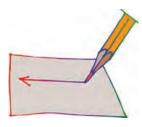
#### Letter Encode

Prepare a page that contains large alphabet letters from A to Z. Make five copies for each student. The students should cut out their letters. When all of the letters have been cut out, show a vocabulary picture. The students should then use their letters to spell the word for that picture. Repeat, using the remaining pictures from this unit. Have the students store their cut out letters in individual envelopes.

### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students complete the sight recognition and encoding activities in the Student Support Materials. When finished, review their work.

### **WRITING**



#### Watch Your Half

Prepare a photocopy of each of the vocabulary pictures. Cut the photocopied pictures in half. Keep the picture halves in separate piles. Group the students into two teams. Give all of the picture halves from one pile to the players in Team One. Give the picture halves from the other pile to the players in Team Two. Say a vocabulary word. When you say "Go," the student from each team who has the picture half for the vocabulary word you said should rush to the board and write the word on the board. The first player to do this correctly wins the round. Repeat until all players have participated. This activity may be played more than once by collecting, mixing, and redistributing the picture halves to the two teams.

### **Back Writing**

Group the students into two teams. Have the first player from each team stand in front of the board. Use the index finger of your writing hand to "write" the first letter of a sight word on the two players' backs. When you have done this, say "Go." Each of the players should then write a sight word on the board that begins with that letter. Repeat with other pairs of players until all players in each team have played and until all sight words have been written a number of times.

### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials from this unit. Afterward, review their work.



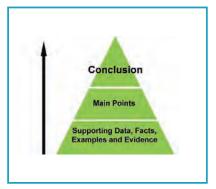
# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Listening** • Mini Pictures

# Listening: Mini Pictures



Have the students cut out the pictures. Say the key math words from this unit, and the students should hold up the pictures for them.

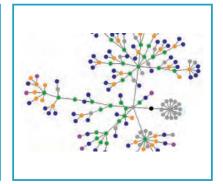
















# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Sight Words** 

# E po reasoning reasonin Ō 50 eductive ductive U

# T O 7 þ

# Symbolic Symbolic



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

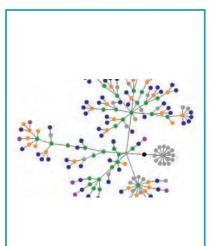
**Reading** • Sight Recognition



Have the students circle the word for each picture.



inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic

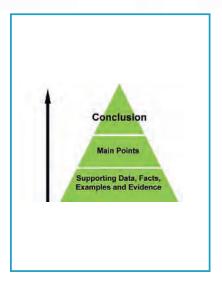


inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic

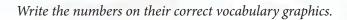


inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



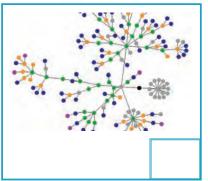


inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic











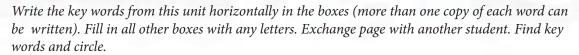








- 1. inductive reasoning
- 2. deductive reasoning
- 3. Venn diagram
- 4. spreadsheet
- 5. numerical
- 6. graphical
- 7. symbolic



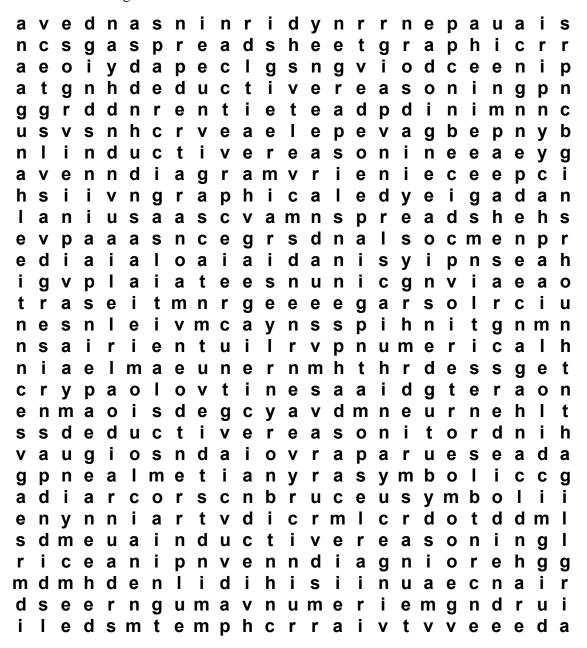


Highlight or circle the words in this word find.



spreadsheet symbolic venn diagram deductive reasoning

graphical inductive reasoning numerical

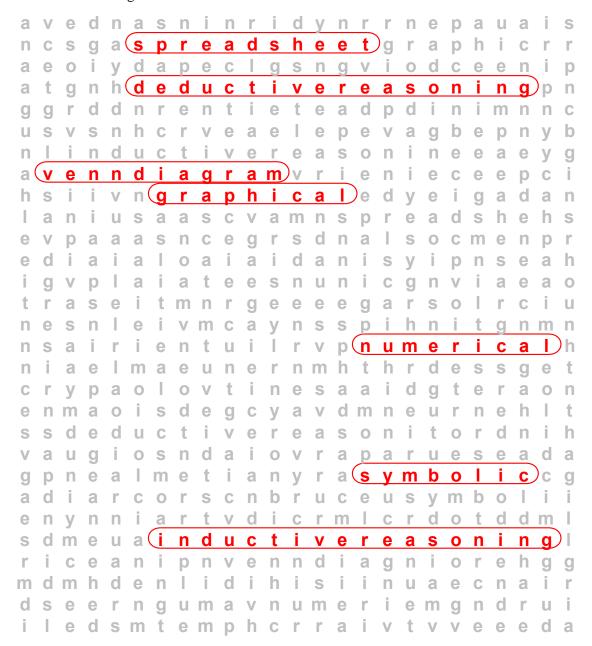


ANSWER KEY



spreadsheet symbolic venn diagram deductive reasoning

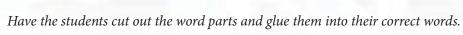
graphical inductive reasoning numerical





# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Reading • Encoding





i			_tive reasoning					
de_			_ve re	eason	ing			
$\mathbf{V}_{-}$		d	liagra	m				
<b>S</b>			sheet					
nu_			al					
г — : I L — :	mboli	       _ J L _	nduc		enn			
г — :   ∟ _ :	raph	       _ J L _	pread	_ ¬	9	0		



g\_\_\_\_ical

sy\_\_\_\_c

ducti meric



Have the students cut out the word halves and glue them together to create the key words for this unit.

induc	easoning
deductive r	bolic
Ve	sheet
spread	phical
num	tive reasoning





gra	erical
sym	nn diagram



Cut out and encode the syllables of the words OR number the syllables in their correct sequence.



di ||Venn|| ram || ag

sheet spread

ri || nu || me || cal





# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading Comprehension** 

## What's the Answer?



Read the text and then select the correct answer for it. Fill in the bullet beside the answer of your choice.

(1)	You have seen many early blooms on cloud berries and you predict that it will be a good year for them in general. What type of reasoning is this?  O Inductive O Deductive O Insane O Wishful
2	You have seen spruce-bark beetles increasing in number and you believe this will be devastating to timber stands. What type of reasoning is this?  O Inductive O Deductive O Resourceful O Uninformed
3	A Venn Diagram is often depicted using overlapping:  O Circles O Squares O Triangles O Octagons
4	A list of cannery employees and their contact information may best be organized digitally on a:  O Video Game O Website O Spreadsheet O DVD
5	Something that is numerical is of or relating to:  O Numbers O Musicals O Graphs O Presentations

## What's the Answer?



- 6 A \_\_\_\_\_\_ representation of gumboot harvest data may be useful to researchers.
  - O Silly
  - O Erroneous
  - **Q** Limited
  - **O** Graphical
- 7 In Tlingit and Haida culture, an Eagle is symbolic of a:
  - O Moiety
  - O Miner
  - O Small Plant
  - O Shellfish

#### What's the Answer?

ANSWER KEY



1	You have seen many early blooms on cloud berries and you predict that it will be a good year for them in general. What type of reasoning is this?  Inductive Deductive Insane Wishful
2	You have seen spruce bark beetles increasing in number and you believe this will be devastating to timber stands. What type of reasoning is this?  O Inductive Deductive Resourceful Uninformed
3	A Venn Diagram is often depicted using overlapping:
4	A list of cannery employees and their contact information may best be organized digitally on a:  O Video Game O Website O Spreadsheet O DVD
5	Something that is numerical is of or relating to:  ● Numbers ○ Musicals ○ Graphs ○ Presentations

## What's the Answer?



- 6 A \_\_\_\_\_\_ representation of gumboot harvest data may be useful to researchers.
  - O Silly
  - O Erroneous
  - **Q** Limited
  - Graphical
- 7 In Tlingit and Haida culture, an Eagle is symbolic of a:
  - Moiety
  - O Miner
  - O Small Plant
  - O Shellfish

Write the numbers/letters for sentence halves that match.



- 1 Inductive reasoning is a type of logic in which generalizations
- 2 Deductive reasoning is from general to the particular or
- (3) A Venn Diagram is useful to show areas
- Organizing, storing, and analyzing data can be made easier
- Something that is of or related to numbers
- 6 Displaying data in a graphical manner can make
- 7 To some people, natural disasters are symbolic of

- A it easier to understand and visualize.
- **B** the wrath of a higher power.
- are based on a large number of specific observations.
- **D** from cause to effect.
- **(E)** of overlap.
- **F** if the data is entered into a spreadsheet.
- **(G)** is considered numerical.

$$1 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 2 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 3 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 4 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$5 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 6 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 7 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

ANSWER KEY



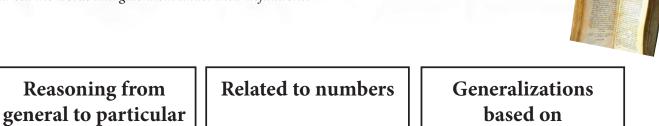
- Inductive reasoning is a type of logic in which generalizations
- 2 Deductive reasoning is from general to the particular or
- 3 A Venn Diagram is useful to show areas
- Organizing, storing, and analyzing data can be made easier
- Something that is of or related to numbers
- 6 Displaying data in a graphical manner can make
- 7 To some people, natural disasters are symbolic of

- (A) it easier to understand and visualize.
- **B** the wrath of a higher power.
- are based on a large number of specific observations.
- **D** from cause to effect.
- **E** of overlap.
- **F** if the data is entered into a spreadsheet.
- **G** is considered numerical.

$$1 \rightarrow \underline{C} \qquad 2 \rightarrow \underline{D} \qquad 3 \rightarrow \underline{E} \qquad 4 \rightarrow \underline{F}$$

$$5 \rightarrow \underline{G} \qquad 6 \rightarrow \underline{A} \qquad 7 \rightarrow \underline{B}$$

Cut out the words and glue them under their definitions.



Serving as a symbol

Represented as a diagram

Overlapping circles

observations

A grid that organizes data

Г L	inductive reasoning	¬ г Ј L	deductive reasoning	□	Venn diagram	П 	spreadsheet
Г L	numerical	☐ F	graphical	¬ г	symbolic	٦ ٦	

ANSWER KEY

Reasoni	ng from
general to	particular

deductive reasoning

#### Related to numbers

numerical

#### Generalizations based on observations

inductive reasoning

#### Serving as a symbol

symbolic

## Represented as a diagram

graphical

#### Overlapping circles

Venn diagram

## A grid that organizes data

spreadsheet

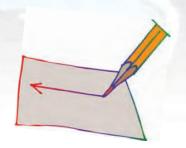


## STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Writing

## Writing Activity Page

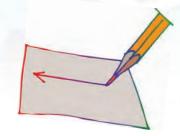
Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



in	tive rea_		_ing
ded_	ive re_		_ning
V	n di	_am	
sp	sh	t	
n	erical		
gra	cal		
S	bolic		

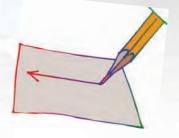
## Writing Activity Page

Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



i	r	g
d	r	g
V	d	m
S		t
n		1
<b>g</b>		1
S		c

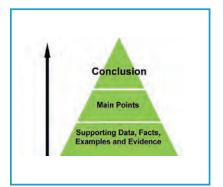
## Basic Writing Activity Page

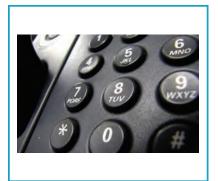


Have the students write the word for each picture.

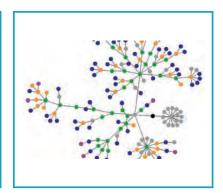






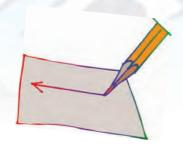


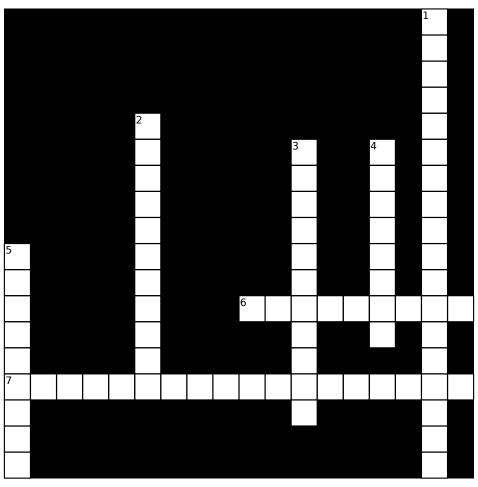




```
| Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Comp
```

#### Crossword Puzzle

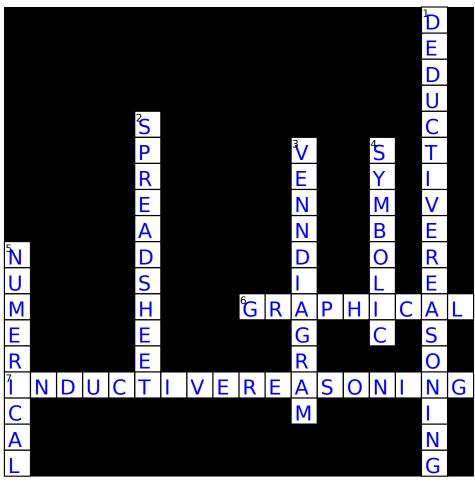




- **Across**
- 6 Represented as a diagram
- 7 Generalizations based on observations (2 Words)

- Down
- Reasoning from 1 general to particular (2 Words)
- 2
- A grid that organizes data Overlapping circles (2 Words) 3
- Serving as a symbol Related to numbers 4
- 5

#### Crossword Puzzle Answers



- Across
- 6 Represented as a diagram
- 7 Generalizations based on observations (2 Words)

- Down
- 1 Reasoning from general to particular (2 Words)
- 2 A grid that organizes data
- 3 Overlapping circles (2 Words)
- 4 Serving as a symbol
- 5 Related to numbers



## **UNIT ASSESSMENT**



## **Problem Solving & Communication**

Unit Assessment Teacher's Notes
Grade 8 • Unit 14
Date:

#### **Unit Assessment**

Provide each student with a copy of the students' pages. Read the following instructions aloud. The students should answer the questions on their copies of the assessment.

#### **BASIC LISTENING**

Turn to page 1 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes.

- 1. Write the number 1 by the picture for **PINDUCTIVE REASONING**.
- 2. Write the number 2 by the picture for **DEDUCTIVE REASONING**.
- 3. Write the number 3 by the picture for **VENN DIAGRAM**.
- 4. Write the number 4 by the picture for **SPREADSHEET**.
- 5. Write the number 5 by the picture for **NUMERICAL**.
- 6. Write the number 6 by the picture for **GRAPHICAL**.
- 7. Write the number 7 by the picture for **SYMBOLIC**.

#### SIGHT RECOGNITION

Turn to page 2 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Circle the word for each picture.

#### **DECODING/ENCODING**

Turn to page 3 in your test. Look at the word parts in the boxes. Circle the other half or part of each word.

#### READING COMPREHENSION

Turn to page 4 in your test. Write each word under its definition. *Refer to Student Support Materials for answer key.* 

#### **BASIC WRITING**

Turn to page 5 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Write the word for each picture.

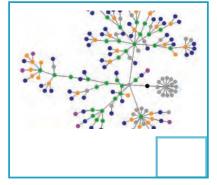
Teacher: To get a percentage for this student's assessment, divide the total number of questions correct by the total number of questions, then multiply this answer by 100 to determine the percentage of questions answered correctly.



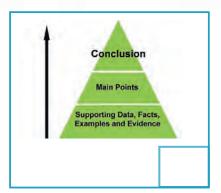
## **MATH PROGRAM**

Unit Assessment Student Pages Grade 8 ● Unit 14

Date:	Stude	ent's Name:			
Number Corr	ect.	Percent (	Correct:		





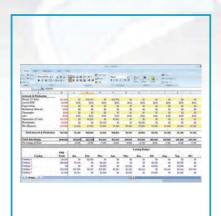








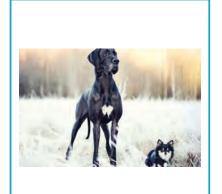




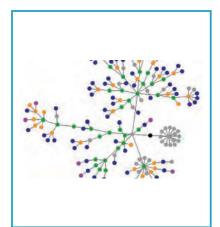
inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



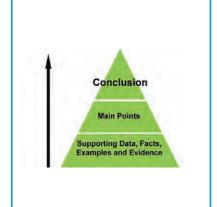
inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic



inductive reasoning deductive reasoning Venn diagram spreadsheet numerical graphical symbolic

#### induc\_\_\_\_ reasoning

dave
deve
dive
dove
duve
tave
teve
tive

## deductive reaso\_\_\_\_

nang
neng
ning
nong
nung
mang
meng
meng
ming
mong

#### \_\_\_\_ diagram

Van
Ven
Vin
Von
Vann
Venn
Vinn
Vonn

#### numer\_\_\_\_

acal
ecal
ical
ocal
ucal
acel
ecel
icel

#### spreadsh\_\_\_\_

ates
etes
ites
otes
utes
aets
eets
iets
oets

## graph\_\_\_\_

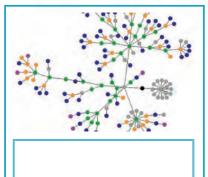
acal
ecal
ical
ocal
ucal
acel
ecel
icel
ocel

### symb\_\_\_\_

alik elik ilik olik ulik alic elic ilic

Reasoning fro general to partic	11	l to numbers	Generalizations based on observations	
Serving as a sym		esented as a iagram	Overlapping circles	
A grid that organ data	nizes			
inductive reasoning	deductive reasoning	Venn diagran	n spreadsheet	
numerical	graphical	symbolic		

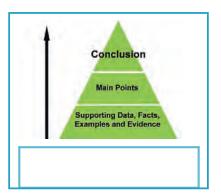
















# UNIT 15: Process Skills & Abilities Reasoning and Connections

Note: All key terms are based on the Math Standards for Alaska and reflect terms vital to academic achievement in math.



# INTRODUCTION OF MATH VOCABULARY

#### **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

concrete context

Show the students a brick. Explain that it is hard, heavy, red (or whatever color it is), rough, small... It is easy for them to talk about because it is concrete, there in front of their eyes and real. This is a concrete context.

abstract context

Ask the students to try to imagine extraterrestrial beings and what they might look like. Ask volunteers to draw some of these on the board. Explain that it is not proven or disproven that life exists on other planets but the topic is abstract, not tangible. Who had the best alien?!?

strategy

Show the students the football playbook strategy picture on page 1113. What are their dream careers and what strategy do they have for reaching those goals?

#### **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

validity

Ask the students how many of them believe that bigfoot exists. How have people tried to verify that it does? Is validity important?

verification

Ask a student how old he or she is. Tell them that you don't believe them and ask them to verify it. What types of documentation would suffice?

humanities

Show the students the picture of the Thinking Man on page 1119. What do they "think" about this art form? Explain that subjects related to human thoughts and culture are considered the humanities. Do any of them want to pursue a career in the humanities?

#### **Process Skills**

#### **Concrete Introduction of Key Vocabulary**

**Note:** A vocabulary graphic is provided in this unit for each of the key words. Definitions for all of the key words can be found in the glossary at the back of this program.

career

Ask the students how many of them have had to do a job from time to time. Did they enjoy this? Would they like to do it throughout their lives? Explain that many careers require special training and that there is a whole world of options out there!



## VOCABULARY PICTURES



#### **CONCRETE CONTEXT**



#### **ABSTRACT CONTEXT**



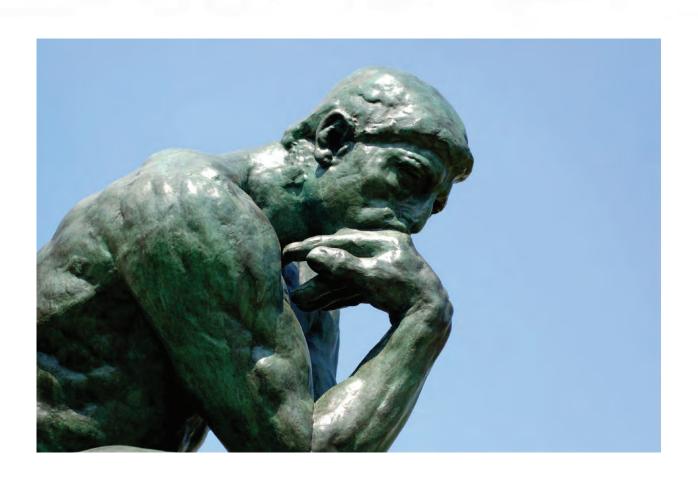
#### **STRATEGY**



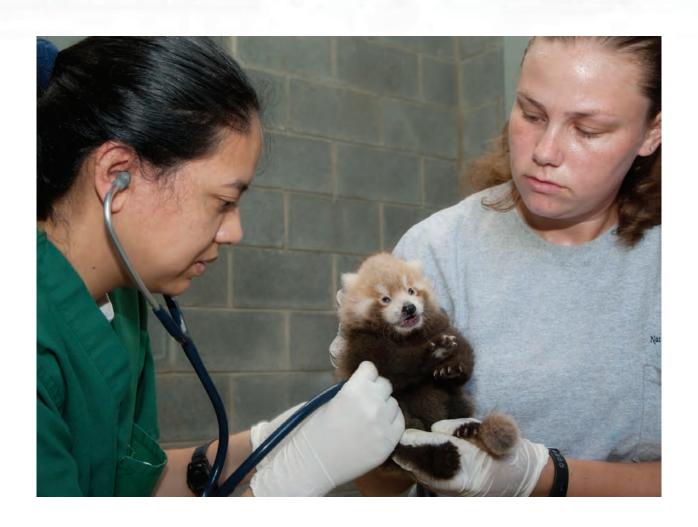
#### **VALIDITY**



#### **VERIFICATION**



#### **HUMANITIES**



#### **CAREER**



#### LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

#### **LISTENING**

Review the key math words introduced in this unit. If the vocabulary pictures were not presented during the introduction, show them to the students at this time.



#### **Turn and Face**

Mount the vocabulary pictures on the walls and board. Group the students together in the center of the classroom. Say one of the vocabulary words and the students should turn to face the picture for the word you said. Depending upon the size of your class, this activity may be done in small groups. This activity may also be done in team form. In this case, have a player from each team stand in the center of the classroom. When a player faces the wrong direction (i.e., the wrong picture), he/she is "out" until a later round of the activity. Repeat until all players have had an opportunity to participate.

#### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials from this unit. Afterward, review their work.

#### **SPEAKING**



#### **Balloon Volleyball**

Group the students into two teams. The two teams should stand, facing one another. Toss a round, inflated balloon to the members of Team One. The members of Team One must then bounce the balloon to the members of Team Two. The players should continue to bounce the balloon back and forth in this way until a team loses the balloon. You may wish to establish the rule that players may not move their feet during the activity. When a team loses the balloon, show them a vocabulary picture and all team members in that team must say the vocabulary word for it. Repeat until players in both teams have responded a number of times.

#### Balloon Volleyball

Group the students into two teams. The two teams should stand, facing one another. Toss a round, inflated balloon to the members of Team One. The members of Team One must then bounce the balloon to the members of Team Two. The players should continue to bounce the balloon back and forth in this way until a team loses the balloon. You may wish to establish the rule that players may not move their feet during the activity. When a team loses the balloon, show them a vocabulary picture and all team members in that team must say the vocabulary word for it. Repeat until players in both teams have responded a number of times.

#### Roll 'Em Again!

Mount the vocabulary pictures on the board. Number each picture from one to six (repeat a number as often as necessary). Then, group the students into two teams. Give the first player in each team a die. When you say "Go," the first player in each team must roll his/her die. He/She should call the number showing on it and then say a complete sentence about a vocabulary picture on the board that has the same number. Repeat this process until all students have participated.

#### **READING**

Introduce the math sight words to the students — match the sight words with the vocabulary graphics. The sight words are included in the Student Support Materials, attached to these lesson plans.



#### Deal

Before the activity begins, obtain two decks of playing cards. Give all of the cards from one deck to the students (if possible, arrange it so that all students have the same number of cards). Mount the sight words on the board. Hold a playing card from the other deck of cards against one of the sight words on the board. The student who has the matching playing card must identify the sight word. When the student has done this correctly, he/she should place that playing card to the side. Continue in this way until a student or students have no playing cards left in their hands.

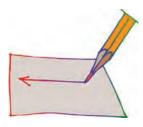
#### **Letter Encode**

Prepare a page that contains large alphabet letters from A to Z. Make five copies for each student. The students should cut out their letters. When all of the letters have been cut out, show a vocabulary picture. The students should then use their letters to spell the word for that picture. Repeat, using the remaining pictures from this unit. Have the students store their cut out letters in individual envelopes.

#### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students complete the sight recognition and encoding activities in the Student Support Materials. When finished, review their work.

#### **WRITING**



#### **Mirror Writing**

Group the students into two teams. Have the first player from each team stand in front of the board. Give each of the two players a small, unbreakable mirror. Stand some distance behind the two players with pictures for the sight words. Hold up one of the pictures. When you say "Go," the players must use the mirrors to look over their shoulders to see the picture you are holding. When a player sees the picture, he/she must write the sight word for that picture on the board. The first player to do this correctly wins the round. Repeat this process until all players in each team have had an opportunity to respond.

#### Yarn Spell

Group the students into two teams. Give the first player in each team lengths of yarn or string. Say a vocabulary word. When you say "Go," the first player in each team must then use the yarn or string to "write" the word on the floor. The first player to complete his/her word wins the round. Repeat this process until all players in each team have played. If pipe cleaners are available, they may be used in place of the yarn or string (have both long and short lengths of the pipe cleaners ready for the activity).

#### **Student Support Materials**

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials from this unit. Afterward, review their work.



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Listening** • Mini Pictures

#### Listening: Mini Pictures



Have the students cut out the pictures. Say the key math words from this unit, and the students should hold up the pictures for them.



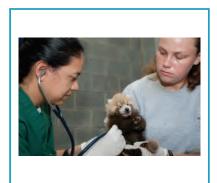














# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Sight Words** 

#### X contex nte مط 00 Ш U C 7 ncret itra 00 O

# T

# Career



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading** • Sight Recognition



Have the students circle the word for each picture.



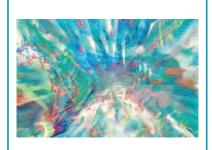
concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career



concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career



concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career



concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career



concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career

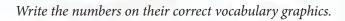


concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career





concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career











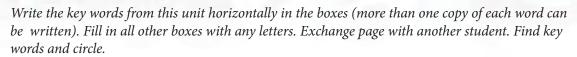








- 1. concrete context
- 2. abstract context
- 3. strategy
- 4. validity
- 5. verification
- 6. humanities
- 7. career





		1				1	1	

Highlight or circle the words in this word find.



verification abstract context concrete context humanities career validity

strategy

0 е S S X a t t е C t t a S е a m t C е n n t t a 0 t t а a а a t t t t S a a C C 0 n S е S a i е е t a е е t t t C е C 0 C е е t u C C е S t a S a a X t е а У C е C n C 0 У g a C е е а a е S a n X a t t b n m У a a е 0 t d t d t S t r а t d r y İ n g e c C е S t m е n 0 C е а f t C 0 n C а f SCCSC cmditr fyne

ANSWER KEY



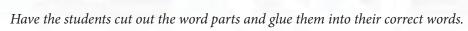
abstract context					cai	mar reer lidit		es					S	trat	egy									
a	X	a	е	d	C	t	a	n	С	С	C	0	n	C	ľ	е	t	е	C	0	n	t	е	е
t	i	C	a	S	е	f	i	i	a	t	У	S	a	n	t	i	е	ľ	ľ	C	m	u	d	е
S	r	n	C	a	ľ	е	ľ	a	C	u	V	е	ľ	i	f	i	C	a	t	C	b	е	У	d
i	t	C	V	е	t	a	ľ	n	r	i	е	r	r	t	У	i	u	X	е	C	C	t	t	V
i	0	t	V	е	t	ľ	ľ	V	n	0	i	i	S	t	r	a	t	t	е	t	i	i	i	е
i	i	ľ	ľ	t	C	<u>a</u>	b	S	t	r	a	С	t	С	0	n	t	е	X	<u>t</u>	)a	n	a	i
i	t	t	d	a	ľ	е	t	i	0	е	X	i	C	t	t	S	е	a	a	m	i	t	r	C
0	r	b	m	е	е	n	е	r	ľ	a	i	е	t	i	V	t	n	t	C	t	е	d	е	е
a	0	n	е	C		t	V	0	a	a	r	е	V	0	i	a	t	0	t	t	X	C	n	a
t	n	İ	ľ	u	t	a	a	n	a	ľ	h	U	m	a	n	i	t	i	е	S	n	C	0	У
V	ľ	ľ	n	i	t	S	ľ	a	b	S	t	r	a	С	t	С	0	n	t	е	t	i	a	i
n	a	е	X	С	е		İ	m	(h	u	m	a	n	<u>i</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>i</u>	е	S	)a	t	S	0	t	r
C	C	a	r	<u>e</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>r</u>	)e	r	n	t	a	t	е	t	У	r	a	i	е	е	a	r	S	n
h	a	е	е	i	a	a	a	е	d	С	r	r	е	S	S	V	t	t	r	0	t	е	C	C
C	i	У	C	t	a	į	t	C	0	<u>n</u>	С	r	<u>e</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>e</u>	С	0	n	t	<u>e</u>	X	<u>t</u>	) t	е
0	X	İ	t	a	u	İ	t	У	İ	t	C	X	C	t	f	S	е	ľ	n	İ	t	X	n	a
0	t	V	У	C	е	S	ľ	t	t	е	t	t	a	S	a	t	İ	a	ľ	X	C	C	a	d
C	t	d	S	ı	m	r	t	r	ľ	İ	a	е	е	a	I	t	У	C	n	a	t	9	n	n
S	t		t	С	I	t	е	C	0	t	C	0	У	C	g	t		n	a	0	a	t	g	е
е	n		m	b	t	a	C	r	b	е	u	C	ľ	е	e	t	I	t	S	r	r	X	b	n
n	V	У		g	У	V	$\perp$		е	<u>r</u>	<u>n</u>	÷	е	a	+	<u>r</u>	τ	r		a	T		t	ľ
0	a	r	е	C	C	f	V	<u>e</u>	<u>r</u>		<u>f</u>		C	<u>a</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>i</u>	0	<u>n</u>	r	τ	r	!	r	S
r	t	C	m	1		l e	t	n	r	C	a	n	n	a	X	е	У	S	a	a	е	1	I	r
a	r	n	d	T.	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>	n	<u>e</u>	a	<u>a</u>	<del> </del>	b	n	m	t	<u>y</u>	I.	е	0	T A	X	τ	е	r \L
X	X	r	C	J L	(v	<u>a</u>	1		<u>d</u>	+	<u>t</u>	<u>y</u>		d	ı	S	<u>t</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>e</u>	g	<u>y</u>	
								C			_													
								t																
								r																
								C																
u	a	τ	е	τ	Γ	C	m	d	ı	J	Γ	T	S	C	C	S	C	T	У	П	е	е	е	Ţ



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading** • Encoding

#### **Encoding Activity Page**





con		e context									
a		c1	t cont	ext							
st		gy	7								
va_			y								
ver_		2	tion								
r — — I L — —	bstra	       	cret		lidit						
r — — I	reer	 	uman	- ¬							

#### **Encoding Activity Page**



h\_\_\_\_ities

ca\_\_\_\_\_

ific | rate

#### **Encoding Activity Page**



Have the students cut out the word halves and glue them together to create the key words for this unit.

con	ategy
abstract con	text
str	ities
val	eer
verif	ication





human	idity
car	crete context



Cut out and encode the syllables of the words OR number the syllables in their correct sequence.



```
hu i ties i ni i ma
```



```
reer || ca
```



# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

**Reading Comprehension** 



Read the text and then select the correct answer for it. Fill in the bullet beside the answer of your choice.

(1)	Describing a halibut hook in terms of its dimensions and material is explaining it in a:  O Abstract Context O Concrete Context O Ignorant Context O Limited Context
2	Describing a halibut hook in terms of a carved crest's ability to aid in the capture of fish is explaining it in a  O Abstract Context O Concrete Context O Ignorant Context O Limited Context
3	Elizabeth Peratrovich's for promoting civil rights for Alaska Natives was peaceful and political.  O Spare Time O Reason O Lesson O Strategy
4	The of a congressional election is sometimes called into question when the vote counts are very close.  O Strength O Support O Cost O Validity
5	Some tribes require member to vote in tribal elections.  O Assistance O Advancement O Verification O Dancing



- (6) The study of human thought and culture is part of the
  - O Landscape
  - **O** Biology
  - **O** Aroma
  - **O** Humanities
- Which of the following is NOT a career?
  - O Sleeping
  - O Veterinarian
  - **O** Fisherman
  - O Politician

ANSWER KEY



1	Describing a halibut hook in terms of its din  Abstract Context  Concrete Context  Ignorant Context  Limited Context	nensions and material is explaining it in a:
2	Describing a halibut hook in terms of a carve explaining it in a  • Abstract Context • Concrete Context • Ignorant Context • Limited Context	ed crest's ability to aid in the capture of fish is
3	Elizabeth Peratrovich's for peaceful and political.  O Spare Time O Reason O Lesson • Strategy	promoting civil rights for Alaska Natives was
4	The of a congressional election vote counts are very close.  O Strength O Support O Cost Validity	on is sometimes called into question when the
5	Some tribes require member O Assistance O Advancement • Verification O Dancing	to vote in tribal elections.



- (6) The study of human thought and culture is part of the
  - O Landscape
  - **O** Biology
  - **O** Aroma
  - Humanities
- Which of the following is NOT a career?
  - Sleeping
  - O Veterinarian
  - **O** Fisherman
  - O Politician

Write the numbers/letters for sentence halves that match.



- Describing the importance of culture in one's own life is putting the
- 2 Describing the importance of another culture to another group of people
- (3) One strategy for getting better grades
- **4** The validity of a contract
- Many restaurants and bars need verification of age
- The study of human thought and culture is a part
- 7 Doctors and lawyers had to study hard to

- A is putting the concept in an abstract context.
- B can be called into question if both parties did not sign.
- if one wants to order an alcoholic beverage.
- D make their desired careers a reality.
- **E** is to spend more time studying at home.
- **(F)** concept in a concrete context.
- **G** of the humanities.

$$1 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 2 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 3 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 4 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$5 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 6 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 7 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

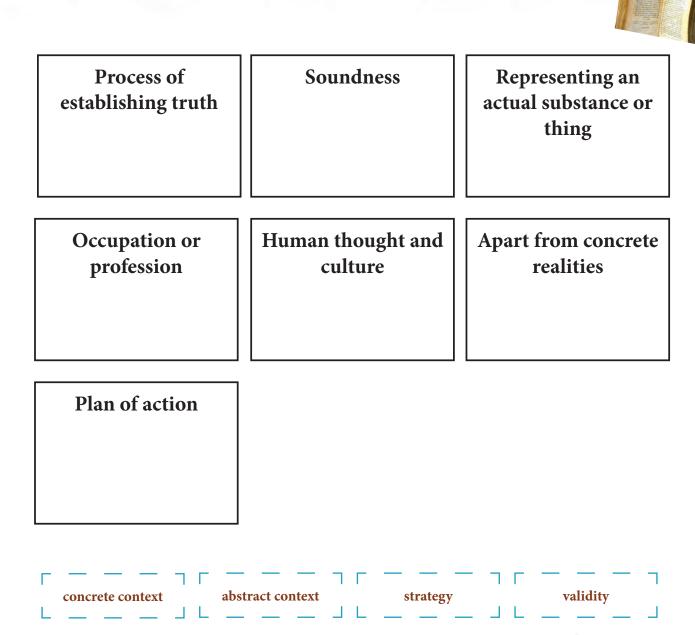
ANSWER KEY



- Describing the importance of culture in one's own life is putting the
- 2 Describing the importance of another culture to another group of people
- (3) One strategy for getting better grades
- **4** The validity of a contract
- Many restaurants and bars need verification of age
- The study of human thought and culture is a part
- 7 Doctors and lawyers had to study hard to

- A is putting the concept in an abstract context.
- **B** can be called into question if both parties did not sign.
- if one wants to order an alcoholic beverage.
- make their desired careers a reality.
- **E** is to spend more time studying at home.
- **(F)** concept in a concrete context.
- **G** of the humanities.

Cut out the words and glue them under their definitions.



career

humanities

ANSWER KEY

strategy

Process of establishing truth	Soundness	Representing an actual substance or thing
verification	validity	concrete context
Occupation or profession	Human thought and culture	Apart from concrete realities
career	humanities	abstract context

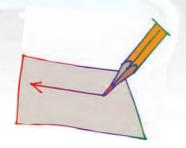


# STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Writing

# Writing Activity Page

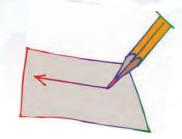
Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



con_	te con_	1
ab	act c	text
str_	y	
<b>v</b>	dity	
ver_	ation	
hu_	ities	
C	re r	

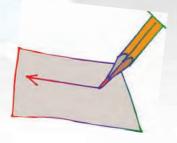
# Writing Activity Page

Have the students complete the writing of the key math words.



C	C	t
a	C	t
S		y
<b>V</b>		<b>y</b>
<b>V</b>		n
h		S
C		r

# Basic Writing Activity Page



Have the students write the word for each picture.







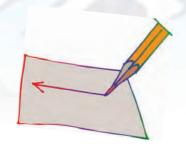


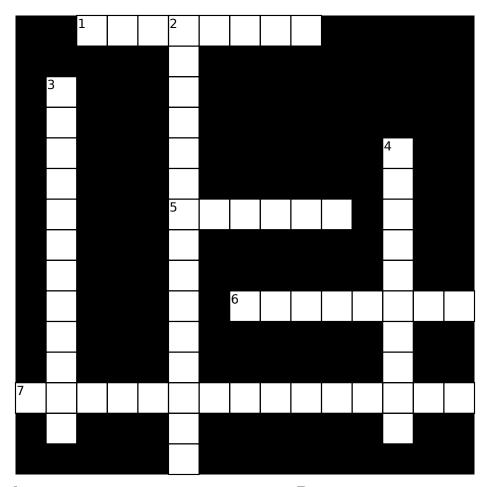






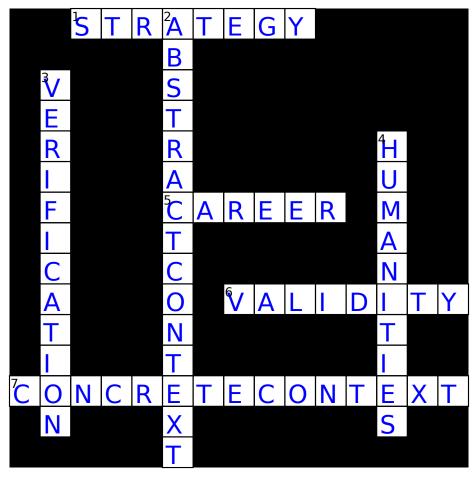
#### Crossword Puzzle





- Across
- Plan of action
- Occupation or profession
- Soundness
- 67 Representing an actual substance or thing (2 Words)
- Down
- Apart from 2 concrete realities (2 Words)
- Process of 3 establishing truth
- Human thought 4 and culture

#### Crossword Puzzle Answers



- Across
- Plan of action 1
- 5 Occupation or profession
- Soundness
- 6 7 Representing an actual substance or thing (2 Words)
- Down
- Apart from 2 concrete realities (2 Words)
- 3 Process of establishing truth
- Human thought 4 and culture



# **UNIT ASSESSMENT**



## **Reasoning and Connections**

Unit Assessment Teacher's Notes
Grade 8 • Unit 15
Date:

#### **Unit Assessment**

Provide each student with a copy of the students' pages. Read the following instructions aloud. The students should answer the questions on their copies of the assessment.

#### **BASIC LISTENING**

Turn to page 1 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes.

- 1. Write the number 1 by the picture for **CONCRETE CONTEXT**.
- 2. Write the number 2 by the picture for **ABSTRACT CONTEXT**.
- 3. Write the number 3 by the picture for **STRATEGY**.
- 4. Write the number 4 by the picture for **VALIDITY**.
- 5. Write the number 5 by the picture for **VERIFICATION**.
- 6. Write the number 6 by the picture for **HUMANITIES**.
- 7. Write the number 7 by the picture for **CAREER**.

#### SIGHT RECOGNITION

Turn to page 2 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Circle the word for each picture.

#### **DECODING/ENCODING**

Turn to page 3 in your test. Look at the word parts in the boxes. Circle the other half or part of each word.

#### **READING COMPREHENSION**

Turn to page 4 in your test. Write each word under its definition. *Refer to Student Support Materials for answer key.* 

#### **BASIC WRITING**

Turn to page 5 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Write the word for each picture.

Teacher: To get a percentage for this student's assessment, divide the total number of questions correct by the total number of questions, then multiply this answer by 100 to determine the percentage of questions answered correctly.



# **MATH PROGRAM**

Unit Assessment Student Pages Grade 8 ● Unit 15

Date:	Stude	Student's Name:		
Number Corr	ect.	Percent (	Correct:	





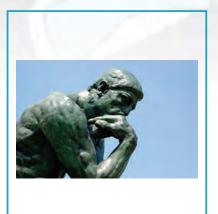












concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career



concrete context
abstract context
strategy
validity
verification
humanities
career



concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career



concrete context
abstract context
strategy
validity
verification
humanities
career



concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career



concrete context
abstract context
strategy
validity
verification
humanities
career



concrete context abstract context strategy validity verification humanities career

conc\_\_\_

ate
ete
ite
ote
ute
rate
rete
rite
rote

abst\_\_\_\_

rakt
rekt
rikt
rokt
rukt
ract
rect
rict

stra\_\_\_\_

dagy degy digy dogy dugy tagy tegy tigy vali\_\_

dady
dedy
didy
dody
dudy
daty
dety
dity
doty

verifica\_\_\_\_

chin chen chan chon chun tian tien tion humani\_\_\_\_

taas
tees
tiis
toos
tuus
tias
ties
tiis

ca\_

rere
rire
rore
rure
rear
reer
reir
reor

rare

Process of establishing tru	11	ındness	Representing an actual substance or thing
Occupation or profession		thought and ulture	Apart from concrete realities
Plan of action			
concrete context	abstract context	strategy	validity
verification	humanities	career	













