



# WESTSIDE HIGH SCHOOL

Level Up: *RISE* to Your Potential

24-25 Lesson Plan Template

Teacher: **COACH BARROW**

Subject: **ON RAMPS STATISTICS**

Week of: <b>OCTOBER 21</b>	Monday	Tuesday	Wed./Thurs.	Friday
<b>TEKS</b>	<p><b>4(C)</b> Analyze the distribution characteristics of quantitative data, including determining the possible existence and impact of outliers.</p> <p><b>5(A)</b> Determine probabilities, including the use of a two-way table.</p> <p><b>3(D)</b> Describe and model variability using population and sampling distributions.</p> <p><b>2(D)</b> Distinguish between sample statistics and population parameters.</p>	<p><b>4(C)</b> Analyze the distribution characteristics of quantitative data, including determining the possible existence and impact of outliers.</p> <p><b>5(A)</b> Determine probabilities, including the use of a two-way table.</p>	<p><b>1(C)</b> Select tools, including real objects, manipulatives, paper and pencil, and technology as appropriate, and techniques, including mental math, estimation, and number sense as appropriate, to solve problems.</p> <p><b>1(G)</b> Display, explain, or justify mathematical ideas and arguments using precise mathematical language in written or oral communication.</p> <p><b>3(D)</b> Describe and model variability using population and sampling distributions.</p> <p><b>5(D)</b> Compare statistical measures such as sample mean and standard deviation from a</p>	<p><b>1(C)</b> Select tools, including real objects, manipulatives, paper and pencil, and technology as appropriate, and techniques, including mental math, estimation, and number sense as appropriate, to solve problems.</p> <p><b>1(G)</b> Display, explain, or justify mathematical ideas and arguments using precise mathematical language in written or oral communication.</p> <p><b>3(D)</b> Describe and model variability using population and sampling distributions.</p> <p><b>5(D)</b> Compare statistical measures such as sample mean and standard deviation from a</p>

			technology-simulated sampling distribution to the theoretical sampling distribution.	technology-simulated sampling distribution to the theoretical sampling distribution.
<b>Learning Objective</b>	STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY PROPERTIES AND USES OF THE STANDARD NORMAL MODEL AS WELL AS CALCULATE Z-SCORES FOR A GIVEN DATA SET USING TECHNOLOGY.	STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY PROPERTIES AND USES OF THE STANDARD NORMAL MODEL AS WELL AS CALCULATE Z-SCORES FOR A GIVEN DATA SET USING TECHNOLOGY.	STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN A POPULATION AND SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION AND DEMONSTRATE THE CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM USING TECHNOLOGY.	STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN A POPULATION AND SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION AND DEMONSTRATE THE CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM USING TECHNOLOGY.
<b>Higher Order Thinking Questions</b>				
<b>Agenda</b>	<b>1. WAG</b> <b>2. 3.2 RSTUDIO</b> <b>3. 3.2 RSTUDIO SHINY SIMULATION</b> <b>4. LAB 3.2</b>	<b>1. LAB 3.2</b>	<b>1. UT QUIZ 3</b> <b>2. LESSON 3.3 – SAMPLING DISTRIBUTIONS</b> <b>3. LESSON CHECK 3.3</b>	<b>1. 3.3 R STUDIO SHINY APP</b> <b>2. HOMEWORK 3.3</b>
<b>Demonstration of Learning</b>	Is it possible to find a z-score such that the probability is exactly 1? If so, what is that z-score? If not, why do you think that is?	<b>WRITE THE CONCLUSION,</b> “For professional male soccer players, what height is at the 80th percentile?”	<b>UT QUIZ 3</b>	Keeping the iterations at the highest possible amount (5,000), what sample size creates a sampling distribution which looks the closest to the population distribution? Why do you think that is?

<b>Intervention &amp; Extension</b>				
<b>Resources</b>	UT CANVAS/RSTUDIO	UT CANVAS/RSTUDIO	UT CANVAS/RSTUDIO	UT CANVAS/RSTUDIO